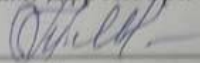


Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Московской области
«Авиационный техникум имени В.А. Казакова»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зам. директора по УР

 Т.В. Масловская

« 23 » ноября 2021 г.

READ and DISCUSS

Сборник текстов для чтения и обсуждения для студентов 1 курса
специальностей

09.02.06, 09.02.07, 11.02.01, 25.02.06, 38.02.01, 38.02.04

2021

**Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Московской области
«Авиационный техникум имени В.А. Казакова»**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зам. директора по УР

_____ Т.В. Масловская

« _____ » _____ 2021 г.

READ and DISCUSS

**Сборник текстов для чтения и обсуждения для студентов 1 курса
специальностей**

09.02.06, 09.02.07, 11.02.01, 25.02.06, 38.02.01, 38.02.04

2021

Учебное пособие «Read and Discuss» по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» рассмотрено на заседании предметной (цикловой) комиссии общеобразовательных и естественнонаучных дисциплин.

Составлено в соответствии с рабочими программами специальностей первого курса и рекомендовано к утверждению.

Протокол заседания № _____ от « ____ » _____ 2021 г.

Председатель предметной(цикловой) комиссии Круппа Владимир Николаевич

« ____ » _____ 2021 год

Учебное пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначено для студентов 1 курса специальностей 09.02.06, 09.02.07, 11.02.01, 25.02.06, 38.02.01, 38.02.04

Данное пособие рассчитано на формирование коммуникативной компетенции при овладении дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Пособие может быть использован для развития навыков изучающего чтения и ведения разговора. Тексты разнообразны по тематике, языку и стилю, представляют собой интересный сюжетный материал, дают возможность выйти на обсуждение проблемных вопросов, легко поддаются пересказу.

Тексты имеют небольшой объем. Это дает возможность проработать лексический материал, ответить на поставленные вопросы и принять участие в дискуссии без большой затраты учебного времени. Все тексты снабжены системой упражнений и лексическим материалом, что позволяет сформировать достаточную языковую компетенцию для успешного осуществления коммуникации в рамках профессиональной деятельности. Тексты снабжены словарями и упражнениями.

Система упражнений пособия призвана обеспечить:

- контроль понимания прочитанного,
- запоминание и частичную активизацию лексических единиц в текстовом значении,
- умение вести беседу-дискуссию.

Учебное пособие может использоваться для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

В учебном процессе тексты могут быть использованы выборочно или в приведенной последовательности.

Настоящее пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для профессиональных образовательных организаций.

Оглавление

1. Alfred the Great.....	6
2. Henry VIII	7
3. TV in Britain	7
4. Typically British. The Average British Family.....	9
5. How long's he been riding!.....	10
6. Which is the smallest state?	11
7. Captain Cook and Australia	12
8. If it's hot, I won't wear jeans.....	13
9. Happy Chinese Birthday	15
10. He hadn't expected that	17
11. He gets much more than I do	18
12. After I had eaten I left	20
13. Collecting	21
14. Mind your manners	22
15. Has she had her hair cut!	23
16. Golden Gate City.....	24
17. Is it British or American?	25
18. The origin of language	27

1. Alfred the Great

1. What do these abbreviations mean? Look them up in your dictionary.

Am / pm / BC / AD / C / ie / etc / eg / EC / USA / UK / g / kg

2. Ask and answer about the abbreviations in Exercise 1.

e.g. A: What does am mean? B: It means before midday.

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

- a. When did Alfred become King?
- b. Who did Alfred fight?
- c. Did he win?
- d. Why was Alfred called the Great?

Alfred the Great

Alfred became king of Wessex in 871 AD. In those days there were many small kingdoms in England. It was a dangerous time because the Britons were fighting invaders from Denmark. There was no army so Alfred urgently needed to make a brave, strong force. Alfred was clever because he didn't use all the men for his army. He kept half of them at home so they could grow food and protect all the families. Then Alfred built some big ships to fight the Danes at sea, before they arrived in England. This was the beginning of the Royal Navy.

Alfred defeated the Danes in 886 AD, so they had to leave the country. People in some of the other kingdoms wanted Alfred to be their King too because they saw how powerful and clever he was.

Alfred was a good king. He did many things to unite all the little kingdoms into one strong country. He wanted to protect poor people so he improved the laws of the country. He wrote down the laws in English so that everyone would understand. Alfred wanted everyone to learn to read so he translated books from Latin into English and he built schools. Alfred is called Alfred the Great because he brought peace and justice to his kingdom. English is spoken in England today because Alfred said people should speak English not Latin.

We have a good history of these times because the monks wrote down everything important that happened. This record is called the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles. The monks wrote these chronicles for nearly 200 years.

4. Read again and answer the questions.

- a. Why did Alfred keep half his men at home?
- b. Why did the Danes have to leave England?
- c. Why did other people want Alfred to be their king?
- d. Why did Alfred improve the laws of the country?
- e. Why did he write the laws in English?
- f. Why do we have a good history of England in the ninth and tenth centuries?

5. Write the missing words. Use *so*, *and* or *because*.

- a. I like ice cream ----- it is sweet.
- b. I like ice cream ----- I like cake.
- c. I like ice cream ----- I bought lots for my birthday party.
- d. There was no army ----- Alfred started one.
- e. More and more people joined Alfred ----- he was a strong king.
- f. Alfred translated books from Latin into English ----- he started school.

2. Henry VIII

1. Read about Henry VIII and answer these questions.

- a. What did he look like when he was a young man?
- b. What did he look like when he was an old man?
- c. What was he like when he was a young man?
- d. What was he like when he was an old man?

King Henry VIII was born in 1491 and he died in 1547. When he was a young man he was very handsome. People liked him very much. He married a Spanish princess named Catherine. For a long time they were very happy. Henry loved to sing and dance. He wrote music and we can still hear it today. He loved to ride horses and to hunt in the forest. He also loved to play tennis. He liked school very much and he enjoyed learning new things. He invited the cleverest men in Europe to come to his court.

When he was older, he changed. He loved eating and he became very fat. He also became very ill and his leg hurt him all the time. He also worried about his kingdom. He was not a happy man. He wanted people to do what he said all the time. It was easy to make him angry. People were afraid of his temper because he often sent them to prison in the Tower of London or cut off their heads. He divorced the Spanish princess and married again. Altogether he married six times. He divorced two of his wives and one of his wives died. He was still married to his last wife when he died. But he beheaded two other wives because he said they were traitors.

2. Some of these words describe Henry when he was young and some when he was old. Put the words into two lists. Some words belong in both lists. Give a reason for your answers. Find a sentence in the text to support your reason.

intelligent / fat / musical / athletic / bad tempered / ill popular / healthy / strong / unhappy / cruel / handsome

3. TV in Britain

1. Ask your friend.

- a. How many hours of television do you watch a week?
- b. What kind of programmes do you watch?
- c. What is your favourite programme?
- d. What programme do you like least?
- e. Do you think television is good or bad for you?

2. Read and answer the questions.

- a. Does the writer think television is good or bad for us?

b. Write a title for this text.

MIND and LEARN!

Study these ways of expressing an opinion and agreeing.

I think a real story is best.

I agree. I don't agree. I disagree.

In my opinion, you should choose a science fiction story.

In my opinion you should I disagree.

I think you should ...

If you ask me you should

3. Put these sentences in order. Work with a partner and agree or disagree with the sentences.

- a. should I ever teachers don't homework think give.
- b. me have If should exams you ask we never.
- c. languages my all opinion study three In students should.
- d. week I four-day a think should students have.

TV in Britain

In Britain television is very popular. The British call television 'the box' or 'the telly'. The average British person watches 26 hours of TV a week. The average American watches about 42 hours a week. In America, they call someone who watches a lot of television a 'couch potato'. Is all this television good for us or bad for us?

Many people think television is bad for us. They say all the violence on TV encourages people to become violent. The violence can give children bad ideas and nightmares. It can also make people very passive. Instead of doing active things like playing sports, they just sit in front of the television. Some people worry because families don't talk to each other. Some families even have a TV in every room so they don't fight over which programme to watch!

On the other hand, television can be useful. We can learn from television. We can listen to famous people and see distant places. We can learn about the world and the animals in the world. We can hear about the news when it happens.

On balance, I think television is useful. The problem is not the television, but the programmes we choose to watch. We must learn how to choose the programmes that are best for us. We have learned how to do this with newspapers, books and magazines. Now we must learn to do this with television programmes too. After all, it's our choice.

4. Write True, False or The writer doesn't say.

- a. British people don't watch very much television.
- b. A couch potato is a type of food.
- c. The writer thinks TV can give children nightmares.
- d. Television can be used for education.
- e. Every family in Britain and America has a television.
- f. The writer thinks choosing a television programme is like choosing a book to read.

5. Write down all the reasons you can find in the text for and against television. Add any ideas of your own. Use these headings:

Arguments for

Arguments against

4. Typically British. The Average British Family

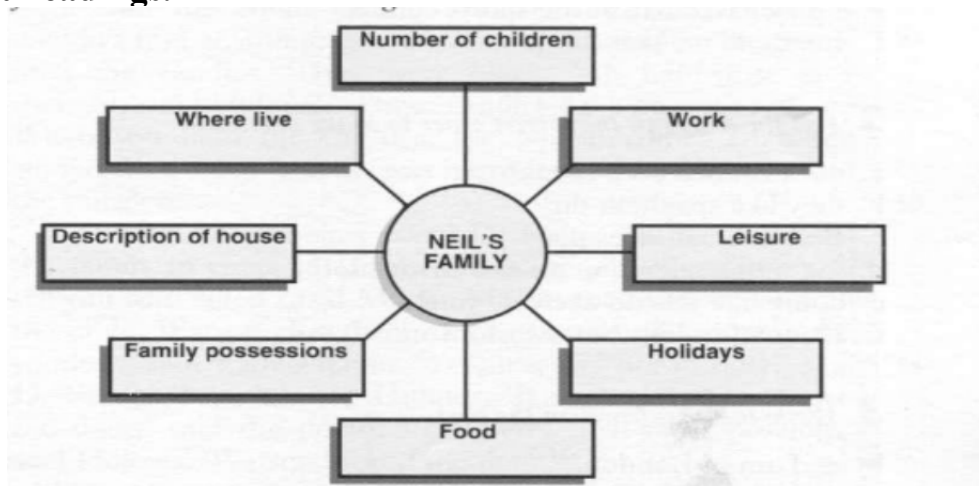
1. Read Neil's letter from Storyworld. Put the paragraphs in order.

a	Yours sincerely, Patrick Sullivan Conference Coordinator
b	We are sending further details of the conference and your travel arrangements to your school. We are looking forward to seeing you in May.
c	Dear Neil, We are delighted to inform you that your story has been chosen to represent Britain at the Storyworld Conference to be held in San Francisco during the last two weeks of May.
d	Neil Cowie 29 Brooke Street London W12 8HB UK 30 October 19
e	Please be prepared to tell your story in front of a television camera. We are also asking each participant to give a short talk about their country and its culture.
f	Storyworld Conference Oak Avenue San Francisco, 98742 USA

2. Answer the questions.

- Who is the letter to?
- Who is the letter from?
- Is it a formal or an informal letter?
- How do you know?
- When is the conference?
- What does Neil have to do at the conference?

3. Read Neil's outline for his speech for Storyworld and write the facts under the correct headings.



The Average British Family

In Britain there are many different nationalities, religions and customs. When they are all mixed together it is difficult to describe an average family. But to give you an idea of how we live in England, here is a description of my family.

We live in the suburbs of London in a semi-detached house which my parents own. We have three bedrooms and a garden. I live with my parents and my sister Michelle, and our pet cat Tiger. We have a car, two televisions, a video, satellite TV, a telephone, a washing machine, a tumble drier *барабанная сушилка* and a dishwasher.

My father works forty hours a week in the office of an engineering company. He drives to work every day. He starts at 9.00 am and finishes at 5.30 pm. He makes about £15,000 a year. My mother works three days a week for a large hotel and earns £120 a week. She works near our house and goes there by bus. My sister and I go to a nearby state school. It starts at 9.00 am and finishes at 3.30 pm.

In the evening our family enjoy watching television or videos. Sometimes we visit friends or go to the cinema or a restaurant. My parents occasionally go to the pub. My parents enjoy gardening - especially my father. On summer evenings we often go fishing or play football or tennis. Sometimes we play snooker, pool or billiards. My mother likes swimming, aerobics and keep fit classes.

We have a three week holiday in Blackpool every year. It's a seaside town in the north of England. Our favourite place to visit in London is Madame Tussaud's.

On Sundays we get up late. My parents read the Sunday newspapers and my sister and I read the comics. We have dinner about 1.00 or 2.00 in the afternoon. It's usually roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and two vegetables. Some of our other favourite foods are fish and chips, shepherd's pie *картофельная запеканка с мясом* and roast chicken. My dad likes steak and kidney pie *пирог с мясом и почками*, but we don't. He only has that when we're not at home.

5. How long's he been riding!

1. Read about Tony Vincent. Then write True or False for these sentences.

- a. Tony lives in Canberra.
- b. He lives in a house.
- c. He plays tennis well.

Anthony Vincent is Australian. His friends call him Tony. Tony was born in Canberra fourteen years ago. He lived in Canberra for ten years. His father worked for the government. When Tony was ten his father changed his job and the family moved to Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. His father started working at the Opera House in Sydney. He is still working there now. When Tony first moved to Sydney he lived in a flat, but two years ago

he moved into a beautiful house with a big garden. The house is in the north part of Sydney. Tony and his family still live there. Three years ago Tony started playing tennis and now he is a good player. Tony prefers Sydney to Canberra because he likes living near the sea.

2. Read about Tony Vincent again and ask and answer the questions.

- a. How old is Tony?
- b. Where was he born?
- c. How long did he live in Canberra?
- d. When did his family move to Sydney?
- e. How long has he been living in Sydney?
- f. Why did his family move to Sydney?
- g. How long has his father been working at the Opera House?
- h. How long did Tony live in a flat?
- i. How long has he been living in a house with a garden?
- j. How long has he been playing tennis?

Read and repeat.

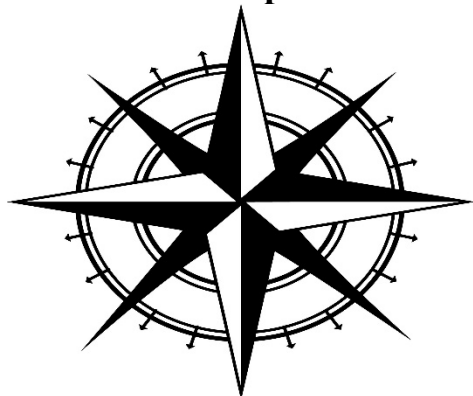
- a. How long has he been living in a house? He's been living in a house for two years.
- b. How long has he been living in Sydney? He's been living in Sydney since he was ten.
- c. He's been playing tennis for three years.
- d. He's been going to school since 1978.
- e. He's been living in Sydney since he was ten.

6. Which is the smallest state?

1. Before you read about Australia, work with a friend and see how many questions you can answer.

- a. Where is Australia?
- b. What is the capital of Australia?
- c. Do you know the names of any cities in Australia?
- d. What else do you know about Australia?

2. Write the points of the compass and read the text.



Australia is a very old country. People have been living in Australia for thousands and thousands of years. These people are the Aborigines and they have been living in Australia since about 40,000 BC. For other people, it is a very new country because they have only been living in Australia for about 200 years. The first European immigrants to settle in Australia were convicts and soldiers but very soon other settlers arrived. In the last 200 years people from many countries have moved to Australia. Many

immigrants have come to Australia from Britain and from eastern and southern Europe. Nowadays, many people come from Asia too.

Australia is the largest island in the world and the smallest continent. It is the sixth largest country in the world. It is divided into six states and two territories. Western Australia

is the largest state and it covers all of the western part of Australia. Its capital city is Perth. The Northern Territory stretches from the centre of Australia to the north coast. It has the smallest population, even though it is the third largest of the states and territories. The capital of the Northern Territory is Darwin.

To the south of the Northern Territory is South Australia. The capital of this state is Adelaide. Queensland is in the north-east of Australia. It is the second largest state and its capital is Brisbane. Victoria is the state in the south-east corner of Australia. Its capital is Melbourne. Melbourne is the second largest city in Australia.

New South Wales is between Queensland and Victoria. It is the oldest state. Europeans have been living there since 1788. Its capital is Sydney and it is the oldest and largest city in Australia. Tasmania is the most southern state in Australia. It is made up of the group of islands south of Victoria. Its capital is Hobart. It is the smallest state in Australia and it is also the coldest because it is furthest south.

The capital of Australia is Canberra. It is not in any state. It is in the Australian Capital Territory. The Australian Capital Territory is a small area which belongs to all of Australia. Canberra has been the capital of Australia since 1913 and the government has been meeting there since 1927.

3. Read again and find the following information.

- a. how long people have been living in Australia
- b. how long Europeans have been living in Australia
- c. the people who have been living in Australia the longest
- d. the largest and smallest states
- e. the state with the smallest population
- f. the oldest city
- g. the largest city
- h. the coldest state
- i. the most southern state

7. Captain Cook and Australia

1. Read about Captain James Cook and number the facts in the order they are mentioned.

- a. year of birth
- b. name of place claimed for England
- c. year of death
- d. name of ocean he explored
- e. nationality
- f. name of disease he discovered a cure for
- g. number of voyages made in the Pacific
- h. what earlier explorers thought of Australia

James Cook (1728-1779) was the British naval officer and explorer who named New South Wales and claimed it for King George III of England. Cook thought the east coast of

Australia would be a good place for English people to live. Explorers who came to Australia before Cook did not think it was a nice country because it looked very dry. They thought it wasn't a good country for farming so they sailed on to other lands.

Captain Cook was a very clever man. He was also a very fair man who always thought about the crew on his ship. He always shared the food out equally among himself, his officers and his men and he made sure they were treated well. He was the captain who discovered a way to stop sailors dying from a terrible disease called scurvy. He made everyone eat fresh fruit and vegetables and after that no one died of scurvy. He was the first explorer to use scientific methods of navigation and he was able to make very accurate maps of the places he explored.

Captain Cook made three important voyages in the Pacific Ocean and he knew more about the area than any other European did. On his last voyage in the Pacific he was killed. The Polynesians in Hawaii, who were angry with Cook's men, killed him with clubs and spears when he turned his back on them.

2. Read the text again and fill in the missing words in these sentences.

- a. James Cook was the British explorer who claimed ----- for King George of England.
- b. He was the Captain ----- discovered a way to stop the sailors getting -----.
- c. He was the ----- explorer----- used ----- methods of -----.
- d. He was the explorer ----- knew more about the ----- ocean than any other -----.
- e. He was the man ----- was killed by ----- in -----.

3. Match the names, jobs and the facts about these people.

Alexander Bell	film maker	fought for women's votes in England
James Cook	fashion designer	made a lot of people laugh
Marilyn Monroe	naval officer	claimed New South Wales for England
Charlie Chaplin	actress	created Mickey Mouse
Coco Chanel	inventor	created the perfume Chanel Number 5
Walt Disney	actor	invented the telephone
Emmeline Pankhurst	suffragette	was well known for her beauty

8. If it's hot, I won't wear jeans

1. Fill in the missing words. Use the verbs below.

Like / pass / be / do / go / run

- a. If Tony-----to the newsagent, he'll buy a magazine.
- b. If he-----on time, he'll see the start of the film.
- c. If Sally-----to the bus stop, she'll catch the bus.
- d. If it-----a hot day, he'll go swimming.
- e. If Tony-----his examinations, he'll get a good job.
- f. If Sueher -----homework, she'll pass her examinations.
- g. If they-----the song, they'll buy the record.

h. If the weather-----nice, they'll have a picnic.

2. James wants to become a teacher when he leaves school. Read the possible story of James. Then work with a friend and ask and answer.

Eg. A: *What'll happen if James goes out in the rain?*
 B: *If James goes out in the rain, he'll catch a cold.*
 A: *What'll happen if he catches a cold?*
 B: *If he catches a cold, he'll get flu.*
 A: *What'll happen if.....*

- a. James goes out in the rain.
- b. He catches a cold
- c. He gets flu.
- d. He misses school.
- e. He doesn't learn about Australia.
- f. He fails his examinations.
- g. He doesn't go to university.
- h. He doesn't get a degree.
- i. He doesn't become a teacher.
- j. He gets a job he isn't interested in.

3. Read about schoolbags and answer the questions.

- a. *What two things will give you backache when you are older?*
- b. *If you don't want backache, what should you do?*

How much does your schoolbag weigh? Is it 5 kilos, 10 kilos, or even more? Do you need everything in your schoolbag today? Experts say that if you always carry a very heavy schoolbag when you are young, you will have back problems when you are older.

Also, you will get backaches later in life if you don't carry your schoolbag correctly. When you carry your schoolbag it is important to have the same weight on both shoulders. So, if you have a backpack type of schoolbag, you should put your arms through both shoulder straps. If you don't do this, you won't have the same weight on both shoulders. (If you have a schoolbag with only one strap, you should put the strap over your head and across your body.)

So remember: only carry the books and things you need for that day and use both shoulder straps. If you carry too much, especially if you carry it the wrong way, you won't have to wait until you are older to have problems. You'll probably start having backaches very soon.

4. Read the text again and complete the sentences.

- a. If you ----- carry your schoolbag properly now, ----- have problems when you're older.
- b. If you ----- put both arms through the straps, you ----- have the same weight on both shoulders.
- c. If you ----- too many things on your back, ----- probably get backache.

d. If you only ----- the things you need that day, your bag ----- be so heavy.

9. Happy Chinese Birthday

1. **What are you like? Write five sentences about yourself.**

2. **Real about Chinese year signs and answer the questions.**

a. Why doesn't the Chinese New Year start on January 1?

b. What is your Chinese birth sign?

c. Do you think the description of your year animal is a good description of you?

Compare this description with the one you wrote in Exercise 1.

<p>The Chinese new year doesn't start on the same day each year. This is because the Chinese base their calendar on the movements of the moon.</p> <p>Each year in the Chinese calendar is named after an animal. There are twelve animals, so every twelfth year is named after the same animal. For example, 1978 was the year of the horse and so was 1990 and the year 2002 will also be the year of the horse. This means you have a Chinese birthday every twelve years.</p> <p>There is an old, old Chinese story which says you are like the animal of your birth sign.</p>	Chinese Birthday	
	Year of birth	Animal
	1996	Rat
	1997	Ox
	1998	Tiger
	1999	Rabbit
	2000	Dragon
	2001	Snake
	2002	Horse
	2003	Sheep
	2004	Monkey
	2005	Rooster
	2006	Dog
2007	Pig	

1. **Write the names of the animals you have read about. Ask your partner what each animal should or shouldn't do.**

Eg.: A: What's your advice for the snake?

B: The snake shouldn't spend too much time thinking.

4. **Make a list of five friends who are older or younger than you. Write their year sign beside their name. Now read the sentence beginning with If for each of your friends' year signs. Do the sentences describe your friends accurately?**

5. **Read about the Chinese horoscopes. Then answer the questions. Name the animal:**

a. A person born under this sign shouldn't marry someone born in the year of the *horse*.

b. A person born under this sign likes to succeed.-----

c. A person born under this sign should be a farmer. -----

d. A person born under this sign is lucky. -----

e. A person born under this sign is a rebel. -----

f. A person born under this sign isn't good at telling lies. -----

The Rat (2020, 2008, 1996, 1984, 1972, 1960, 1948, 1936)

You are charming and attractive to the F opposite sex. You work hard to reach goals and to get possessions. You're good with money and you're honest. If you get angry, you will keep calm. You should get along best with the monkey, the dragon or the ox. If you marry someone born in the year of the horse, there will be trouble.

The Ox (2021, 2009, 1997, 1985, 1973, 1961, 1949, 1937)

You are patient and people trust you. Normally you are easy-going, but at times you may be stubborn and you get angry quickly. If you start something, you hate to fail. You shouldn't become a social worker. You should be a surgeon or a farmer. You should get along best with the snake, the cock and the rat. You shouldn't choose a tiger as a husband or wife.

The Tiger (2022, 2010, 1998, 1986, 1974, 1962, 1950, 1938)

You are sensitive and a deep thinker. People respect you because you are brave. You are also a rebel. You can get angry quickly and sometimes you have difficulty making up your mind. But people like you and you are very popular. You should marry a horse or a dog. You shouldn't marry a buffalo, snake or monkey.

The Rabbit (2023, 2011, 1999, 1987, 1975, 1963, 1951, 1939)

You are lucky, talented and very good in business. If you aim for great things you will win them. You are quiet and kind and seldom lose your temper. You like gossip and you love parties. You are sometimes sad. You get along best with the pig, the sheep and the dog. You shouldn't marry a person born in the year of the rat.

The Dragon (2024, 2012, 2000, 1988, 1976, 1964, 1952, 1940)

If you are a dragon, you will be very lucky in life. People believe that the dragon is the luckiest sign of the Chinese horoscope. Dragons are very confident and intelligent. They also criticise other people very easily and if you have an argument with a dragon, it will take a long time to make friends again. So, dragons shouldn't argue with people.

The Snake (2025, 2013, 2001, 1989, 1977, 1965, 1953, 1941)

If you are a snake, you'll be very good with money. Snakes have very active minds and they are always planning new things or thinking about how to get the most out of life. Snakes shouldn't spend too much time thinking. They should try to spend time doing things as well.

The Horse (2026, 2014, 2002, 1990, 1978, 1966, 1954, 1942)

Horses are very nice, popular animals that like going to parties. If you are a horse, you will have lots of friends. You like talking to people and enjoy telling people to do things. But you are not good at keeping secrets. Horses shouldn't be surprised if people don't tell them things.

The Sheep (2027, 2015, 2003, 1991, 1979, 1967, 1955, 1943)

If you're a sheep, you like luxury. You'll want good ' food and drink, expensive clothes and cars and a fancy place to live. Sheep like to be relaxed and they do not like timetables or rules. They prefer to work in a team and leave the decisions to other people. Sheep shouldn't choose careers with strict timetables.

The Monkey (2028, 2016, 2004, 1992, 1980, 1968, 1956, 1944)

If you are a monkey, you are very imaginative. You will want to know the answer to everything and, like the real animal, you will want to know about everything that is happening around you. Monkeys also like giving advice to friends and family. Monkeys should be careful not to get too inquisitive.

The Rooster (2029, 2017, 2005, 1993, 1981, 1969, 1957, 1945)

Roosters like to plan things weeks and weeks before they do them. So if you are a rooster, you will probably plan your summer holiday in November! Roosters are very intelligent, lively people who like reading and telling jokes. They are also very well organised. Roosters should remember to listen to other people's jokes.

The Dog (2030, 2018, 2006, 1994, 1982, 1970, 1958, 1946)

People who are dogs are very loyal. If you are a dog, you'll be very interested in the environment and in protecting the earth. Dogs hate to see people treated badly and are always ready to give advice. Dogs shouldn't only give advice but should also be prepared to take good advice.

The Pig (2031, 2019, 2007, 1995, 1983, 1971, 1959, 1947)

You're quiet and study a lot because you want to learn. If you do something, you do it with all your strength. You don't have a lot of friends, but they are very good friends and you keep them forever. You're honest, kind and sincere. You shouldn't tell lies because you aren't very good at it. You should get along best with the rabbit and the sheep.

10. He hadn't expected that

1. Read about these disasters. Find the correct title for each story.

- a. *The parrot painter*
- b. *He picked the wrong pocket*
- c. *The great umbrella fraud*
- d. *The opera singer*

1. A thief put his hand into the pocket of a well-dressed man and, instead of a wallet, he pulled out a snake. Then he ran off empty-handed. The snake was not dangerous, it belonged to a magician, he had put it into his pocket at the end of his magic show.
2. Every morning Peter Barrington-Smythe bought a copy of The Times newspaper, but not to read the news. He read the death notices. Then he wrote a bill and sent it to each of the people who had died. He said they owed him money for a special umbrella with

a silver handle. The relatives of the dead person always paid the bills quickly and Barrington-Smythe became rich. The police found out about the fraud after he sent a bill to an old lady called Mrs Bond. Her relatives became suspicious because she had spent the last twenty years in bed. They couldn't understand why she wanted an umbrella. The police were called and Barrington-Smythe was arrested.

3. Opera singer Walter Midgley was singing at a famous opera house in London. The audience was surprised when he failed to hit the high notes. They thought his performance was a flop. After the opera Walter explained his terrible performance. When he had opened his mouth to sing, his false moustache had come off and he swallowed it.
4. An artist became very famous for her colourful abstract paintings. An art gallery decided to have an exhibition of her paintings and they asked her to paint fifty new ones. She sent a few paintings to the art gallery and then no more came. The gallery owner asked her why she wasn't sending them. The artist explained that she hadn't really painted them. Her one eyed parrot called Polly had painted them. He had produced over 1,000 paintings. Then they asked her why Polly had stopped painting. The artist explained that a cat had eaten Polly.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What did the thief take out of the man's pocket?
2. What had the thief expected to take out?
3. Why did Peter Barrington-Smythe buy The Times?
4. Why didn't Mrs Bond's relatives believe she had bought an umbrella?
5. Why was Walter Midgley's performance terrible?
6. Who had really painted the pictures?
7. Why were there no more paintings?

11. He gets much more than I do

1. Ask your friends these questions.

- a. Do you get pocket money each week?
- b. Do you have to do any work around the house for this money?
- c. Do you get more or less pocket money than your brothers or sisters?
- d. Do you think you get more or less pocket money than your friends?
- e. What do you spend your pocket money on?
- f. Do you think children who have no brothers or sisters get more pocket money than children in families with more than one child?
- g. Do you think your parents/guardians are extravagant?

2. Read the text and compare your answers to Exercise 1 with the facts in the text.

- 1 Most children want more pocket money than they receive. One way they try to get more money is to tell their parents or guardians that their friends get more than they do. But they usually aren't telling the truth. A pocket money survey showed that most children in Britain receive quite small amounts of money. And what's more, parents are telling their children how to spend their pocket money.
- 6 The survey showed that up to the age of eight, boys receive more money than girls. Perhaps this is because they *shout* louder than the girls! However, girls from eight to

twelve are given more money than boys of the same age, perhaps because they are more *mature*! The amount of money children receive depends on two things: how extravagant parents are and the place of the child in the family. Surprisingly, an only child (one who has no brothers or sisters) does not receive more than a child of similar age in a larger family. The *highest paid* children for their age are younger brothers and sisters. They receive more money than children of the same age who are either only children or the oldest in the family. This is probably because they are always comparing their allowance to their older brothers and sisters.

17 Children still receive money for work at home. The most common jobs are *tidying* their rooms and washing the dishes. Other common jobs around the house are vacuuming, dusting, school homework, violin practice, laying the table and feeding the cat. One mother told the survey that her 10-year-old son received 75p a week, but that she gave him an extra 25p if he woke up and went to school in *a good mood*. She said it was very successful.

24 Children aged 16 and over generally have to buy birthday and Christmas presents out of their own pocket money. Younger children rarely do. A few have special savings accounts for present-buying.

27 Many parents worry about their children's spending. One mother gives her 10-year-old daughter only 50p a week because she spends all her money on sweets. Another mother said she gave her 15-year-old only 5p a week because she was afraid she would buy cigarettes or beer. But generally, only a few restrictions are placed on the spending of 12 to 15-year-olds and no restrictions on over 15-year-olds. They are considered to be old enough to decide for themselves what to spend their money on.

33

3. Write True or False for these sentences.

- a. Children often lie about the pocket money they receive.
- b. Boys up to the age of eight receive less pocket money than girls of the same age.
- c. Children often receive money for work done at home.
- d. Younger children use their pocket money for presents.
- e. Parents usually tell sixteen-year-olds how to spend their pocket money.

4. Find the words in the text.

- a. Find a word for speak in a loud voice, (line 7)
- b. Find a word to describe someone who behaves in a grown-up way. (line 9)
- c. Find a word to describe someone who spends a lot of money, (line 12)
- d. Find a word for making something neat and clean, (line 18)
- e. Find words to describe a happy feeling, (line 22)

5. When you write a summary, you choose the most important ideas in a story or article. Look at the following sentences from the text. Choose the six sentences which you think are the most important. Then combine the sentences to make a short summary.

- a. Most children want more pocket money than they receive.
- b. A pocket money survey showed that most children in Britain receive quite small amounts of money.

- c. And what's more, parents are telling their children how to spend their pocket money.
- d. The survey showed that up to the age of eight, boys receive more money than girls.
- e. Perhaps this is because they shout louder than the girls.
- f. The amount of money children receive depends on two things: how extravagant the parents are and the place of the child in the family.
- g. Surprisingly, an only child does not receive more than a child of similar age in a larger family.
- h. Children still receive money for work at home.
- i. The most common jobs are tidying their rooms and washing the dishes.
- j. One mother told the survey that her 10-year-old son received 75p a week, but that she gave him an extra 25p if he woke up and went to school in a good mood.
- k. Many parents worry about their children's spending.
- l. But generally only a few restrictions are placed on the spending of 12 to 15-year-olds and no restrictions on over 15-year-olds.

12. After I had eaten I left

1. Read and number the places in the order Donna went to them.

The day Donna flew to Madrid she ate breakfast early and then checked out of her hotel. She then left the hotel and took a taxi to the airport. There was a lot of traffic on the road between the hotel and the airport but it didn't take a long time to get there.

When Donna arrived at the airport she checked in her luggage and waited in the departure lounge. On her way to the departure lounge she visited the duty-free shop. This is the shop in an airport where you can buy things cheaply because you do not pay tax. Donna waited in the departure lounge for half an hour and then she got on the aeroplane. The plane took off and flew to Madrid airport.

Donna landed in Madrid about 90 minutes later and she got off. She showed her passport to the passport controller and then went through customs. She met Felipe and his parents in the airport and they all drove to the centre of Madrid together.

2. Work with a friend and find words in the text that mean:

- a. went by plane
- b. told hotel she was leaving
- c. to arrive
- d. showed her ticket and gave her luggage
- e. the place where you wait to get on a plane
- f. (the plane) left
- g. (the plane) arrived
- h. the person who checks your identity at the airport
- i. the place where they check your luggage
- j. mother and father
- k. went by car

3. List all the things Donna did in the correct order.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. had breakfast | i. |
| b. checked out of her hotel | j. |
| c. | k. |
| d. | l. showed her passport |
| e. | m. |
| f. | n. |
| g. | o. drove to Madrid |
| h. waited in the departure lounge | |

4. Make a list of ten actions you did yesterday in the order you did them. Write the list again leaving out every second action. Give the list to your partner. Ask and answer to fill in the missing actions.

- A. What did you do after you had cleaned your teeth?
B. After I had cleaned my teeth I brushed my hair.
A. What had you done before you cleaned your teeth?
B. Before I cleaned my teeth I had eaten breakfast.

13. Collecting

1. Read about the hobby of collecting and write True or False for these sentences.

- a. *You can collect anything you like.*
b. *Collecting is an expensive hobby.*
c. *You can only collect rare things.*
d. *You should be interested in what you are collecting.*

People of all ages collect things as a hobby. Some people go to a lot of trouble or expense to add to their collections. For example, some people put advertisements in magazines all over the world. Other people pay a lot of money for one rare stamp or coin.

But you don't have to collect expensive or rare things. Most young people start a collection at some time in their lives. Some people who start collecting as children keep collecting the same thing all their lives. Other children start to collect something but soon lose interest. Teenagers often collect stamps, coins or postcards from foreign countries. Others collect autographs or photographs of famous people. Collecting different kinds of phone cards is also popular.

Just about anything can be collected as long as you are interested in it. And, of course, as long as you can find enough of them.

2. Work with a partner and write down three reasons why people stop collecting.

3. Look at the list of things people collect. Write down the things you collect now and the things you have tried to collect but don't collect now.

foreign money
records
telephone cards

badges
rings
bottle tops

compact discs
writing paper
combs

comics
autographs
erasers
magazines
stamps

letters from pen friends
pencil sharpeners
pencil cases
buttons
bottles

photographs
computer games
postcards

14. Mind your manners

1. Read and discuss.

- a. Do you think these are good manners or bad manners? Why?
- b. Karen didn't take off her shoes in a Japanese house.
- c. Tim received an invitation to a party. It said RSVP on it but Tim didn't reply.
- d. Mary took chrysanthemums to her French friend's mother.
- e. Bill went to a pot luck supper in the USA. He didn't take any food.
- f. Sally rang her friend at 11.00 pm in the evening.
- g. Jim brought a friend to a dinner party. He didn't ask the hostess if he could.

2. Read and answer the questions.

- a. Did the host have good manners?
- b. Did the guest have good manners?

It took me a little time to understand American customs. When I first arrived I didn't understand that things were different there.

In my second week of living in the United States, an American friend invited me to his house. In India, when I you invite a friend, it is customary to do everything for them. When we met at the station my host said to me, 'You buy your ticket over there.' Of course, I was very hurt because in India you do not ask a guest to buy his own ticket. But I didn't mind that too much because I thought that that was probably the custom in this country.

Then we went to his house and had something to eat. In India it is the custom to insist that the guest eats and drinks. You say, 'Please have some more.' Then the guest says, 'No, no, no, this is enough.' And you say, 'No, please have some more.' Then, finally, he says, 'Yes, all right, as you insist, I'll have some.' But my host didn't insist in this way so I didn't eat very much.

After we had eaten, my friends said, 'Would you like some coffee?' I said, 'No, please don't go to any trouble. It's quite all right.' They said, 'Are you sure?' and I said, as I would in India, 'Oh yes, I'm quite sure.' So they didn't give me any coffee, but they had coffee themselves. I was very hurt and insulted. I felt very unhappy. I didn't want to seem ungrateful but I wanted to leave. I left the place after half an hour even though I had been invited for the whole afternoon.

After I had been in America a few more weeks I learned that in the United States it is considered impolite to insist that someone eats and drinks if they sat they don't want to.

3. Answer the questions.

- a. Where is the guest from?
- b. Where is the host from?

- c. Who bought the ticket?
- d. Why didn't the guest eat very much?
- e. Why didn't the guest have coffee?
- f. How did the guest feel after the visit?
- g. What advice would you give to the host?
- h. What advice would you give to the guest?

4. Read and study.

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters that come in front of a word and change its meaning. For example, *unhappy*; *un* is a prefix.

unhappy is the opposite of happy

- a. Was the guest happy or unhappy?
- b. Was the host polite or impolite?
- c. Was the host sensitive or insensitive?

Three common prefixes in English are: un / im / in. Write **un im** or **in** in front of these words.

happy	correct	helpful	satisfying
comfortable	considerate	possible	perfect
fortunate	polite	mature	certain
sure	sensitive	pleasant	moral

15. Has she had her hair cut!

1. Read and answer the questions.

In the United States, the high school graduation ceremony is a very important and a very formal occasion. Grade 12 students, who are about seventeen or eighteen years old, look forward to this event throughout their secondary education.

The formal graduation ceremony itself takes place at the end of May or the beginning of June. Students wear caps and gowns for the ceremony. The ceremony usually includes music, speeches, awards and a guest speaker. After the speeches students walk to the front of the hall to receive their diploma from the principal.

Students start preparing for this ceremony a long time before it happens. When they are in Grade 11 they order a ring. The colour and design of this ring is especially chosen for their class. They have their initials and the year of the graduation engraved on the ring. Another tradition is to have their photographs taken. They use these photographs for the class yearbook, which is a properly printed book about all the students in Grade 12. They also give these photos to their friends as souvenirs. Students have special cards, called announcements, printed to send to friends and relatives to tell them about their graduation. The cards often include an invitation to the ceremony. If you receive an announcement, it is customary to send a present or money to the graduate. A few weeks before the ceremony the students are measured for a cap and gown which they will wear at the ceremony.

After the ceremony families usually have private graduation parties for friends and relatives. Then in the evening many schools hold a dance for graduates and friends. It's a day and a night that high school seniors remember for a long time afterwards.

- a. *What are secondary schools called in the United States?*
- b. *How old are students in Grade 12?*
- c. *What time of year do high school students graduate in the United States?*

2. Read and answer the questions.

In the United States, a lot of people shop at malls. A shopping mall is a large building which has many different shops inside it. The shops are arranged along streets, just like shopping streets outside, but these are inside. Sometimes there are two or more levels of shops in a shopping mall, one on top of the other.

People like to shop in malls because all the shops are close together and they can do all their shopping in one place. They don't get wet if it rains and they don't get too hot in the summer or too cold in the winter. Malls are usually outside towns and they have big parking areas, so there are no car parking problems either.

Some of the shops in a mall are large department stores or supermarkets, others are quite small, such as food shops or clothing boutiques. Some shops are small shops within large shops, where you can buy things such as apple juice shakes or have photographs of yourself taken in 19th century costume.

Teenagers in America like to meet their friends in malls and some teenagers spend a lot of time there. They meet to have something to eat or drink, to go shopping, or just to look at all the other young people walking about.

- a. *What is a mall?*
- b. *Why do people like malls?*
- c. *What do young people do in a mall?*

16. Golden Gate City

1. San Francisco is one of the most beautiful cities in America. It first became famous when gold was discovered in the nearby Sierra Hills in 1848. Of course, people don't come to San Francisco for gold anymore. They come for the warm weather, the friendly people and the wonderful sights.
2. San Francisco was built on hills, just like Rome, and it overlooks a beautiful bay. One of the world's most famous bridges, the Golden Gate Bridge, crosses this bay. San Francisco has a population of about 1 million people, so it is not very big. This means you can walk around San Francisco quite easily. Or, if you prefer, you can take a cable car - San Francisco is famous for the little cable cars that climb the steep hills of San Francisco.
3. San Francisco is an exciting city. There is always something to see or do. You can walk along Fisherman's wharf and buy souvenirs, be entertained by jugglers, musicians and clowns and, most important of all, eat delicious, fresh seafood. You can go to Chinatown for a tasty Chinese meal and you might be lucky enough to see a golden dragon dancing

in the streets or a large kite flying high overhead. You can listen to a street band or go to a symphony orchestra. You can watch theatre in the street or see a serious play at one of San Francisco's theatres. Or you can simply admire the view from one of San Francisco's many hills. Day or night the views are spectacular.

4. Two of the most popular tourist sights in San Francisco are the Golden Gate Bridge and Alcatraz Island. Until 1964 the Golden Gate Bridge was the longest, single span suspension bridge in the world. For this reason, people like to come and look at it - even though it isn't made of gold! It was designed by Joseph Strauss and cost 35 million dollars to build. It was opened in 1937.
5. Alcatraz Island is an island in the middle of San Francisco Bay. It was named after the pelicans that used to live there (in Spanish *alcatrazes* means pelicans). From 1934 to 1963 there was a prison on Alcatraz Island where the most dangerous prisoners were kept. It was America's most feared prison and no-one ever escaped. Now only tourists go there – but don't worry, they all come back from the island!
6. William Saroyan, a famous writer, said: 'You can't get bored in San Francisco.' Why not come and see for yourself?

1. Read the text and answer these questions.

- a. Is San Francisco a beautiful city?
- b. Is San Francisco a big city?
- c. Why did San Francisco first become famous?
- d. Why do you think people call San Francisco a beautiful city?
- e. How many people live in San Francisco?
- f. What is something you can do in San Francisco that you can't do in a bigger city?
- g. What are two of the most famous tourist attractions in San Francisco?
- h. Write down three unusual things you might see in San Francisco.
- i. Why is the Golden Gate Bridge famous?
- j. Why is Alcatraz Island famous?
- k. Would you like to visit San Francisco? Why or why not?

2. There are six paragraphs in the guidebook text. Read the descriptions of the paragraphs and write the number of the paragraph.

- a. Conclusion.
- b. An important tourist attraction.
- c. Facts about the city.
- d. Things you can do in the city.
- e. Introduction.
- f. Another important tourist attraction.

17. Is it British or American?

1. Read the text about British and American English. Find four ways in which British English is different from American English. Give an example for each difference.

An English teenager was visiting an American friend in New York. The American invited him to a party. 'What should I wear?' asked the English boy. 'It's an informal party so just wear the pants and vest you have on.' The English boy was shocked. How peculiar Americans are! He had a very strange picture in his mind.

The next day both friends were talking about their cars. 'I've just had the bonnet and boot painted red,' said the English boy. The American couldn't believe his ears. How peculiar the English are! Why do they put clothes on their cars? He also had a very strange picture in his mind.

This story shows how British English and American English are different. There are four main differences. The first is in the pronunciation. For example, the British say *tomato* [tə'mɑ:təu] and *banana* [bə'nɑ:nə]. The Americans say *tomato* [tə'meitəu] and *banana* [bə'nænə].

Two other differences are in the vocabulary and spelling. For example, the British say, trousers and Americans say pants. In British English *colour* has a letter *u* while in American English it is spelt *color*. The British write travelled, but the Americans write traveled.

Finally, there are a few grammatical structures that are different too. The British say, 'I've got one brother.' Americans say, 'I have one brother.'

Generally, however, the two languages are very similar and the Americans and the British have no difficulty in understanding each other.

2. Work with a partner. Match the American words to the British words with the same meaning.

UK	USA
sweets	apartment
fridge	cookie
trousers	vacation
flat	refrigerator
holiday	suspenders
biscuit	pants
film	stove
post	candy
petrol	mail
cooker	gas
waistcoat	movie
lorry	elevator
braces	vest
lift	truck

3. Look at these sentences. Which are British English and which are American English. What is different?

- Have you got any chocolate bars? Do you have any candy bars?
- Your story is quite good. I've given you a good grade. Your story is quite good. I've given you a high mark.
- What's your favourite colour? Yellow. What's your favorite color? Yellow.
- Did you eat yet? No, not yet. Have you eaten yet? No, not yet.
- Would you like a cookie? Yes, thanks. Would you like a biscuit? Yes, please.
- Can I use the phone? Yes, it's over there. May I use the phone? Why certainly!

18. The origin of language

LINGUISTIC PUZZLES

There are three questions about language which linguists cannot answer: How did language begin? What was the world's first language? Do all languages come from one, original language?

People have been trying to find the answers to these questions for over 2,000 years. In the fourth century BC, the Greek historian Herodotus [hɪ'rɒdətəs] wrote this account.

Psamtik I was an Egyptian King. He wanted to find out what the oldest language in the world was. He was discussing this problem with his scholars when he had an idea. He told his servant to find two newborn babies. When the servant had found them, the king gave them to a shepherd and said, 'Keep these babies with the goats. Feed them and look after them, but you must not talk to them.

Listen carefully for any words you hear them say.' The King wanted to find out what language the children would speak if left to themselves. He said, 'The first words they speak will come from the original language in the world.' One day while the babies were babbling to each other the shepherd heard the word 'becos'. He told the King who asked his scholars about this word. They told him that the Phrygians, who lived in the area which is now north-west Turkey, called bread 'becos'. The King said, 'Phrygian must be the oldest language. It is even older than Egyptian.'

Nowadays, we study the origin of language more scientifically. At the end of the 18th century scholars discovered that many European and southern Asian languages belonged to the same 'family' and that they started from the same parent language. They called this parent language Proto-Indo-European. Linguists think that people spoke this language 3,000 years ago and that it had split into several different languages, including Greek, Anatolian, and Sanskrit between 2000 and 1000 BC. Other languages such as English, Spanish and Italian developed from later splits.

Since the 18th century, linguists have classified many other families of languages and they are still trying to categorise others. Two questions which interest linguists are: How does language change? Why does language change?

There is still a lot of work to do. If you like solving mysteries, historical linguistics may be the job for you.

1. Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a. How do you think language began?
- b. What do you think the world's oldest language is?
- c. Are there any languages similar to yours?
- d. What discovery did linguists make at the end of the 18th century?
- e. What do you think 'parent language' means?
- f. When do linguists think the parent language began to change?

2. Read the text again and find a word which means:

- a. a description of past events (line 7)
- b. a group of wise or educated people (line 10)
- c. the first or beginning of anything (line 18)
- d. to talk in a way which is quick and hard to understand; babies often do this (line 19)
- e. a decision or judgement about something (line 26)
- f. to divide into separate parts (line 37)
- g. to organise into groups or types (line 41)

3. Choose the correct form of the past tense and give a reason for your answer.

- a. She------(say) that she already------(see) the film.
- b. By the time she------(complete) the homework he -----(leave).
- c. She------(thank) me for what I -----(do).
- d. While I------(do) homework, my uncle------(arrive).
- e. They -----(put on) their clothes after they- ----- (wash).
- f. After I -----(hear) the news, I -----(go) to see him.
- g. It was a lovely day. The birds ----- (sing) and the sun ----- (shine).
- h. He ------(tell) her he -----(not do) it before.
- i. They ------(ask) her what countries she ----- (visit).
- j. What ----- (happen) when ----- (you have) supper?