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**Тематичні тексти для читання
з практичного курсу англійської мови**

*Методичний посібник
для студентів I курсу факультету іноземної філології
та студентів I-II курсів
(англійська мова як друга спеціальність)*

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Посібник містить тексти для читання, перекладу та їх обговорення з англійської художньої, науково-популярної, та суспільно-політичної літератури та періодики. Зміст текстів відображає таку тематику: історію, політику та економіку України, Великобританії та США; життя сучасної молоді в Україні та Великої Британії; наукові відкриття в галузі історії, географії, біології, астрономії, тощо. Призначений для студентів денної та дистанційної форми навчання.

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Даний методичний посібник містить тексти для читання, перекладу та їх обговорення на заняттях з практичного курсу англійської мови з англійської художньої, науково-популярної, та суспільно-політичної літератури та періодики. Зміст текстів відображає таку тематику: історію, політику та економіку України, Великобританії та США; життя сучасної молоді в Україні та Великої Британії; наукові відкриття в галузі історії, географії, біології, астрономії, тощо. Тексти можуть пропонуватися студентам під час підготовки до занять з домашнього читання, а також в процесі самостійної роботи над темами, що включені в зміст навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови”. Призначений для студентів 1 курсу денної та дистанційної форми навчання факультету іноземної філології та студентів 1-2 курсу факультетів української філології, психолого-природничого, історико-соціологічного, педагогічного тощо.

Методичний посібник складений з урахуванням основних положень “Конвенції про визнання кваліфікацій з вищої освіти в Європейському регіоні” (Лісабон, 11 квітня 1997р.). Так, були покладені в основу посібника принципи про:

- створення величезної кількості спецкурсів, які дозволять студентів здійснювати власний вибір із набору кредитів, особливо це стосується старших курсів вищої школи;
- створення сучасного діагностично-контролюючого інструментарію щодо оцінки діяльності студентів та викладачів вищої школи (європейський, національний, регіональний підхід);
- створення стандартів за напрямками освіти (четверте покоління), де домінує діяльнісний аспект засвоєння змісту освіти у ВНЗ із врахуванням змісту загальноєвропейських та регіональних стандартів відповідних напрямів освіти.

Були також враховані положення “Спільної декларації про гармонізацію архітектури європейської системи вищої освіти” чотирьох міністрів, які представляють Великобританію, Німеччину, Францію й Італію (м. Париж, Сорбонна, 25 травня 1998 року) про те, що студенти доступного циклу мають мати доступ до диверсифікованих програм, що залучають можливість міждисциплінових занять, розвитку знання іноземних мов і

використання нових інформаційних технологій, а також спільної заяви європейських міністрів освіти Болонья (19 червня 1999 року) “Зона європейської вищої освіти” про те, що студентам повинен бути забезпечений доступ до можливості одержання освіти і практичної підготовки, а також до супутніх послуг, що призведе до сприяння європейському співробітництву в забезпеченні якості освіти для розробки якісних критеріїв та ефективних методологій.

PART I

1. UKRAINE. NATIONAL BUILDING AND HISTORY

On the map of the world appeared independent state with a thousand-year-old history — Ukraine. The new state has an aim of constructing a democratic society primarily through developing a market economy. To have an idea of Ukraine's economic potential, her resources, and define the scale of reforms which have to be carried out, let us get acquainted with some objective data. Ukraine is situated in the geographical centre of Europe. The country occupies a territory of 604 thousand square kilometres. Ukraine's population is 53 million.

Ukraine declared its independence of the USSR in 1990. The government's declaration was ratified by an overwhelming majority of citizens in a referendum held more than four months later. But subsequent events have, however, highlighted a number of deep seated problems, some of which are rooted in Ukraine's history.

Ukraine has in fact only enjoyed brief periods of independence or autonomy. The term 'Ukraine' developed when much of present day Ukraine was under Lithuanian rule (13th to 16th centuries). 'Krai' means borderland and its inhabitants were thus defined as dwellers in a border area .

The area enjoyed an uncomfortable existence at the cross-roads between Poland (which merged with Lithuania) and Russia. It enjoyed a short spell of autonomy in the 17th century and a period of independence in 1917-1921 in the confused years following the overthrow of the Tsar.

Nowadays the emergence of Ukraine as a free and independent country encountered great enthusiasm not only in Ukraine itself, but also in the European Community and its member states. It is clear to everyone in Europe that Ukraine will play a pivotal role on the continent, due to its size, geographical position, economic potential and nuclear capability, in the months and years following independence.

The EC's aim in its relations with Ukraine is to contribute to the development of Ukraine as a stable, independent, democratic, market-oriented, non-nuclear weapons state of undisputed territorial integrity and with balanced relations with Russia and the West.

The EC will continue to play an active role in developing and implementing measures to help Ukraine ascertain its independence and economic prosperity.

There is no doubt about the importance of an independent, stable and prosperous Ukraine for the stability and prosperity of Europe as a whole.

2. UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

Ukraine is rich in mineral resources. It completely satisfies her needs in iron, manganese and titanium ores, as well as in rock salt, cement, gypsum, mineral paints, heat resistant clays, bromine, graphite, mercury and uranium.

Steppes and plains compose the most part of the territory of Ukraine (95 percent). The topsoils are mainly black. They are the biggest treasure of the Ukrainian land. Twenty five percent of the world's black rich soils are in Ukraine. Together with the fact that Ukraine's climate is mainly moderately continental, and the sediments are 300-600 millimetres, it allows for considerable progress in agricultural production after the village is reoriented towards the market economy.

Because of her potential Ukraine is an industrial-agricultural country. Her machine-building potential includes tractors and agricultural machine building, production of diesel locomotives and railroad cars, automobiles, rockets, sea and river vessels, refrigerators, TV-sets, washing machines, electric motors, industrial robots, motor-cycles, equipment for metallurgic, chemical, mine and textile industries, appliances and many other complicated products. Well-developed are black and colored metallurgy, chemical, oil and wood processing, and the cellulose-paper industries.

Since its independence Ukraine has confronted economic problems. The situation today is better in one very important respect than it was in the preceding years: inflation, which was running at 3300 percent annually in 1993 has been reduced.

The main lines of reform now need to be introduced. Some of the main requirements are:

- to pursue a macroeconomic policy which will balance government income against expenditure;
- to close down inefficient factories and to invest in new industries, especially export-oriented;

- to phase out subsidies, particularly to inefficient producers;
- accept that, some decline in total output cannot be avoided in the meantime;
- to introduce a coherent programme of privatisation, directed not least at the break-up of the very large and poorly managed collectives;
- to stimulate exports, especially hard-currency producing;
- to curb imports so far as possible and to develop import substitution industries;
- to reduce further total energy consumption;
- gradually to introduce free market mechanisms which will eliminate the need for price and wage controls;
- to attract Western investment without sacrificing traditional interests and links with Russia and the CIS;
- to educate and train a new generation of managers who have the ability to implement coherent market reforms at all levels.

That Ukraine needs external assistance to tackle its immediate problems is obvious. The government has been able to attract some inward investment.

3. BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN UKRAINE: UKRAINE OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Having recently gained its independence, Ukraine is a country comparable in geographical size and population to Italy and France. The country possesses numerous competitive strengths, namely a strategic geographical position and mild climate, rich natural resources, sizeable consumer market, highly educated labour force, well developed transport infrastructure, significant achievements in natural sciences and military-related research, and a sophisticated research and development infrastructure.

However, the Ukrainian economy is currently in a critical position. This is due to the fact that the economy of Ukraine was previously quite isolated, not oriented towards satisfying the national interest of the country. The pricing policy was basically inappropriate because the prices for raw materials and fuel supply were very low and were not stimulating their rational use and the introduction of high technology to industry.

Ukrainian efforts to be integrated to the world market were, over the first three years, very reticent and did not realize the national potential.

Prior to independence, more than 80 percent of total 'exports' and 'imports' were accounted for by inter-republic trade. As well as being tightly integrated with the economy, Ukraine accounted for a major share about 25 per cent of the Net Material Product (NMP) of the former Soviet Union.

Needless to say, at independence the severance of the inter-republic links had a particularly disruptive effect on Ukrainian enterprises and on the national economy as a whole.

The foreign trade linkages of Ukraine will no doubt play a key role in the recovery of the Ukrainian economy in this transition period.

Upon gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine has become an equal member of the international community.

4. UKRAINE'S BANKING SYSTEM

It dates to March 1991 when the Ukrainian Parliament passed the law On Bank and Banking Activities, determining this system as two-level, composed of the National Bank and commercial banks.

The National Bank is Ukraine's central financial body conducting a uniform national monetary, credit and currency policy, aiming to strengthen the national currency, organizing interbank settlements, and coordinating and supervising the whole banking system.

Commercial banks varying in type and ownership are set up by legal entities and private persons as joint stock companies. At present, there are 230 commercial banks in Ukraine. Their main functions include loans to business entities and private citizens at the expense of assets of enterprises, institutions, organizations, and file population, cash and payment services, currency, and other banking transactions.

Prominvestbank, Ukreximbank, Bank "Ukraine", Ukrsofsbank, and Gradobank are the leading commercial banks.

There is also the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange which functions efficiently.

To secure the banks' stability, the National Bank of Ukraine resolved to increase the minimum amount of operating banks to 0.5 million ECU, and that of their own funds, to 1 million ECU. A minimum authorized stock of 3 million ECU was set for the registration of newly

established banks. That of banks founded with foreign investments was set at 5 million ECU, provided the foreign share in the stock is less than 50 percent, and at 10 million ECU if it is more than 50 per cent.

Ukraine's banking strategy is geared to stimulate commercial banks and promote their role in solving economic and social problems.

Beginning in 1996, updated economic information will be carried by the monthly edition International Financial Statistics of the International Monetary Fund.

5. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Official name	— the United States of America (the USA)
Status	— A Federal Republic, a union of 50 states
Area	— 9,364,000 square kilometers
Population	— 232,000,000
Capital	— Washington

Languages — English is the official and predominant language. Spanish, Italian, German, Polish, Yiddish, Russian and others are also spoken in the USA.

The United States is one of the largest countries in the world. The United States and Canada are almost twins in size. But Canada is a little bigger.

The whole name of the United States is United States of America. For short, the country is often called the USA. There are fifty states and district of Columbia.

The United States of America lies in the central part of the North American continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Thus ships can sail from the United States ports to the Indian Ocean by way of either the Pacific or the Atlantic. Friendly Canada to the north and friendly Mexico to the south are the only countries bordering the United States.

The USA consists of three separate parts. They are the Hawaiian Islands, situated in central part of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska separated by the Canadian territory and the rest major part of the USA. The states differ very much in size, population and economical development.

The USA is a country of great diversity. It is due to its geography, the weather, the landscape and the way of living.

The Great Rocky Mountains run north and south. Some of them

form a divide between rivers that flow westward and those that flow toward the Atlantic or its arm, the Gulf of Mexico.

East of that divide are two of the world's longest rivers. One is the famous Mississippi. The Missouri, one of the Mississippi's many long branches, is about that long too.

There are many big cities and towns in the USA. New York, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles are the biggest of them.

6. US SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

The United States is a federal union of 50 states plus one independent district — the District of Columbia. Forty nine states, including Alaska, form the continental United States. The 50th state is separated from the continental part. It is the state of Hawaii — a group of islands situated in the mid Pacific Ocean.

The District of Columbia is the territory of the city of Washington, the national capital. Washington, D.C. lies between two states: Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River, which divides the city into two parts. This place was selected personally by the first President of the United States—George Washington. In 1791 he purchased the land from private owners.

Washington, D.C. is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. The Federal Government is made up of three branches — the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial Branches.

The function of the Executive Branch is to carry out the laws of the nation. It consists of the President, Vice-President and the President's Cabinet. The members of the Cabinet are chosen by the President. Most of them are called Secretaries:

The Secretary of State, Agriculture, Labour, Transportation, etc. The President and Vice-President are chosen in a national election for a four-year term of office and may be reelected for a second time. They must be native-born citizens, at least 35 years old and members of a political party. In the USA there are two major parties: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, and many small parties.

From the first political rally to Inauguration Day running for President is a long and complicated process. In choosing a President the ordinary voter has little to say until Election Day. Here is a simple outline of how an American President is chosen.

First a candidate campaigns within his party to win his party's nomination. Then follows a period when he runs against the candidates of the other major party and, perhaps, a third and a fourth party. The showdown comes in November — on Election Day. The President is not elected directly then. Voters in each state vote for electors. This system was introduced by the Constitution of the USA in 1787. Now this is only a formality. When in November the final election results are in, the entire country knows who the next President and Vice-President will be, although the outcome must still be formalized, and the candidates must win a majority of the electoral votes in December. Except in rare cases, the electoral choice is the same as the popular choice. Finally on Inauguration Day on the 20th of January the new President is sworn in and he makes his Inauguration speech.

The Legislative Branch, Congress, is where the laws are made and adopted. Congress is made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators elected, two from each of the 50 states, regardless of their population. They are elected for 6 years and only one third retire in rotation. The members of the House of Representatives are elected for only 2 years and their number in the Congress depends upon the state's population. The Judicial Branch is headed by the Supreme Court which settles any disputes involving the national government or disputes between two or more states. The State governments follow the same pattern as the Federal Government. Each state is governed by an Executive Branch headed by the Governor, a Legislative Branch and a Judicial Branch.

7. US CONGRESS AT WORK

In the House of Representatives the presiding officer is the Speaker who is elected by the members and is always a member of the majority party in the House. The Speaker is now first in the line to become the President in case of the death of both President and Vice-President. Although the name is taken from British English, the character of the post is not the same. The House of Commons chooses the Speaker only as a presiding officer to conduct debates. Once a man becomes a Speaker, he is usually reappointed to his office in each new Parliament, even if the majority in the House has changed, until he wishes to retire. When he does retire he goes to the House of Lords. In

the United States Congress the Speaker plays a very important role in party politics. He appoints members of Congressional Committees, for example, to work on the bills or to settle disputes between the House of Representatives and the Senate. The decision on some of the most important issues may therefore depend on who is chosen by the Speaker or participate in the committees. The Speaker also decides who is to speak from the floor.

Many people imagine that most of the work of the Congress is actually done on the House of Representatives or Senate floors. Tourists who visit Washington and go to watch the Senate or the House of Representatives from galleries are usually surprised at the scene on the floor. When someone is making a speech, most of the members who are present are reading or walking about, talking with one another. A few are listening to the speaker, sometimes agreeing with him, but more often not. Then a bell rings throughout the Capitol and the office buildings and the members soon come crowding in to answer to their names for a vote. The main work of the Congress is done not on the floor but in Committees. The Congressional Houses have a system of Committees — 16 in the Senate and 20 in the House of Representatives. Every bill is worked out there. Special committees hold hearings on different issues, some of them open and others secret, depending on the subject matter.

8. TELEVISION IN THE USA

Unlike many other countries, in the United States broadcasting is predominantly commercial, owned by private corporations with three giant networks controlling the industry: the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC).

For commercial TV, time is a commodity which is sold just like any other product. Major corporations buy time on TV programmes to advertise their goods and services. The price for TV time depends on the Hooper Rating. Prime time programmes are the most expensive.

The commercials take up approximately 8 minutes of an average television hour frequently appearing during the hour as short advertising breaks interfering with whatever programme is shown. Naturally, the aim of the sponsors is to support the most popular programmes. These include shows featuring well-known stars,

westerns, comedies, movies, spy shows, live sports programmes, quiz shows and soap operas. Broadcasting companies often produce programmes that portray violence, sex, drunkenness, the use of drugs, corrupt political methods as ordinary, even attractive things, thus promoting such behaviour.

Today US television with its system of numerous channels has developed into a practically indispensable amenity of everyday life.

Better quality and more channels are offered to American viewers by cable TV. Right now it is technically possible to deliver on the cable wire more than 100 channels to every home with a TV set, and there are, at present, special cable TV stations: such a HBO (Home Box Office), ESN (Entertainment and Sports Programme Network), USA, and some others.

What can cable service offer? any programme the TV viewer chooses to subscribe to education courses, films, dramas, documentaries, etc.

9. TV PRESSURE GROUPS

WASHINGTON-TV Guide had an article a few weeks ago that contained an interview with five television producers on the question of TV violence. The producers were upset because pressure groups such as the Parents Teachers Association and the American Medical Association were leading on the TV networks to cut out violence in their shows.

The networks and advertisers, the TV producers said, were caving in to the pressure. The producers said no one should be able to dictate how much violence there should be on television.

My friend Joanic Conway who reads TV guide said to me: "Do I look like a pressure group?"

I looked her over. «I don't think so».

"Well, I read this article which said that people like myself were ruining television because we were complaining to the networks about the violence they were showing."

"You mean they didn't want you to write in to show your displeasure?"

"I think so. They said the pressure groups were deciding what people could see or not."

Now my question is, if I don't like violence on television, how do I get my opinion over if I don't write to protest?"

«That is a toughie», I admitted. «If you write, you're putting pressure on the networks. If you don't write, you'll keep getting violent shows. I would say you are within your rights to write».

«But the producers claim the people who write in are ruining TV for the public. Aren't I the public too?»

«I should think so», I said. «I suppose the producers were saying the mass audience likes violence on television, but the minority of the people who write letters to the networks don't. How do they know the mass of the people like it?»

«Because of the audience ratings. The violent shows have high ratings.»

"I think people will watch anything on television."

"What do you have against violence on television?"

«People keep getting killed or knifed or beaten up; cars keep crashing into each other, and the impression you get is that the country is full of psychos. The police aren't that nice, either. They're always beating up anyone who won't tell them what they want to know.»

"The producers claim they aren't showing violence for the sake of violence. They have to have the violence so they'll have action. The TV viewer likes this action.*

«Well, I don't like it and I think it's bad for kids to see it. They show them how to rob stores, make bombs and blow up safes. That's not my idea of show biz.»

«But it does raise a problem. Killing on television is as American as apple pie. I'm not sure TV could survive without it.»

"That's what the producers said in TV Guide,» Joanic told me."

"They said if they can't have violence in their shows there would be no conflict, and the American public would be cheated out of good television."

«But how much of it do we have to take? The producers claim they make these shows because the public wants them. Well, I'm the public and I don't want them, and so when I write in they say I am a pressure group. If I liked them what would that make me?"

«A pro-violence consumer, I guess.»

Joanic said: "I'd rather be a pressure group."

"Go ahead if you want to, but if they can't beat up and murder people on TV any more, it's going to be on your conscience."

(After Art Buchwald)

10. NEW BUSINESS AND JOB CREATION

One of five Americans leaves his or her job each year. One in ten Americans changes occupations each year, and many will have four to five careers in a lifetime. While most job switching probably occurs early in one's career, we live in a rapidly changing world where new jobs and careers are being created every day. The personal questions involved in finding and keeping a job are likely to be a regular part of life.

Financing **New Businesses**. The number of new businesses and the amount of money necessary for them to operate and expand is staggering. There are 1.3 million new enterprises formed each year. Approximately half of these incorporate. If each of the 1.3 million new firms requires \$25,000 of financial capital to begin, over \$30 billion is needed to finance the start-ups each year. Another half a million firms need an additional \$100,000 to continue to grow. Capital requirements for these firms total roughly \$80 billion dollars.

Where do these funds come from? Business people called 'venture capitalists,' who specialize in investing in new firms, provide about \$2 billion a year. One quarter of the capital comes from overseas. Stock markets, where new common stock is sold, provide an additional \$15-20 billion. Banks and other financial institutions will also provide funds. A large portion of funds needed for start-up and expansion, however, comes from entrepreneurs risking their personal savings or property. This may mean taking a second mortgage on a house, depleting savings and retirement funds, and coaxing investors (primarily friends, neighbours, and family) to make loans or buy ownership in the new firm.

What Jobs Are Available? The creation of new businesses and new jobs can mean new opportunities for you. What types of jobs are growing in importance in your community? What jobs are fading in importance? National statistics indicate the service sector is providing the lion's share of new jobs. Opportunities are available in medical care, retailing, and business services such as law, consulting and accounting. The Bureau of Labour Statistics estimates that the fastest growing jobs will be in the areas of high-skill service occupations such as engineering, medical technology, computer programming and systems analysis. The table that follows provides some information about the fastest growing and the fastest declining jobs in America.

11. STATE FINANCING OF NEW BUSINESSES

States interested in stimulating economic growth compete for jobs and new businesses in a variety of ways. They provide tax incentives and special funds to lure foreign or domestic companies to move to their state. They advertise and market their strengths to convince businesses to relocate in their state. They emphasize the quality of their schools, roads and highways, the availability of skilled workers, and their clean air and beautiful scenery - whatever businesses will find attractive. Governors will even travel to other countries in an effort to secure new investment.

Michigan provides a good example of the variety of things a state can do to stimulate economic growth. Between 1979 and 1983, Michigan had lost 283,000 manufacturing jobs. For four years running, the state had the highest unemployment rate in the nation. Its budget was in deficit, and it had to borrow from the Japanese to keep the public schools open. Out of this crisis came a commitment to rebuild basic manufacturing by relying on the skilled labour force of the state.

Under the leadership of its governor, Michigan tried to assist old businesses to retrain workers or restructure their operations. It also became one of the most aggressive states in its assistance of start-up businesses. Its reforms included an overhaul of the regulations governing franchise businesses, state social security laws, and workers' compensation. In addition, a 1983 law allowed the state to invest 5 percent of a \$15 billion public employee pension fund in new businesses. As a result, the state could encourage start-up businesses through a variety of state loans-even to businesses that could not get bank loans.

As a result of this effort, established firms are reorganizing, new firms are moving to the state and Michigan's economy is improving dramatically. For example, a Fiberglas boat builder converted to making coffins. A new firm began to manufacture tape drives for microcomputers and now employs 450 workers. In addition, 245 firms have been advised by the Modernization Service of the state government on ways to revamp operations and retrain workers.

12. THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

The Foreign exchange market enables companies, fund managers, banks and others to buy and sell foreign currencies, if necessary in large amounts. Capital flows arising from trade in goods and services, international investment and loans together create this demand for foreign currency. The sums involved are very large with estimated global turnover in all currencies currently in the region of \$880 billion each day. Typical wholesale deals are for amounts of \$1 ml — \$5 ml though much larger transactions are often done.

Foreign exchange trading may be for spot or forward delivery. Generally speaking, spot transactions are undertaken for an actual exchange of currencies (delivery or settlement) two business days later (the value date). Forward transactions involve a delivery date further into the future, possibly as far as a year or more ahead. By buying or selling in the forward market a bank can, on its own behalf or that of a customer, protect the value of anticipated flows of foreign currency from exchange rate volatility.

Unlike some financial markets, the foreign exchange market has no single location — it is not dealt across a trading floor. Instead, trading is via telephone, telex and computer links between dealers in different centres and, indeed, different continents. London is the world's largest foreign exchange centre. Banks here trade around \$300 billion each day in foreign currencies.

London's leading position arises partly from the large volume of international financial business generated here — insurance, eurobonds, shipping, commodities and banking. London also benefits from its geographical location which enables us to trade not only with Europe throughout the day, but also with the US and the Far East, whereas their time difference makes it difficult for those two centers to trade with each other. When banks in London begin trading at 8 a.m. they can deal with banks in Tokyo, Hong Kong or Singapore whose trading day is just ending. From about 1 p.m. onwards, London banks can trade with banks in New York; before they close at 5 p.m. their counter parties may be in Los Angeles or San Francisco. The foreign exchange market trades 24 hours a day.

13. SUPERVISION OF ERECTION

The share of complete plant and equipment contracts in international trade has greatly increased. This increase has made it essential to practise large-scale purchases and scales of capital equipment on the basis of contracts stipulating plant and equipment design, delivery of complete equipment and its site erection together with advisory services.

The rising proportion of highly specialized and sophisticated process plants, equipment and systems in international trade has accentuated the need of proper and more intensive erection supervision.

Should supervision be required during erection, a special contract may be concluded or a separate appendix may be negotiated and added to the existing contract. An Erection Supervision Appendix is considered to be an integral part of any contract for a complete plant, or any complex units of complete equipment. Not even the smallest item of this Appendix should be ignored, as trouble-free operation of the equipment (or of the whole plant) supplied depends on thorough fulfilment its provisions.

In some instances the services of a commissioning engineer are required only when the installation of the equipment is complete and the equipment is ready for operation. As a general rule, however, the Sellers undertake to carry out the full amount of work necessary to meet the erection supervisory requirements, i.e.-the Sellers' specialists supervise equipment erection, testing, adjusting and commissioning of the whole plant supplied under the contract.

The Sellers' engineers recruited for the erection job direct the Buyers' personnel and often provide their training during the erection period. The training programme for the Buyers' technical staff is sometimes covered by a separate appendix or by a clause relating to the Erection Supervision Appendix. Under this programme technical information is made available in the form of technical Monumentation, training of the Buyers' specialists at relevant operating plans, where training centres are set up, and rendering assistance at the lime of the plant start-up.

The following are typical items for consideration by the contracting parties:

the number of supervisory specialists to be recruited and sent to the project site; schedule of fees for supervisory staff (including basic rate per day, daily allowance, travelling expenses to site, accommodation,

transport, hours of work, overtime, medical attention, insurance, etc.); date of commencement and date of completion of the erection work; allocation of responsibilities, etc.

14. GLOBAL ECONOMY

The global economy flourished throughout much of the post-war period. In the early 1960s, many industrialized countries grew as fast as 5% per year, with Japan leading the way at 10%.

In the early 1970s, a combination of factors, including increased oil prices, contributed to slower growth in Japan and most of Western Europe. Inflation reached unprecedented levels in many countries and their governments fought it by slowing economic growth. In the early 1980s, high interest rates limited investment and increased unemployment in many countries.

By 1986, many of these problems had receded. But increased competition among the advanced industrial countries made it seem that one could grow rapidly only at the expense of the others.

In the international horse race (or is it rat race?) of economic growth, investment determines success. Small wonder the Japanese have carried home many of the prizes: throughout the 1970s, investment averaged over 20% of Japan's net national product.

Investment in both Britain and the U.S. averaged less than 10% of the net national product in the 1970s, one reason their growth rates were not impressive.

Rates of investment sagged worldwide in the late 1970s. In Japan, Britain, West Germany and the U.S., investment as a percentage of the net national product was lower in 1984 than in 1972.

Because U.S. corporations have international portfolios, they have a smaller economic stake in the U.S. than they once did. In 1985, about 30% of all the after-tax profits of U.S. corporations were earned abroad, a substantial increase over earlier years. Profits earned abroad are usually subject to lower tax rates than those earned at home.

U.S. corporations often invest in developing countries to gain access to raw materials (such as oil) or to take advantage of low wages and less workplace and environmental regulation.

But access to markets also influences investment patterns. U.S. corporations invest in many areas, such as Canada and Western Europe, to avoid trade restrictions and sell to wealthier consumers.

Goods produced in the U.S. gradually became more competitive. But the adjustment process has proven very slow, too slow to help the many companies that have already gone out of business and the many workers who have already lost their jobs.

15. AGENTS

According to world-wide statistics over half of the world's foreign trade is handled by agents. Selling firms turn to commercial agents for their services mostly when they try to develop a new market for their goods in a foreign territory. The agents are instrumental in distributing the principals' product as they know the commercial conditions and changes in the market of their country. They have their own storehouses, showrooms, repair workshops, service stations, etc, for providing after-sales services.

However, sales through agents have certain disadvantages as the Sellers cannot be in direct contact with the market. They also completely depend on the agents' diligence, efficiency and experience in handling business. Therefore the Sellers always treat the matter of signing up an agent very seriously.

The main provisions included in an agency agreement should clearly define the territory in which the agents are entitled to act, the time of the validity of the agreement, the quantities the agents undertake to sell annually and the agents' remuneration.

There are basically two types of agency agreements. They are agreements for: 1) merchant firms and 2) sales agents.

An agreement for merchant firms stipulates that they become the owners of the goods and can dispose of them at their option. Payment to the Selling (exporting) firms by the merchant firms may be effected by a Letter of Credit, for collection or by other methods.

The agreement states the amount of remuneration to which the merchant firm will be entitled. It may be a certain percentage of the value of the transaction or a sum equivalent to the difference in the prices at which they have purchased the goods from the Sellers and sold to the customers.

A sales agent comes as an intermediary between the principal who sells and the customer who buys. Sales agents may conclude agency agreements on a consignment basis which means that the goods sent on consignment remain the absolute property of the principals until delivered to the Buyers. In many cases the consignment transactions are concluded on a sale or return basis in which case the agents are to dispose of the goods within an agreed and limited period of time. If the agents fail to sell the goods within the stipulated time they are to return the unsold goods to the principals. The liability of either party for return of the goods should be stipulated in the agreement.

16. WHAT IS MARKETING?

What does the term marketing really mean? Many people mistakenly think of it as advertising and selling. Given the number of commercials on television, in magazines and newspapers and all the signs and offers in and around the shops this is not surprising. However, advertising and selling are only two of several marketing functions, and not necessarily the most important ones.

The most basic concept underlying marketing is that of human needs. We have many needs including ones such as affection, knowledge and a sense of belonging as well as the physical need for food, warmth and shelter. A good deal of our lives is devoted to obtaining what will satisfy those needs.

Marketing can thus be defined as any human activity which is directed at satisfying needs and wants by creating and exchanging goods and value with others.

Marketing has become a key factor in the success of western businesses. Today's companies face stiff competition and the companies which can best satisfy customer needs are those which will survive and make the largest profits.

For an exchange to take place, four conditions must exist. First, an exchange requires participation by two or more individuals, groups, or organizations. Second, each party must possess something of value that the other party desires. Third, each must be willing to give up its 'something of value' to receive the 'something of value' held by the other. The objective of a marketing exchange is to receive something that is desired more than what is given up to get it, that is, a reward in excess of costs. Fourth, the

parties to the exchange must be able to communicate with each other to make their 'something of value' available. Note, though, that an exchange will not necessarily take place just because these four conditions exist. However, even if there is no exchange, marketing activities still have occurred. The 'something of value' held by the two parties are most often products and/or financial resources such as money or credit. When an exchange occurs, products are traded for either other products or financial resources.

17. CLAIMS

In ideal business conditions everything should be done carefully—details of offers and orders checked, manufacture of the goods carried out properly, packing and marking verified.

However in spite of every possible care and attention that is given to contracts letters, of complaint happen to arrive rather frequently because of various infringements.

There are various reasons for complaints. The following kinds of claims are often made by Buyers:

- claims arising from the delivery of wrong goods, damaged goods or substandard goods;

- claims connected with delays of one kind or another;

- claims owing to goods missing from delivery (i.e. shortshipment or shortdelivery):

- claims that concern errors in carrying out an order. These may be caused by mistyping of figures, mis-reading of numbers, misdirection of goods, wrong packing and so on. Sellers most frequently make claims on Buyers because of default of payment.

As a rule a customer will not complain unless he has a good reason. If the customer's complaint is well-grounded, the settlement is comparatively easy: the error will be admitted and the responsible party will meet the claim fully or partly. In other words, the dissatisfied party will get full or partial compensation for the losses which they suffered. Thus the matter is settled amicably.

Much more difficult is the case where the customer's complaint is not justified. It would be wrong policy to reject the claim off-hand.

The responsible party must carefully explain why the claim is declined and try to persuade the dissatisfied party to withdraw the claim.

Settling commercial disputes by arbitration is practiced if the parties in dispute cannot reach mutual understanding. In this case the parties may refer the matter to the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and industry in Moscow. Then the case is heard before a tribunal comprising three arbitrators. The award is made by a majority vote.

The award of the Arbitration Commission is final and binding upon both parties. It is not subject to appeal.

18. INTIMATIONS BY WINTER: AN AMBASSADOR SUMMONED

Among the forces which sweep and play throughout the universe, untutored man is but a wisp in the wind. Our civilisation is still in a middle stage, scarcely beast, in that it is no longer wholly guided by instinct; scarcely human, in that it is not yet wholly guided by reason. On the tiger no responsibility rests. We see him aligned by nature with the forces of life—he is born into their keeping and without thought he is protected. We see man far removed from the lairs of the jungles, his innate instincts dulled by too near an approach to free-will, his free-will not sufficiently developed to replace his instincts and afford him perfect guidance. He is becoming too wise to hearken always to instincts and desires; he is still too weak to always prevail against them. As a beast, the forces of life aligned him with them; as a man, he has not yet wholly learned to align himself with the forces. In this intermediate stage he wavers—neither drawn in harmony with nature by his instincts nor yet wisely putting himself into harmony by his own free-will. He is even as a wisp in the wind, moved by every breath of passion, acting now by his will and now by his instincts, erring with one, only to retrieve by the other, falling by one, only to rise by the other—a creature of incalculable variability. We have the consolation of knowing that evolution is ever in action, that the ideal is a light that cannot fail. He will not forever balance thus between good and evil. When this jangle of free-will and instinct shall have been adjusted, when perfect understanding has given the former the power to replace the latter entirely, man will no longer vary. The needle of understanding will yet point steadfast and unwavering to the distant pole of truth.

19. SETTING THE PRICE

How are prices set? Through most of history, prices were set by buyers and sellers negotiating with each other. Sellers would ask for a higher price than they expected to receive, and buyers would offer less than they expected to pay. Through bargaining, they would arrive at an acceptable price.

Setting one price for all buyers is a relatively modern idea. It was given impetus by the development of large-scale retailing at the end of the nineteenth century. F.W. Woolworth, Tiffany and Co., John Wanamaker, J.L. Hudson, and others advertised a 'strictly one-price policy' because they carried so many items and supervised so many employees.

Through most of history, price has operated as the major determinant of buyer choice. This is still true in poorer nations, among poorer groups, and with commodity-type products. However, nonprice factors have become relatively more important in buyer-choice behaviour in recent decades. Yet price still remains one of the most important elements determining company market share and profitability.

Price is the only element in the marketing mix that produces revenue; the other elements represent costs. Yet many companies do not handle pricing well. The most common mistakes are: pricing is too cost oriented; price is not revised often enough to capitalize on market changes; price is set independently of the rest of the marketing mix rather than as an intrinsic element of market-positioning strategy; and price is not varied enough for different product items and market segments.

Companies handle pricing in a variety of ways. In small companies, prices are often set by top management rather than by the marketing or sales department. In large companies, pricing is typically handled by divisional and product-line managers. Even here, top management sets the general pricing objectives and policies and often approves the prices proposed by lower levels of management. In industries where pricing is a key factor (aerospace, railroads, oil companies), companies will often establish a pricing department to set prices or assist others in determining appropriate prices. This department reports either to the marketing department or top management. Others who exert an influence on pricing include sales managers, production managers, finance managers, and accountants.

20. GREAT BRITAIN

Britain, Great Britain, the United Kingdom (UK for short), England—these different names are sometimes used to mean the same thing, and they are sometimes used wrongly.

The name used at the United Nations is the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland." Strictly speaking, "Great Britain" should only be used as the name of the country, since England is only a part of Great Britain.

The United Kingdom includes four nations and only the people of England call themselves English. The others refer to themselves as Welsh, Scottish, or Irish. Both in Wales and in Scotland there are strong demands for more recognition of their national distinctions through the system of government. There *are* distinct Scottish customs and ways of speaking the English language. Scotland has always had a separate educational system as well as a legal system and local administration. Wales has been assimilated administratively. Most Scottish and Welsh people live in small and heavily concentrated areas of coal-mining and heavy industry.

England is highly industrialized and was the country in which the earliest development of modern industry took place. The original basis of British industry was coal-mining, and the early factories grew up not very far from the main mining areas. Glasgow and Newcastle became great centres of engineering and shipbuilding. Lancashire produced cotton goods and Yorkshire woolens, with Sheffield concentrating on iron and steel. Birmingham and the other towns developed light engineering. The world does not go to Britain to buy textiles or ships as it did in the past. A new light industry, much more diversified, has grown up in place of the old.

The central parts of the old industrial areas with their long rows of red-brick houses, are still rather ugly. A hundred years of winter fogs have left their mark. It was in and around Manchester in the middle of the 19th century that F. Engels found such impressive evidence of what he interpreted as the horrors of capitalism.

21. CLIMATE AND TRADITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British climate has a bad reputation, which is partly justified. What's the forecast in Britain? It's mainly showers and sunny intervals since there's too little sunshine in the country. The British love to complain about the weather. They practically always mention it when they greet people. However, there are rarely extremes of cold or heat in Britain and when temperatures drop below 0° or rise above 32°C nobody is prepared.

All over the world Britain is famous for its fogs. The smoke-fogs (smogs) of big towns were in the past really unhealthy and dangerous to traffic. Much of the smog was caused by the burning of coal in fire-places, though smoke from factories contributes to the trouble. A Clean Air Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, giving local councils power to control smog in big cities; the effects of the plan have been noticeable. But in everyday life for the business of heating houses, for example, many English people in country places remain loyal to the open coal fire although it causes much work and adds to the pollution of the air.

English people are famous for their love of tradition. They want their customs, like their buildings, their machinery, the operations of their institutions, their Church, to stay established. This reveals itself in their attitude to the monarchy, for example, which is the last link left of the Empire. Also the traditions associated with royal events attract many tourists into the country, thus bringing currency. Their love of traditions can be observed in practically all aspects of life and behavior.

English people tend to be rather conservative, they love familiar things and take anything that is strange or foreign with suspicion. They have been slow to adopt rational reforms such as the metric system which came into general use in the UK in 1975 or decimal money which became the regular form in 1971.

English people prefer familiar things but they share a world in the 20th century which is full of change, and new changes are taking place in the country from year to year.

22. THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The Bank of England is the central bank of the United Kingdom. Most countries have a central bank; for example the Federal Reserve System in the United States; the Deutsche Bundesbank in Germany; the Banque de France; the Bank of Japan. Each differs a little from the others in the range of its activities, in the powers and techniques it can use and in the nature of its relationship with government: but they all serve as banks both to their country's government and to its banking system. It is through the interaction of these two roles that central banks come to play their key role in carrying out monetary policies in their respective countries — that is policies affecting the cost and availability of money and credit. This makes central banks individually important in their domestic economies, and collectively extremely influential in world financial markets. In addition, many central banks (including the Bank of England) are involved in supervising financial markets, banks and other institutions.

Founded in 1694 the Bank of England is one of the oldest central banks. But its original purposes and functions were very different from its present ones. It started as a commercial bank with private shareholders, and developed a large private banking business. It was not until 1946 that it was brought into state ownership. But for many years before that the Bank had seen itself and behaved as a public institution carrying out public functions. These functions included, from the very start, acting as the government's bank and arranging its borrowing. The Bank has also always had the right to issue Bank notes in England and Wales, and acquired the monopoly after the Bank Charter Act of 1844. The same Act accelerated the Bank's withdrawal from commercial banking to concentrate on its role as banker to other banks and to government increasing its influence on monetary conditions. The Bank also took on a degree of responsibility for maintaining orderly money and capital markets in London, and watched over the soundness of the banks.

In the modern market economy, these central banking functions play a vital role. And they are now based on more than tradition and informal relationships between the Bank and City firms, since the Bank has explicit statutory powers of supervision.

The Bank's functions are: first, maintaining the value of the nation's money, mainly through policies and market operations agreed with the government; second, ensuring the soundness of the financial

system, including direct supervision of banks and participants in some City financial markets; and third, promoting the efficiency and competitiveness of the financial system, notably in the field of domestic and international payment and settlement systems.

23. BANKING IN GERMANY CUSTOMERS ARE CALLING THE TUNES

The customer may not always be long in Germany, but banks are fast waking up to the fact that people can be as choosy about where they put their money as they can over where they dine or shop.

In recent months, banks have almost fallen over themselves to announce faster and cheaper services. While last year saw the advent, of discount broking in Germany, 1995 is proving to be the year of direct banking. Commerz-bank, Deutsche Bank, Berliner Bank and Citibank of the US have all announced new operations, enabling customers to make transactions by telephone when they choose.

For a country where the service mentality is by no means prominent, the pace of change in the banking sector is startling. It is driven by consumers' growing awareness of the cost of banking services and willingness to switch banks, if necessary. Banks say east German customers watch bank charges especially closely.

Even so, for customers deciding they can obtain better or cheaper service elsewhere, roving accounts are still tedious. But the time may come when this task will be taken on by banks themselves.

'We are considering something along these lines', says Mr Albrecht Schmidt, chairman of Bayerische Vereinsbank, intriguingly.

Vereinbank, based in Munich with operations across Germany, is spending heavily on technology and customer services. It is not going down the discount-banking road, but has adopted a multi-optional strategy: customers can choose between high-quality services where advice is included, and cheaper telephone-based services (in four languages) needing no counselling.

In Mr. Schmidt's view, the rate at which the banking sector has been changing is rather like the shift from a fast train to a magnetic levitation railway.

He admits that there is a certain amount of confusion in the market' as banks bring in more new services. It is very important to

have innovative strength, but you don't have to follow every modern gimmick.

Customers are not seeking gimmicks but better value for money, and transparency. This means more competition among banks, uncomfortably conscious that their reputation for openness, responsiveness and fairness is not at its highest. They are striving to contain costs, become more helpful and give local managers more decision-making authority. Deutsche Bank's Project Kundens (closeness to the customer) is aimed at transforming its culture in this way, making staff more customer-oriented.

This means smiling faces and a lack of arrogance, as well as financial skills, believes Mr. Michael Endres, a Deutsche Bank director. 'If a customer goes into a branch and the person on the counter is not friendly or is impolite, you can forget all the competence you have.

Thus customers are now being wooed more seductively. Mr Erich Coenen, a director of Commerzbank, says: The market is shifting more and more from a providers' market to one where demand reigns, largely because customers are more discriminating, better informed and more price-conscious.

24. THE ECONOMY OF CANADA

Despite its small population, Canada is a great industrial nation, and manufacturing is the foremost sector of its economy. Canada is a main supplier to the USA of oil, gas, pulp and paper and electricity produced at its hydroelectric stations.

The leading industries are foods and beverages, primary metals (iron and steel), transportation equipment, paper, petroleum and coal products, wood products, textiles, clothing, machinery, nonmetallic minerals and furniture, Canada leads the world in the output of asbestos, newsprint, nickel, and platinum, aluminium, cobalt, zinc, gold, silver, uranium, iron ore, copper, wheat, lead etc.

Nevertheless agriculture is of major importance to the economy as a whole and is basic to any areas. Three-fourths of the cultivated area is in the prairie region producing wheat, oats, sugar beet, soya-beans, tobacco, potatoes.

Canada traditionally exports livestock products, producing more than the domestic market can absorb. Animal production (livestock, dairy

products and eggs) now brings in more than half of total farm cash income.

Ottawa is the capital city of Canada. It is situated on the Ottawa River. The population of Ottawa is about 760 000 people.

In 1613 the site was reached by S. Champlam (1567-1635), a French explorer and first Governor of French Canada. It was originally named Bytown. Ottawa was established as a city under its present name in 1854. It was elected by Queen Victoria as the capital in 1858. Today Ottawa is an industrial and commercial center of Canada. Chief among its manufactures are lumber, cement, furniture and paper. To this is added a printing and publishing trade, food and beverage products, and iron and steel products, clothing and chemicals.

25. STUDENT LIFE AT LANCASTER

The nine undergraduate (and one postgraduate) colleges into which the Lancaster student population is divided are a highly distinctive feature of campus life. Most of the social, recreational and general educational activity at the University is based in the colleges. Most colleges have about eight or nine hundred members, about half of whom are in residence at any one time.

The colleges are busy centers of activity throughout the day. In addition to separate residential areas, their buildings include quiet study rooms for use by non-resident members, coffee and snack bars and common rooms. Student social amenities and events in the colleges are the responsibility of the Junior Common Rooms — these are organizations run *by* students for students. The JCRs function alongside the central University Students' Union and help to ensure that all our students' needs are catered for and that their views are heard.

Lancaster University Students' Union (LUSU) is one of the largest, and arguably the most active, students' unions in the country.

LUSU effectively works on two levels. Each of Lancaster's colleges has an elected committee of the union, known as the JCR (Junior Common Room). The JCRs are often the first point of contact with students and are responsible for social provision within the colleges, as well as carrying out Campaigns on welfare issues.

LUSU also provides central services. LUSU has a very strong campaigning arm and we are frequently at the forefront of action on national issues such as student hardship.

SPORT AT LANCASTER

The Center for Sport and Physical Recreation houses a six-lane, 25 metre ozone-treated swimming pool and a large, multi-purpose sports hall where a variety of sports take place — including archery, badminton, basketball, indoor cricket, hockey, tennis, football and volleyball. There is also a smaller hall which caters for judo, karate, table tennis and trampolining. With eight squash courts, two aeroball courts, men's and a women's-fully equipped weights rooms, a life fitness room, a sauna and solarium, dance facilities and a rock climbing wall, the opportunities to take up a sport are excellent.

The outdoor facilities around campus are equally impressive. Every need is catered for with six football pitches, four rugby pitches, three all-weather hockey pitches and a floodlit synthetic grass pitch, eight tennis courts and floodlit hard play area, a bowling green and an area for golf driving, along with various jogging routes on and around campus.

A unique feature in the sporting calendar at Lancaster is the Annual "Roses Weekend". This historic 'battle' between the Universities of Lancaster and York takes place at the beginning of each Summer term and brings students from both universities together for an enjoyable couple of days, featuring over 50 sporting competitions, not to mention numerous social events.

MUSIC IN LANCASTER

Music is strong at Lancaster. Each week the International Concert Series features major artists. The Music Department administers a chamber choir and a chamber orchestra, while the University Music Society organizes a symphony orchestra, a wind band, a big band and a twice-weekly series of free lunchtime concerts for student soloists and ensembles. The Choral Society also gives performances each term and both societies combine to present an annual Last Night of the Proms in June. Music tuition and advice is available.

A great variety of styles of entertainment is presented at the Nuffield Theatre. A superbly equipped and highly flexible space, the Theatre runs three seasons to coincide with University terms. The works combine the best from visiting artists and companies with

"home-grown" student productions to make for a full and wide-ranging programme of events: plays, dance, experimental productions and music theatre.

The Peter Scott Gallery is located on campus with other cultural facilities such as the Great Hall and the Nuffield Theatre.

The Peter Scott Gallery attracts many thousands of visitors annually through its programme of temporary exhibitions which focus on contemporary art — sculpture, photography and crafts as well as painting and drawing. Artists with an international reputation have been featured in recent years.

26. FRANCIS FORD COPPOLA

His vision of the world of the Mafia bosses, with the ritualistic and distorted code of honour, permeates the psyche of millions through his trio of acclaimed Godfather films. Now Francis Ford Coppola — movie-maker, wine producer, resort hotel and restaurant owner, family cook and doting grandfather — exhibits the confidence of a crime dynasty Don as he strolls around his sprawling estate near Rutherford, California.

Twenty years ago, the screenwriter-director and his wife, Eleanor, bought their mansion and 1,560 acres of the Inglenook winery, using profits from *The Godfather*. The winery had been founded in 1879 by Gustave Niebaum, a Finnish fur trader and sea captain, so Coppola named his new property the Niebaum-Coppola Estate. There was another 94.5 acres of the Inglenook winery adjacent to Coppola's land that was not for sale. His resolve to own that property and reunite the entire original Inglenook estate blossomed into a passion.

As Coppola stood in front of the winery building on the land he had wanted to buy for so long, the winner of five Oscars acknowledged: «Every time I drove through here, I wished and fantasized that one day I could buy this place.» When the property was put on the market in late 1995, the director bought it for \$10 million, using profits from *Bram Stoker's Dracula*, which grossed \$200 million world wide. Coppola's expanded estate is now the largest single vineyard in California's Napa Valley.

«Life unfolds in light, bright and dark ways, but never in my wildest dreams did I think that we would live anywhere as beautiful as

this,» says Eleanor, a California native. They met when she was the assistant to the art director on *Dementia 13*, a 1963 film made for \$3,000 in Ireland. It was the directorial debut of Coppola, then 24. The recent land purchase bolsters his plan to turn the estate into a centre for celebrating food, wine and movies. He is spending another \$10 million renovating the stone winery building. Visitors will see wine being made; watch a 15-minute Coppola's film, *A Century of Taste*, that tells the winery's story; and tour a museum of movie memorabilia, including Don Corleone's desk and chair from *The Godfather* and the boat from *Apocalypse Now*.

On his beloved estate, the director fuses art and life. Some of his famous films were written here, and part of his latest movie, *Jack*, a comedy drama starring Robin Williams, was rehearsed in the grounds.

27. THE CAPTIVE AUDIENCE

(by Ann Warren Griffith)

Mavis Bascom read the letter hastily and passed it across the breakfast table to her husband, Fred, who read the first paragraph and exclaimed, "She'll be here, this afternoon! She can't stay with us! You'll have to get her out just as soon as possible!"

Fred had been with the Master Ventriloquism Corporation of America for fifteen years. His work had been exceptional in every aspect and, unless word leaked out about Mavis's grandmother, he could expect to remain with it for the rest of his life. He had enjoyed every step of the way from office boy to his present position as Assistant Vice-President in Charge of Sales, though he sometimes wished he could have gone into the technical end of it. Fascinating, those huge batteries of machines pouring out their messages to the American people. It seemed to him almost miraculous, the way the commercials were broadcast into thin air and picked up by the tiny discs embedded into the bottle or can or box whatever wrapping contained the product; but he knew it involved some sort of electronic process that he couldn't understand. Such an incredibly complex process, yet unfailingly accurate! He had never heard of the machines making a mistake; never, for instance, had they thrown a shoe polish commercial so that it came out of a hair tonic bottle. Intrigued though he was by the mechanical intricacies of Master Ventriloquism, however

he had no head for the sort of thing, and was content to make his contribution in the sales end.

And quite a contribution it was. Already in the two short years since his promotion to Assistant Vice-President he had signed up two of the toughest clients that had ever been brought into the M.V. camps. First had been the telephone company, now one of the fattest accounts on the Corporation's book.

28. JAWS

«Jaws», one of the most successful films ever produced, features a great white shark — one of nature's most effective killing machines. “Jaw” is also an efficient entertainment machine and a great financial success. In the film a shark terrorizes a small town by attacking swimmers. Three men, including a police chief and a professional shark killer, try to kill the shark.

Steven Spielberg was twenty-six when he was selected to direct the film. For 4 years he had managed television productions and progressed to directing films. His chiller was a great success and got him the job of directing «Jaws».

Although the film was successful, its filming took twice as long as originally scheduled. The delay was due to a lot of managerial problems that Spielberg had to solve.

One of the first problems was the location for shooting the film. Martha's Vineyard, a small island, was chosen because it looked very much like the fictional town. However the choice was made in the winter. What Spielberg did not know then was that in summer, when the filming was actually to take place, Martha's Vineyard is one of the most popular places on the Atlantic Coast.

Hundreds of boats enter and leave the harbour each day. The filming had to be frequently interrupted. How do you maintain suspense if a family of four is picnicking only fifty feet away from a "dramatic struggle"?

Another managerial problem was Bruce, the managerial shark. Actually there were three sharks. Each weighed 1.5 tons and cost about \$150,000 and each was used for different movements (right-to-left, left-to-right) and different scenes. Thirteen technicians controlled the shark by means of a long cable from a special platform. The first time out

Bruce sank, the second time, the hydraulic system exploded. Only constant repairs kept Bruce in action.

Planning and coordination were major managerial problems. Each day, several ships started out to sea. One ship was for Bruce. Another for the technicians. Still others were for the camera crews and actors. The travel was made six days a week from May to October. Some days they came back with no film at all. The failures were caused by Bruce, the weather and a variety of other problems.

Real sharks were hard to find; a dead one, needed for the finale, was finally brought by plane from Florida. It hung on the dock for four days creating a powerful stench. Local people in return left dead fish at the doors of the houses where the members of the cast were living.

Almost everything that could go wrong did. Nevertheless, the daily trips continued until the last scenes were filmed.

Spielberg never left the island. He was afraid that if he did leave, he would never come back. Finally, the job was done and he left the island saying firmly that he would never return.

He has since directed several more films.

PART II

1. UKRAINIAN POLITICAL FIGURES

What are the names of the political figures mentioned in the text?
Who were they?

The lives of Ukrainian political figures give a vivid picture of the heroic past of the Ukrainian people. The institution of *hetman ship* was introduced in Ukraine in the 16th century. The *hetmans* were the military leaders of the Cossack army until the liberation war of 1648-1654. In the course of this war Ukrainian statehood was revived. In accordance with the Treaty of Zboriv, signed in 1649 by hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the Polish king, the Cossacks were given their own territory: the Kyiv, Chernihiv and Podillia regions. Subsequently, the Ukrainian hetmans were not only commanders-in-chief of the Ukrainian army, but they were also in charge of administrative, financial and diplomatic affairs.

Ukrainian hetmans varied in their character and outlook, but shared the same fate, many of them dying in foreign lands. For example, Baida Vyshnevetsky was tortured to death in Istanbul and Ivan Sulyma in Warsaw. Mykhailo Doroshenko was killed during a military campaign in the Crimea. The grave of Bohdan Khmelnytsky was destroyed by the Polish gentry. Demyan Mnohohrishny, the first Ukrainian political exile to Siberia, died there. The legendary hetman Pavlo Polubotok was tortured to death in Petropavlovsk Fortress in St. Petersburg.

The most outstanding political figure in Ukraine in the 20th century was Mykhailo Hrushevsky. He was born in September 1866 in the town of Khelm (now the territory of Poland), but three years later the family moved to the Caucasus, where Mykhailo spent 17 years of his life. In 1886 he was admitted to the department of history and philology of Kyiv St. Volodymyr University. His diploma paper was awarded the gold medal. In 1894 Hrushevsky headed the Department of World History at Lviv University. In Lviv he made friends with Ivan Franko and became the head of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. In 1898 the first volume of his major work *The History of Ukraine-Rus* was published. The tenth and final volume of this work was completed 36 years later.

When World War I broke out, the Hrushevsky family were in the Carpathians. On returning to Kyiv, Hrushevsky was arrested, imprisoned and later deported to Russia. After the February revolution of 1917, Hrushevsky headed the Central Council of Ukraine and was elected its president. But after the establishment of the Hetmanshchyna regime with Pavlo Skoropadsky as hetman, Hrushevsky went underground, and then emigrated, first to Prague and later to Vienna. In the early 1920s he was invited by the Soviet government to return home, and was elected a Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. During the last ten years of his life Hrushevsky was working on the history of Ukraine and Ukrainian literature. He died under mysterious circumstances in Kislovodsk in 1934.

The names of many Ukrainian political figures were disgraced and forgotten for many years. Today, they can at last be acknowledged once again, and the details of their biographies can now throw additional light on the history of Ukraine.

(Source: News from Ukraine, various issues, 1991/1992)

2. MODERN EXAMINATIONS

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their field of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom exists today as part of the process of testing candidates for the doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines. There is nothing very human about the examination process.

Two types of tests are commonly used in modern schools. The first type is sometimes called an “objective” test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

For testing student’s memory of facts and details, the objective test has advantages. It can be scored very quickly by the teacher or even by a machine. In a short time the teacher can find out a great deal about the student’s range of knowledge.

For testing some kinds of learning, however, such a test is not very satisfactory. A lucky student may guess the correct answer without really knowing the material. Moreover, some of the wrong answers are usually more incorrect than others, yet the scores on the test will not take account of this fact.

For a clearer picture of what the student knows, most teachers use another kind of examination in addition to objective tests. They use “essay” tests which require students to write long answers to broad general questions.

One advantage of the essay test is that it reduces the element of luck. The student cannot get a high score just by making a lucky guess. Another advantage is that it shows the examiner more about the student’s ability to put facts together into a meaningful whole. It should show how deeply he has thought about the subject. Sometimes, though, essay tests have disadvantages, too. Some students are able to write rather good answers without really knowing much about the subject, while other students who actually know the material have trouble expressing their ideas in essay form.

Besides, in an essay test the student’s score may depend upon the examiner’s feelings at the time of reading the answer. If he is feeling tired or bored, the student may receive a lower score than he should. From this standpoint the objective test gives each student a fairer chance, and of course it is easier and quicker to score.

Most teachers and students would probably agree that examinations are unsatisfactory. Students dislike taking them; teachers dislike giving them and scoring students’ answers. Whether an objective test or an essay test is used, problems arise. When some

objective questions are used along with some essay questions, however, a fairly clear picture of the student's knowledge can usually be obtained.

(From "American English")

3. SCOTLAND YARD

Scotland Yard is the headquarters' of the Metropolitan Police in London. To most people, its name immediately brings to mind the picture of a detective — cool, collected, efficient, ready to track down any criminal with complete confidence that he will bring him to justice, or a helmeted police-constable — that familiar figure of the London scene and trusty helper of every traveller from overseas.

Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben, and its jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles with the exception of the ancient City of London, which possesses its own separate Police force.

One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service has been the '999 system'. On receipt of a call 999 Room operator ascertains by electronic device the position of the nearest available police car, which is contacted by radio. Almost instantly, a message is also sent by teleprinter to the police stations concerned, so that within seconds of a call for assistance being received, a police car is on its way to the scene and all neighbouring police stations have been notified.

Apart from the 999 Room, one of the most interesting places in Scotland Yard is the Map Room. Here is the General Crime Map, the Deaths by Violence Map, the Accidents Map and the Vehicles Recovered Map.

An old-established section of the Metropolitan Police is the Mounted Branch, with its strength of about 200 horses stabled at strategic points. These horses are particularly suited to ceremonial occasions, for they are accustomed to military bands.

An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of Police Dogs, first used as an experiment in 1938. Now these dogs are an important part of the Force. One dog, for example, can search a warehouse in ten minutes, whereas the same search would take six men an hour.

There is also the River Police, or Thames Division, which has its own crime investigation officers who handle all crimes occurring within its river boundaries.

There are two other departments of Scotland Yard — the Witness Room (known as the Rogues' Gallery) where a photographic record of known or suspected criminals is kept, and the Museum, which contains murder relics, forgery exhibits and coining moulds.

The name 'Scotland Yard' originates from the plot of land adjoining Whitehall Palace where, in about the 14th century, the royalty and nobility of Scotland stayed when visiting the English Court.

The popular nickname of the London policeman 'bobby' is a tribute to Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the police force in 1829, and whose Christian name attached itself to members of the force.

(From 'Topics and Vocabulary', Y. Maslyuk)

4. STONEHENGE

Sohn henj, is an ancient monument on Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, England. It is a group of huge, rough-cut stones. No one knows exactly who placed them there. In 1952, archaeologists from Edinburgh University discovered two , underground holes which had probably served as ritual pits. They sent bits of charcoal from these pits to the University of Chicago to be analyzed by the radioactive-carbon method. Scientists there determined that the charcoal dates from 1848 B. c., plus or minus 275 years. Some of the stones are found only in western Wales, and had to be brought about 300 miles to this site.

For hundreds of years, the great stones gradually fell, or people carried them away to make bridges and mill dams. But from the positions of many of the stones still in place, scholars can guess what the monument probably looked like originally. Thirty blocks of gray sandstone, each about 30 feet in length and weighing an average of 28 tons, stood in a 100-foot circle. A continuous circle of smaller blocks were laid on top of them. Inside was a circle of 40 blue stones. Inside this smaller circle were two other sets of stones, in the shape of two horseshoes, one inside the other, and opening toward the northeast. Near the center curve of the inner horseshoe was a flat block of sandstone, 15 feet long, which was probably an altar, and may have stood upright. A nearby stone marker, 80 yards east of it, was set to cast

a shadow on the altar at dawn on Midsummer Day, June 24. For this reason, some scholars say that Stonehenge was connected with sun worship. The Druids may also have used it as a temple. An earth wall about 320 feet in circumference surrounded the monument. Woodhenge, also in Wiltshire, is a wooden monument—similar to Stonehenge. Scholars believe it is more than 3,000 years old.

In 1922, the British government began to restore Stonehenge. Some of the scattered stones were put back as they had been originally. Today, the government takes care of this monument and charges a small fee for admission.

(From "Topics and Vocabulary" by Y. Maslyuk)

5. POPULAR MISCONCEPTION ABOUT WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Much of the nonsense written about Shakespeare comes from people who know nothing of the Elizabethan Age in which he lived. A good deal of the confusion in people's minds about our greatest writer has come from literary scholars leaving open questions about his life and associations which can be settled. The result is that thousands of people in Britain and America do not know whether he ever existed or wrote his own plays, or whether Queen Elizabeth wrote them under an assumed name.

Let me answer a few questions and help to clear people's minds of misconceptions. The first is that people think we do not know much about him. The truth is, we know more about him than about any contemporary dramatist.

In the Elizabethan Age people didn't bother much about the lives of mere writers, let alone playwrights and actors. It is remarkable how much we do know about this Elizabethan actor-dramatist.

People are apt to think that only a grandee, some Earl or other, must have written his plays. Snobbish nonsense: Earls are just the people who do not write poems and plays. They are almost always written by clever grammar-school boys - like Milton or Wordsworth, Marlowe or Ben Jonson, Coleridge, Tennyson or whoever - usually middle-class, rarely aristocrats.

As a matter of fact, there is more about grammar-school education, school masters, the process of instruction, the text-book used, in Shakespeare's plays than in any other dramatist's.

There is a special reason for this- the information has come down from a reliable source that he taught school for a bit in the country, during the so-called lost years. Then how did he know so much about the life of the Court, and upper-class life?

Quite simply, from performing so frequently at Court - that gave him a close-up view of people and happenings there. Then, too, his association and friendship with his young patron, the Earl of Southampton, was a tremendous advantage in opening up a world of greater refinement and culture to the actor.

It is significant that the greatest of English dramatists, like Moliere, the greatest of French dramatists, was an actor. We are told that Shakespeare was a very good actor. The plays, as well as the Sonnets, are full of revealing passages about acting, from the actor's point of view. The author of the plays was an actor, though in the Sonnets he regretted that he had to earn his living this way. He would have preferred to be independent; he was very insistent on being regarded as a gentleman, and in the end achieved this.

Shakespeare's loyalty to Stratford is obvious, and quite exceptionally strong. All the other theatre-folk who made money in London invested their gains in London property or nearby. Not so Shakespeare: the moment he had some money to invest, he bought the finest house there, and later made two considerable investments in Stratford property, i. e. in his native town, and retired there, to die and be buried where his family was.

How could he have written so many plays? Again people don't know the facts about the Elizabethan dramatists. John Fletcher, who succeeded Shakespeare as the Company's dramatist, wrote or collaborated in 69; Thomas Dekker wrote at least 64.

Shakespeare wrote 38, with a hand in one or two more. So again we see that there is no problem.

As with all these points that occur to some people's minds, they all have a simple answer, and there is no reason whatever for any confusion about our greatest writer, or the nonsense written about him by people who know nothing of the circumstances of the age he lived in.

(From "This is Great Britain" by L. Kolodyazhnaya)

6. TWILIGHT AT NOON

The international organization on the environment and pollution, Earthscan, more and more often turns to questions of war and peace and the likely consequences of a nuclear conflict. Speaking at a press conference Dr. Mick Kelly, a climatologist from East Anglia University, reported the results of research.

Any nuclear strike exchange will result in an emission into the atmosphere of at least 40 million tons of fine dust and up to 200 million tons of fine smoke particles. The resulting cloud will screen sunlight. Visibility will drop to one percent of the normal. "Twilight at Noon" will fall upon the Earth. As a result the surface of the Earth will quickly begin to cool down. If the war breaks out in spring or summer in the northern hemisphere, the temperature will fall by 20 to 30 degrees and as a result summer will turn into winter. The climatic changes will be particularly great in the northern medium latitudes in the northern subtropics and the 160° equatorial zone. But it is here north of equator, that 80 percent of the Earth's population live.

So far, it is not quite clear what will happen in the southern hemisphere, but a global climatic shake-up will, no doubt, take place. The atmosphere will certainly react to the pollution of its northern part. The depletion of the ozone layer in the atmosphere will raise the level of ultraviolet radiation to a dangerous limit, the last attack of the "nuclear winter". Living organisms will not stand the test of the "nuclear winter". Cold, gloom and rain will be the main cause of disease and death.

Earthscan calls for a radically new thinking on problems of war. This organization highly estimates the new thinking of the progressive leaders and their ability to size up the dangerous long term consequences of nuclear testing. The moratorium on the nuclear tests must be accepted by all powerful countries.

(from "Digest")

7. THE UGLY NATURE OF THE EARTH'S TWIN SISTER

Venus wouldn't be a comfortable planet to live on: it is hot enough to melt lead, the air is thick enough to swim in, and there are never-ending electrical storms. Venus is closer to the Sun than the Earth is, and the sunlight reaching Venus is twice as powerful as that reaching the Earth. However, it has also been found that Venus might not be too hot to support life, and even to picture it as the home of some mysterious fair-haired Venusians.

Unfortunately, this attractive idea does not stand up to close examination. Instead of spinning anti-clockwise like most other planets, Venus revolves clockwise, and it turns so slowly that the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east 59 days later. This means that during the long Venusian "day" the temperature has time to reach 450 degrees Centigrade easily hot enough to melt tin or lead. Moreover, the polar axis is almost vertical, so there are no seasons.

But the real shock comes when we consider the atmosphere. Normally, you expect that the closer a planet is to the Sun, the less atmosphere it will be able to retain. Venus, however, has an atmosphere about 100 times as dense as ours. The air is much too thick to run in and you would rather have to swim and not to walk in it. On the other hand, the atmosphere is so thick, that you could fly through it without any problem. The winds are very slow; the Russian spacecraft Venera 10 measured on landing a maximum air flow of seven miles per hour, yet the atmosphere is so dense that a seven mile per hour wind could be strong enough to knock down a tall building.

Most of Venus is permanently covered in clouds of sulphur and sulphuric acid, and these clouds absorb so much of the Sun's light that on the surface of the planet there is no more than a dark reddish gloom. The Russian spacecraft Venera 9 and 10 found that there was enough light to take TV pictures. This light, however, came not from the Sun, but from flashes of lightning given off by continual electric storms.

All in all, then, Venus turns out to be a dramatic though extremely inhospitable place, and, along with Mars, Jupiter and Saturn has to be added to the list of planets that are quite incapable of supporting human life.

(from "Digest")

8. MAYFLOWER

If you go to New Plymouth, a small town in the United States of America, you will see there a rock which reaches the sea. Many thousands of people from different parts of the United States and from many other countries in the world come to this small town and they always go to see the Rock. They take off their hats, stand there and think about the brave men and women who, more than three hundred years ago, were standing on this Rock and looking at the country where they had come to begin a new life.

They had built a small village there, and American people say that out of this small village grew a big country — the United States of America.

It was in 1620, in the time of King James the First. English people did not like their king and they called him 'The Foolish King of England'. Many of them even left England and went to live in other countries.

In November, 1620 a small ship, the *Mayflower*, left England. There were about one hundred people aboard the ship, but even for this hundred the ship was too small. For seven long weeks the *Mayflower* was in the waves and storms of the Atlantic Ocean and at last the people saw land. It was America.

It was already autumn. It was raining and a cold wind was blowing. Sixteen men left the *Mayflower* and went ashore. In the evening they came back to the ship and brought some maize with them. They found the maize in the sand on the beach where the Indians had left it. Nobody in Europe had seen maize then, but when the people on board the *Mayflower* tried it they liked it very much.

Next day was Sunday and everybody on the *Mayflower* had a rest. On Monday some men went ashore again and this time they took some women with them. The women had to wash the clothes. Since that time Monday has been a wash-day in America.

During the next five weeks the men from the *Mayflower* left the ship every day. Sometimes they did not come back for many days; they were looking for a good place to live. The weather was very cold, more and more men fell ill, but at last they found a good place. There was a good harbour for ships there, some fields and forests near it and even a small river. The people began to build a village there.

By January, 1621 there were already two streets in this village, and they called it 'New Plymouth'.

It was winter now. The people were tired and cold. They did not have enough to eat. More and more of them fell ill. There was a time when only seven men were quite well. Many people died. Sometimes two or three died in a day. When the houses were ready, the life of the people became easier; they had warm houses where they could live.

One day the people of the village suddenly saw a tall Indian who was walking along the street. They were frightened very much, but this Indian came up to them, smiled and said, "Hallo, Yankee! Hallo, Yankee!"

This Indian could speak English a little. He had learnt the language from the sailors of a ship which had come to this part of America a few years before. He called all Englishmen 'Yankee', because he could not say the word 'Englishman'.

Few days later this Indian came to the village again together with some other Indians. They came as friends and helped the white men very much. But white men forgot about this help very quickly; a few years later when many people from Europe came to America, they began to take the land away from the Indians and to kill them.

All the Indians who came to the village of New Plymouth called the Englishmen 'Yankee', and since that time 'Yankee' has been the name of a white man in America.

At last spring came. The people of New Plymouth began to plant corn, and the Indians showed them how to plant maize.

In autumn the crops were very good and the people of New Plymouth wanted to make a holiday dinner. They asked the Indians to this dinner, and the Indians brought some wild turkeys as a present. The turkey was an American bird. Very few people in Europe had ever heard about it, but when they ate it at this dinner they liked it very much. The people of New Plymouth called their holiday 'Thanksgiving Day'. Since that time Thanksgiving Day has been a great holiday in the United States of America, and since that day Americans have always had turkeys for the Thanksgiving Day.

(from "English in two years" by G. Rogova)

9. LAST WORD

Everybody has to die some day, but no-body likes to think about it. Even so, at some time in their most people manage to think about the question for long enough *to make a will*. If you've already made yours, it's probably just a few pages of writing leaving everything to your family. That's the kind of will that the majority of people make. However there are plenty of ways to make your will more interesting if you want to.

To begin with, you don't have to write it on paper. One man wrote his on an envelope, another on a door, and a third on an egg. It doesn't have to be a few pages either. You could copy Mrs Frederick Cook, who died in 1925; her will, longer than many novels, was more than 95,000 words long. If you haven't got time for that, however, you could take Herr Tausch as an example. His will, written in Czech in 1967, was just two words: 'Vse zene' (All to wife).

For some people, the most important part of their will is the part that says how they want *to be buried*. Mrs. Sandra West, a rich widow from Texas USA, decided that she wanted to be buried with her favourite things. When she died in 1977, her brother-in-law discovered that he would *inherit* \$2.8 million - but only if he buried her in her favourite car. If he buried her any other way, he'd only get \$10,000. It wasn't easy for Mrs. West's brother-in-law, but two months after she died he got the permission he needed. Mrs. West was buried in her blue Ferrari, and her brother-in-law became a rich man.

In 1973 dentist Philip Grundy from Leicestershire, England, left most of his money - 180,000 - to the nurse who worked for him. Lucky woman, you might think. There was *a catch* however; the money was hers after five years if in that time she didn't wear any kind of *makeup* or jewellery or go out with men. It is not known whether the nurse managed to wait for the five years to get the money.

Finally, let's hope that your will is not like that of Dr Everett Wagner, who lived in Kentucky USA 100 years ago. His family, who had not been to see him for years, suddenly began to visit him when he became ill; what was worse, each person suggested to Dr Wagner that they would like 'something to remember him by*' when he died. Greatly annoyed with them, Dr Wagner wrote a will that would do this. To each of his four brothers he left one of his legs or arms; his nephew got his

nose, and his two nieces each got an ear. His teeth and gums went to his cousins. He left \$1,000 to pay for cutting up his body, and the rest of his money - \$12,000, which was quite a large amount for those times - he left to the poor.

(By Christopher Wood)

10. HOW THE DINOSAURS GOT BACK THEIR GOOD POSTURE

Suppose you were a *brontosaur*. Would you want to live your whole life in a muddy swamp up to your armpits in water? You'd have prune skin all year around.

Or suppose you were a *Stegosaur* or a *Triceratops*. Would you want to crouch awkwardly on the ground with your elbows bent outward like a crocodile? Your stomach would scrape the dirt.

Maybe the plastic dinosaur models you've seen are shaped like that, but dinosaurs themselves had much better posture. They didn't waddle sluggishly along the ground. They stood straight and ran and leaped and reared up on two legs. A brontosaur didn't need water to support its weight. It raced across dry plains, its huge tail whipping behind it.

When the first complete dinosaur skeletons were dug up in the middle 1800s, early paleontologists suspected that dinosaurs had good posture. O.C. Marsh of Yale University restored a Triceratops skeleton that stood upright on straight legs, as a rhinoceros does today. Others believed that the brontosaurus and Stegosaurus could rear up on their hind legs and tail to nibble the tender leaves at the tops of trees.

These early scientists saw a strong likeness between dinosaurs and warm-blooded birds. In 1870 Thomas Huxley told the Geological Society of London his theory that birds were direct descendants of dinosaurs. He demonstrated similarities in ankle joints, hipbones, hind foot placement, and other features. His ideas were widely accepted.

But in the 1920s and 1930s paleontologists rejected Huxley's earlier ideas. Instead of thinking of dinosaurs as brisk, energetic animals, these scientists pictured them as dull reptiles plodding through prehistory toward certain extinction. So when dinosaur skeletons were reconstructed, they were forced into the contorted posture of reptiles.

Opinions began to change back in the 1960s when modern paleontologists studied dinosaurs from a number of different scientific

view-points. They combined their findings to reconstruct the lively, erect dinosaurs that nineteenth-century paleontologists had imagined.

Footprints, for instance, told paleontologists that dinosaurs ran quickly. Based on knowledge about modern animals and their footprints, British scientist McNeil Alexander figured out a way to calculate speed from stride length and footprint size. So when the American James Farlow studied some fossil tracks in 1981, he could deduce from them that dinosaurs ran as fast as twenty-five miles per hour.

Footprints also suggested that four-legged dinosaurs stood and walked on straight legs. If a dinosaur walked like a crocodile, with its elbows and knees bent outward, its footprints would be spread in a wide pattern on either side of its body. But dinosaur footprints were placed close together, directly underneath the body. That pattern could only occur if dinosaurs had walked upright like elephants.

Paleontologists used biology to confirm that dinosaur stood upright. In 1971 Robert Bakker of the University of Colorado studied the shoulder anatomy of the Triceratops. If a Triceratops had the hunched-down posture of a reptile, its shoulder joints should be similar to the joints of reptiles, such as crocodiles. Bakker demonstrated that the shoulder of a Triceratops was completely different. A crocodile's joint is loose so that the shoulder bone can rotate easily within it. This allows its front legs to spread outward. But the Triceratops had a snug socket that gripped the shoulder bone in an upright posture.

Paleontologists tried to show the differences between quick-moving dinosaurs and the slower reptiles in other ways, too. If a dinosaur was able to run and be active, it needed a large heart. Modern reptiles have small hearts and small chests to contain them. Most dinosaurs, however, had very large chests designed to contain a huge heart.

It was even demonstrated that some dinosaurs were built to rear up to a standing position where they balanced on their *hind legs* and tail. *Stegosaurus* had long spines on its backbone at the hips. These were attached to strong ligaments running up its back so that the *Stegosaurus* could easily push itself up on two legs. The tail bones were made to hold strong tail muscles that would support the standing dinosaur. Brontosaurus had the same skeletal construction along their backbone. At feeding time these dinosaurs would rear up to eat the tops of trees.

Paleontologists continue to explore surprising theories about dinosaurs, and their findings tell us many exciting things about the way dinosaurs lived. Modern science now supports the idea that dinosaurs really did have the good posture that the first paleontologists believed they had. Thanks to imaginative paleontologists, we can picture brontosaurus and Triceratops and the other dinosaurs running and leaping around energetically.

Modern paleontology has given dinosaurs a future. Sir Richard Owen invented the term Dinosauria in 1842, but in the 1920s it fell out of use as a scientific classification. Instead, dinosaurs became a subdivision of Class Reptilia. In 1972 Robert Bakker and English paleontologist Peter Galton brought back Class Dinosauria. Later they went one step further. They agreed with Thomas Huxley's 1870 conclusion and made Class Aves (birds) a *subdivision* of Class Dinosauria. This means that dinosaurs are no longer extinct. They live on in the birds that soar above us.

(From "Cricket" by Elaine Marie Alphin)

11. COMMON SENSE ABOUT SMOKING

It is often said, 'I know all about the risk to my health, but I think that the risk is worth it.' When this statement is true it should be accepted.

Everyone has the right to choose what risks they take, however great they may be. However, often the statement really means, "I have a nasty feeling that smoking is bad for my health, but I would rather not think about it". With some of these people the bluff can be called and they can be asked to explain what they think the risk to their own health is. When this is done few get very far in personal terms. The bare fact that 23,000 people died of lung *cancer* last year in Great Britain often fails to impress an individual. When it is explained that this is the equivalent of one every twenty-five minutes or is four times as many as those killed on the roads, the significance is more apparent. The one-in-eight risk of dying of *lung cancer* for the man who smokes twenty-five or more cigarettes a day may be better appreciated if an analogy is used. If, when you boarded a plane, the girl at the top of the steps were to welcome you aboard with the greeting, "I am pleased that you are coming with us - only one in eight of our planes crashes," how many would think again, and make other

arrangements? Alternatively, the analogy of *Russian Roulette* may appeal. The man smoking twenty-five or more a day runs the same risk between the ages of thirty and sixty as another who buys a revolver with 250 chambers and inserts one live bullet and on each of his birthdays spins the chamber, points the revolver at his head, and pulls the trigger. One of the difficulties in impressing these facts on people, is that, despite the current epidemic of *lung cancer*, because it is a disease which kills relatively quickly, there are many who have as yet no experience of it among their family or friends.

(by Christopher Wood)

12. SILVER BLAZE

In Devon, a valuable racehorse, Silver Blaze, had disappeared; its trainer, John Straker, was found dead.

Silver Blaze was ready to run in an important race in a few days' time. On the night he disappeared, a stable-boy was guarding him. The boy had a dog with him, and two other boys were sleeping above the stable

A girl who was taking the boy his supper saw a stranger near the stables. She ran back to the house to get help, and the stranger ran away. The stable-boy said that the stranger had asked him, "Will Silver Blaze really win the race?" The boy said he hadn't opened the stable door.

At about midnight, John Straker, the horse's trainer, told his wife he was still worried about the horse. He went out, towards the stables, taking a sharp doctor's knife with him.

The next morning, the stable door was opened. The horse had gone, and the stable-boy was unconscious. Opium was found in his food. Usually, you can taste opium, but he had strong meat for supper, and that had hidden the taste.

John Straker was found out on Dartmoor. He was dead, his head crushed. His coat was hanging over a bush. Near him was his knife, and a scarf which was recognized as the stranger's.

The police found and arrested the stranger, Mr. Simpson. They said he had drugged the boy, stolen the horse and killed Straker. Simpson denied it all, and they still didn't know where the horse was.

Colonel Ross, the horse's owner, then sent a telegram to Sherlock Holmes, asking him to find the horse. Holmes and his friend, Dr. Watson, were at their flat in Baker Street, in London. They had read the whole story

in the newspapers. Holmes took no notice of the telegram, saying that Silver Blaze was somewhere on Dartmoor, and would soon be found.

Two days later, Holmes understood he was mistaken, and he and Dr. Watson took a train to Tavistock, in Devon. They went to the place on Dartmoor where Straker's body was found. There, Holmes found a match. Then they searched the place, and finally found the tracks of Silver Blaze. Some of the prints were alone, pointing towards Colonel Ross's stables; others had the footprints of a man with them, and pointed towards another stable.

Holmes and Watson talked to the owner there, and he finally admitted that he had stolen Silver Blaze, taken him home and hidden him. He wanted his own horse to win the race. He said he knew nothing about the murder.

Now, said Dr. Watson, the mystery was over. The police had found the murderer, and they had found the horse. Sherlock Holmes didn't agree. When they went back to Colonel Ross's stables, Holmes asked, "Was there anything wrong with any animals on the farm?" A farm-worker said that three of the sheep had gone lame.

If Simpson, the stranger, had drugged the stable-boy, he was very lucky. He couldn't know that there was meat for supper. And how did he put the drug in the food?

The two boys sleeping hadn't woken up. So the dog hadn't barked. So the dog knew the thief.

Who carries a doctor's knife for self-defense? A knife like that is for something different—like making a horse lame.

Someone who isn't a doctor would have to practice an operation of a horse's leg—perhaps he would practise on some sheep.

A man who hangs his coat on a bush, and strikes a match, doesn't run after thieves. He's going to do something difficult; like operating on a horse.

The scarf? Straker must have found it near the stables, and decided to tie the horse's legs with it. Silver Blaze became frightened, kicked back, and killed Straker.

Why would Straker want to lame a horse which he trained? Because he had bet money on another horse.

Elementary, my dear Watson!

(after Conan Doyle)

13. THE SPECKLED BAND

HELEN'S STORY

At the time of this story I was still living at my friend Sherlock Holmes's flat in Baker Street 221B in London.

Very early one morning, a young woman, dressed in black, came to see us.

She looked tired and unhappy. "Please, help me, Mr. Holmes!" she cried. "I'm afraid! Afraid of death!"

"Don't worry, Miss. Just sit down and tell us your story", said Holmes kindly.

"My name is Helen Stoner", she began. "I live with my stepfather, Dr Grimesby Roylott, near a village in the country. He was poor when he married my mother. It was in India. My sister Julia and I were very young then. Our father was dead, you see."

"Your mother had some money, perhaps?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"Oh, yes, mum had a lot of money, so my stepfather wasn't poor anymore."

"Tell me more about him, Miss Stoner," said Holmes.

"Well, he's a violent man.

In India he once killed his Indian servant and got to prison. Then we all came back to England.

Mother died in an accident eight years ago. So my stepfather got all her money, but if Julia or I marry, he must pay us 250 every year."

"Well, go on, Ms Stoner", said Holmes. "Now you live with him in the country..."

"Yes, but he stays at home and never visits anybody. He's more and more violent now. Everybody is afraid of him and his wild Indian animals which run freely around the garden. A friend sends them to him from India.

Besides, my stepfather likes wild people, and gypsies can come and go when they like. Poor Julia and I had very unhappy lives. We had no servants. They always left because they were afraid of my stepfather, and we had to do all the work in the house. Julia was only thirty when she died..."

"When did she die?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"Two years ago, and that's why I'm here. We never met anybody in the country, but sometimes we visited some of my family who live near London. There Julia met a young man who asked to marry her. My

stepfather agreed, but soon after this she died." Miss Stoner put her hand over her eyes and cried for a minute.

"Tell me everything about her death", Holmes said.

"It was a terrible time!" she answered. "Our three bedrooms are all downstairs. First there is my stepfather's room. Julia's room is next to his, and my room is next to Julia's. The rooms all have windows on the garden side of the house, and doors which open into the corridor. One evening our stepfather was smoking his strong Indian cigarettes in his room. Julia couldn't sleep because she could smell them in her room, so she came into my room to talk to me. Before she went back to bed, she said to me, "Helen, have you ever heard a whistle (CBHCT) in the middle of the night?"

I was surprised. "No," I said. "It's strange," she said. "Sometimes I hear a whistle, but I don't know where it comes from. Why don't you hear it?"

I laughed and said, "I sleep better than you do." So Julia went to her room, and locked the door after her."

"Why did you lock your doors?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"We were afraid of the wild animals and the gypsies," she answered.

"Please go on," said Holmes.

"I couldn't sleep that night. It was a very stormy night, with a lot of wind and rain. Suddenly I heard a woman's scream (dorm). It was my sister's voice. I ran into the corridor, and just then I heard a whistle, and a minute later the sound of falling metal. I didn't know what it was.

I ran to my sister's door. She opened it and fell to the ground. Her face was white and afraid, and she was crying, "Help me, help me, Helen, I'm dying!" and she cried out: "Helen! Oh my God, Helen! It was the band! The speckled band!"

She wanted to say more, but she couldn't. I called my stepfather, who tried to help her, but we could do nothing. And so my dear sister died."

"Are you sure about the whistle and the sound of falling metal?" asked Holmes.

"I think so," answered Helen. "But it was a very stormy night. Perhaps I made a mistake. The police couldn't understand why my sister died. Her door was locked and nobody could get into her room. They didn't find any poison in her body. And what was 'the speckled band'? Gypsies wear something like that round their necks.

I think she died because she was so afraid, but I don't know what she was afraid of. Perhaps it was the gypsies. What do you think, Mr. Holmes?"

Holmes thought for a minute. "Hmm," he said. "That is a difficult question. But please go on."

"That was two years ago" Helen Stonier said. "I have been very lonely without my sister, but a month ago a dear friend asked me to marry him. My stepfather has agreed, and so we're going to marry soon. But two days ago I had to move to my sister's old bedroom, because some men are mending my bedroom wall, and last night I heard that whistle again!"

I ran out of the house immediately and came to London to ask for your help. Please help me, Mr. Holmes! I don't want to die like Julia!"

"We must move fast," said Holmes. "If we go to your house today, can we look at these rooms? But your stepfather must not know."

"He's in London today, so he won't see you. Oh thank you, Mr. Holmes, I feel better already."

(By Arthur Conan Doyle)

14. THE SPECKLED BAND

HOLMES AND WATSON VISIT THE HOUSE

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson went by train into the country, and took a taxi to Dr. Roylott's house.

"You see" said Holmes to me, "our dangerous friend Roylott needs the girls' money, because he only has 750 a year from his dead wife. I found that out this morning. But the gypsies, the whistle, the band - they are more difficult to understand, but I think I have an answer."

When we arrived, Helen Stoner showed us the three bedrooms. We saw her room first.

"Why are they mending your bedroom wall?" asked Holmes. "There's nothing wrong with it."

"You're right," she said. "I think it was a plan to move me into my sister's room."

"Yes," said Holmes. We went into Julia's room, and Holmes looked at the windows carefully.

"Nobody could come in from outside," he said. Then he looked round the room. "Why is that bell-rope there, just over the bed?"

"My stepfather put it there two years ago. It's for calling a servant, but Julia and I never used it because we didn't have any servants. He also put in that airvent on the wall between his room and this one."

Holmes pulled the rope. "But it doesn't work," he said. "How strange! And it's just over the air-vent. That also is interesting. Why have an air-vent on an inside wall? Air-vents are usually on outside walls."

Then we went into Dr. Roylott's room. Holmes saw a large metal box near the wall.

"My stepfather keeps business papers in there," said Helen.

"Does he keep a cat in the too?" asked Holmes. "Look!" There was some milk on a plate on top of the box. "Now, Miss Stoner," he said, "I think your life is in danger. Tonight my friend Watson and I must spend the night in your sister's room, where you are sleeping at the moment."

Helen Stoner and I looked at him in surprise.

"Yes, we must," he went on. "We'll take a room in a hotel in the village. When your stepfather goes to bed, put a light in your sister's bedroom window and leave it open. Then go into your old room and we'll get into your sister's room through the window. We'll wait for the sound of the whistle and the falling metal!"

"How did my sister die, Mr. Holmes? Do you know? Please tell me!" said Helen. She put her hand on Sherlock Holmes's arm.

"I must find out more before I tell you, Miss Stoner. Now goodbye, and don't be afraid," replied Sherlock Holmes.

We walked to the village, and Holmes said to me, "Tonight will be dangerous, Watson. Roylott is a very violent man."

"But if I can help, Holmes, I shall come with you," I said.

"Thank you, Watson. I'll need your help. Did you see the bell-rope, and the air-vent? I knew about the air-vent before we came. Of course there is a hole between the two rooms. That explains why Helen's sister could smell Dr Roylott's cigarette."

"My dear Holmes! How clever of you!" I cried.

"And did you see the bed? It's fixed to the floor. She can't move it. It must stay under the rope, which is near the air-vent."

"Holmes!" I cried. "I begin to understand! What a terrible crime!" "Yes, this doctor is a very clever man. But we can stop him, I think; Watson."

(By Arthur Conan Doyle)

15. THE SACRED PYTHON

Many years ago a group of men went out hunting. They walked in the forest all day long. In the evening they were far from their home.

«We must sleep in the forest tonight», said their leader, «quickly look for a good place to sleep».

The hunters had to be careful. In those days there were many slave-traders all about the country. And they could attack the hunters at any moment.

Late in the evening they found a good place to sleep. After supper the hunters lay down on the ground and soon were all asleep.

When the tired men were asleep, a group of slave-traders surrounded them. They wanted to attack the sleeping men.

Suddenly something big and heavy fell on a young hunter from one of the trees.

The hunter woke up, looked down at his body and gave a terrible scream. A big python was on him! He jumped to his feet, but his friends were already awake. In a moment they were ready to fight. The slave-traders fired their guns. But the hunters hid behind the trees.

The fight continued for a long time. When the hunters had no more arrows, they fought with sticks and even stones.

The slave-traders could do nothing against the hunters. Some of the attackers were killed. The others had to run away.

After the light was over, the hunters came together round their leader. The leader looked at the young man, and said: «What made you wake up?»

«It was a python, the boy said. It fell on me from the tree.

«It was a special sign for us», the leader said. You can see that the python is now our friend. From this day no man, woman or child in our clan will ever kill or eat a python again.»

The people who live in those places remember the words of that man to this day. If you go to their houses in the rainy season, you will find pythons. In the day-time they sleep in holes under the houses, but at night they crawl about the rooms. The people never harm the pythons and the pythons never harm the people.

16. WILLIAM TELL

Long ago the emperor of Austria wanted to make Switzerland a part of his empire, and he sent a man named Gessler to rule the people, Gessler was a tyrant. He ruled bold Swiss people with a hand of iron. But he couldn't make the brave, free people of Switzerland bow down to him when he came among them.

He tried to think of some way in which to make them feel his power in those days, as now, every town had a market place. Here the people came to buy and sell goods.

In the market place of Altdorf, a Swiss town, Gessler put up a tall pole. On the top of this pole he placed his hat. Then his soldiers went about the town shouting an order to the people: "Every man, woman or child who passes by the pole must bow to the hat to show their respect for Gessler".

From one of the mountain homes near Altdorf there came into the market place one day a tall, strong man by the name of William Tell. He was a famous archer.

He had with him his little son, and they walked across the market place. But when they passed the pole, Tell did not bow to the hat on the pole. There were spies of Gessler in the market place and they at once reported the incident. Gessler commanded his soldiers to bring Tell to him, and Tell came, leading his little son by the hand.

«They tell me you shoot well», said the tyrant. «I shall not punish you, but you must show your skill. Let your boy stand a hundred steps from here. Place an apple on his head. You stand here and shoot the apple from of his head with one of your arrows.»

Two of Gessler's soldiers led the boy a hundred steps away from Gessler and then placed an apple on the boy's head. Tell put the arrow in the bow then bent it slowly ready to shoot. He could look no more and shut his eyes.

The next moment a great shout rose from the crowd. The arrow hit the apple. The people shouted with joy, but Gessler was not pleased, and said in an angry voice to Tell: "You put a second arrow in your belt. Why did you do that?"

"The second arrow was for you, tyrant, if I missed my first shot," said Tell.

«Seize him», shouted the tyrant, and his soldiers rushed forward. But the people also threw themselves upon the soldiers, and Tell shot the tyrant through the heart. Then, taking his boy by the hand, he escaped to the mountains.

17. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

Diedrich was a young Dutch lad who had no father, and did all kinds of work to earn a living for himself. He got work as a sailor on a ship going to Java. At Java he worked for a rich planter. He saved his money.

After some years he had enough money to buy a piece of land and a house. He thought of a plan and decided to carry out that plan. He sold his land and houses in Java, put the money into bags and then went on board a ship going back to Holland.

He was the only passenger on the ship. One day, when the ship was not far from the Cape of Good Hope, Diedrich sat with the captain and they talked about their early life and their plans for the future.

He told the captain his great plan. “I have made a great deal of money, which I am carrying home with me. In Amsterdam there are many poor children. I am going to build a great house and live in it, and I am going to have the biggest family in Amsterdam. I shall take only the poorest children and they will be my sons and daughters”.

The man who steered the ship heard everything they said. He wanted that gold, and he thought how he could get it. He whispered the secret to a few other sailors.

The crew was not a good one. There were many criminals among them.

When the ship was near the Cape of Good Hope, the sailors seized the captain and Diedrich and tied them. These men threw them into the sea. Then they sailed for nearest port. But as they sailed, a horrible plague broke out on board. It was a plague that made the men terribly thirsty.

Their thirst was so great that they sailed towards the nearest port. But when they came into the port, the people saw that they had the plague and refused to let them land.

It was the same when they came to the next port, and the next. So they turned back to the ports of the East.

Then a great storm broke out and the wind drove them far out in the sea. When the wind died down, they again steered for the land. But when they were near the land, another storm broke out and the wind again drove far into the sea.

That was years and years ago. But when the ship are sailing around the Cape of Good Hope, through the fog and mist and darkness of the night they see a phantom ship sailing. Then the sailors whisper to each other: "Look! there is the Flying Dutchman!"

18.HOW WE KEPT MOTHER'S DAY

This year we decided to have a special celebration of Mother's Day. We thought it a fine idea. It made us all realize how much Mother had done for us.

So we decided that we would make a great day, a holiday for all the family, and do everything we could to make Mother happy. Father decided to take a holiday from his office, so as to help in celebrating the day, my sister Anna and I stayed home from college classes, and Mary and my brother Will stayed home from school.

It was our plan to make it just like a big holiday, and so we decided to decorate the house with flowers.

The two girls thought it would be a nice thing to dress in our very best for such a big day, and so they both got new hats. Father had bought four ties for himself and us boys, for we wanted to have something to remember Mother by. We were going to get Mother a new hat too but she said she liked her old hat better than a new one, and both the girls said that it was awfully becoming her.

Well, after breakfast we all decided that we would hire a car and take her for a beautiful drive away into the country. Mother is hardly ever able to have anything like that because she is busy in the house all the time. And, of course, the country is so lovely now that it would be just wonderful for her to have a lovely morning, driving for miles and miles.

But on the very morning of the day we changed the plan a little, because Father said that it would be much better for Mother if we took her fishing. Father said that as the car was hired and paid for, we might just as well use it for a drive up into the hills where the streams are. So we all felt that it would be nicer for Mother to go fishing. Father got a new rod and he said that Mother could use it if she wanted to...

So we got everything arranged for the trip, and we got Mother to cut up some sandwiches and make up a sort of lunch in case we got hungry. Mother packed it all up in a basket for us.

When the car came to the door, it turned out that there hardly seemed as much room in it as we had supposed, and it was plain enough that we couldn't all get in. Father said not to mind him, he could just as well stay home and do some rough dirty work that would save hiring a man. Anna and Mary would gladly have stayed and helped the maid get dinner. Mother had only to say the word, and they would stay home and work. Will and I would have dropped out, but unfortunately we wouldn't have been any use in getting the dinner.

So in the end it was decided that Mother would stay home and just have a lovely restful day round the house, and get the dinner. We all drove away with three cheers for Mother, and Mother stood and watched us from the verandah for as long as she could see us.

Well, we had the loveliest day up the hills that you could possibly imagine. And at home we had the grandest kind of dinner prepared by Mother.

(after S. Leacock)

19. CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS

When Harvey awoke next morning he found the "first half" at breakfast. The schooner was dancing on the waves and every part of it was singing its own tune. The cook balanced over his stove and all the pots and pans rattled. It was a stormy sea indeed.

Long Jack passed from the table to his bunk and began to smoke.

"Ashore", he said, "you always have some work to do, and you must do it any weather. But here, when the sea's like this, we've nothing to do. Good-night, all".

Tom Platt followed his example; Uncle Salters and Penn climbed up the ladder to stand their watch on deck, and the cook set the table for the "second half". Manuel and the two boys came out of their bunks and ate till they could eat no more.

As there was nothing they could do in such weather they returned to their bunks. Manuel filled his pipe with some terrible tobacco and began to smoke. Dan lay in his bunk and tried to play his accordion whose tunes

went up and down with the jerks of the *We're Here*. The cook was standing near the locker where he kept fried pies (Dan was fond of fried pies) and "peering potatoes, and the general smell and smoke and noise were beyond description.

Harvey was surprised that he was not sick in such a gale, but he got into his bunk again, as it was certainly the softest and safest place.

"How long is this for?" he asked Manuel.

"Till it gets a little quieter and we can row to trawl", the latter answered. "Perhaps tonight, perhaps two days more. You do not like it?"

"A week ago I should have been terribly sick, but I feel quite all right now", Harvey said.

"That is because we are making a fisherman of you. You will get quite used to it in some days".

Tom Platt opened a locker and brought up an old white fiddle. Manuel's eyes glistened and from behind his bunk he drew out a small thing that looked like a guitar.

"This is a concert", said Long Jack smiling through the smoke. "A real Boston concert".

The door opened and Disko came in.

"We're giving a concert", said Long Jack . "You'll lead of course, Disko?"

"I think there are only two songs that I know and you've heard them both".

His excuses were cut short by Tom Platt, who began to play an old tune.

With his eyes fixed on the ceiling Disko began to sing. The accordion and the fiddle accompanied his song. It was an old song about a boat from Liverpool that went on a long voyage across the Atlantic. The song was almost as long as the voyage, but Disko sang it to the end. Then Tom followed with some old tune and Manuel finished up with something sad and tender in Portuguese. That made Harvey almost weep, though he could not tell why. But it was much worse when the cook dropped the potatoes and held out his hands for the fiddle. He began a song in an unknown language, his big chin on the fiddle tail, his white eyeballs glaring in the lamplight.

Harvey sat up in his bunk to hear better. The tune was so sad that Long Jack sighed deep when it ended and Dan cried out, "Now let's have something merry for a change", and started a rattling tune on his accordion

which ended with the line "It's six and twenty Sundays since last we saw the land".

(after R. Kipling)

20. EUGENE WITLA WANTS TO BE AN ARTIST

The city of Chicago — who shall portray it! This vast new world that had sprung suddenly into existence upon the dank marshes of a lake shore. Miles and miles of dreary little houses; miles and miles of wooden blockpaved streets, with gas lamps and wooden walks for pedestrians. Long lines of telegraph poles; thousands of cottages, factory plants, towering " smoke stacks... Engines clanging, trains moving, people waiting at street crossings,— pedestrians, wagon drivers, street car drivers, carts of beer, trucks of coal, brick, stone, sand — a spectacle of new life!

As the train rolled city-ward Eugene for the first time realized what a great city was like. He had never before seen a crowd of foreigners — working men — and here were Lithuanians, Poles, Czechs, waiting for a train. He had never seen a really large factory plant, and here was one, and another, and another, all dark and hard in the evening air. There seemed to be something youthful, energetic and alive about the streets. At last the train stopped, and Eugene got out. People were hurrying to and fro. Engines were hissing; bells clanging. Eugene had no friends, but somehow he did not feel lonely.

Later in the evening, in a little room he had taken for two dollars a week, he opened the window and looked out. It was all so wonderful. Bright lights were burning in store windows. These people hurrying — how their feet sounded — clap, clap, clap. And it was all like this. It was all like this everywhere, a big, wonderful city. It was nice to be here. He felt that now. He would get along here. Of course he would. He was quite sure of that. He knew.

But he was soon disappointed. Underneath was struggle — Eugene soon realized this. He wanted to be an artist, although he did not know how to begin. If he could study somewhere, find someone who would teach him... Meanwhile he had to work.

He tried the newspapers first, but the frowning art directors and critical newspaper workers frightened him. One art director did see something in his three or four sketches, but he happened to be in a bad mood, and did not want anybody. He simply said no, there was nothing.

After ten days Eugene had spent almost all his money, and he decided that any job would do. Never mind about art now. He must take anything, and so he applied from store to store. He asked for anything; he was ready to work in a bakery, in a dry goods store, in a candy store. At last he found a job; but he lost it after three months.

By this time the summer was over, and he was in need of a winter coat. He walked about the city, wondering at the sights he saw. There were streets with splendid houses such as Eugene had never seen before. For the first time in his life he saw liveried footmen at doors; he saw at a distance girls and women who seemed wonderful to him: they looked so beautiful; he saw young men carrying themselves with an air of importance unknown to him. It made him see for the first time what difference there was between a beginner like him and those who were at the top. He felt sad. Life was unfair.

These fall days, too, with their brown leaves and sharp winds, showed him that the city could be cruel. He met shabby men, with sunken eyes, thin and gloomy, who looked at him out of deep despair. These people all seemed to be brought where they were by difficult circumstances. If they begged — and they seldom begged of him, for he did not look rich enough — they always said that unfortunate circumstances had brought them where they were. It was so easy to fail — the city quickly taught him that.

During these days he was very lonely. At last, after nearly a month, he got a job as a driver of a laundry, which seemed very good because it paid ten dollars a week. He sketched now and then when he was not very tired, but what he did seemed useless. So he worked here, driving a wagon, instead of taking art lessons.

All the time he dreamed of great pictures. His laundry work took him into strange and new parts of the city, where he had never been before, and introduced him to types of people he had never met. He saw scenes of which he could make great things when he had learned to draw a little better — he was sure of that. Here was real colour and life. Many times he took a sheet of paper and tried to draw them, but he could not; he could only think them.

Once there was an exhibition of some of the war pictures of Verestchagin, a great Russian painter. Eugene saw them one Sunday afternoon and was struck with their truth and force. He stood and looked, wondering how such things could be done. Ever afterwards the

name of Verestchagin was like a great call to his imagination. That was the kind of an artist to be if you were going to be one.

Meanwhile he went out with his wagon every day, and managed to save a little money. Then he began to think of entering the Art Institute. He could join a night class in drawing, he thought. His interest in art was becoming eager. He wanted to know all about it — to do something himself.

And so one day he called at the Art Institute and consulted the secretary. As she was explaining everything to him, he felt as if he stood in an open doorway and looked out upon a new world.

And one Monday evening in October, armed with several sheets of paper, he began his work...

(From "The Genius" by Th. Dreiser)

THREE STORIES AFTER W. SAROYAN

(From "Papa You're Crazy")

21. WORLD

When I got back upstairs my father had put aside his work and he'd spread newspapers on the table. He'd put plates and cups and saucers on the table, and he was getting breakfast. I showed him the rocks and shells and the piece of driftwood and he said, "They're great, everything you've found is great. Hold them under the faucet and look at each of them carefully. That's the way you learn to write — by looking at everything carefully".

So while my father got breakfast I washed the rocks and shells and the piece of driftwood. I looked at each of them very carefully, turning them around, so I could see them from all sides, and I saw plenty. I saw that every little thing in the world is a lot more than it seems to be. There was a pebble about half the size of a walnut. It was black with a little red in it. A perfect white line separated one part of the pebble from another, almost as if the little pebble was a whole world of some kind and that white line separated the land from the water. I looked at that pebble and thought about a lot of things. I was glad that I was able to see a thing so clearly, to see such a small thing so big.

"What did you dream about, Pop?"

"Well, as a matter of fact", my father said, "I did dream last night, and I do remember what it was about. I was walking down a street somewhere early in the morning and right there in front of me I saw a whole bundle of new currency, dropped on the sidewalk by somebody carrying a lot of money into the bank. I hoped they weren't dollar bills because then I would have only about five hundred dollars. But if they were ten-dollar bills I would have five thousand dollars". "What were they, Pop? One-dollar bills or ten-dollar bills?"

"One-hundred-dollar bills".

"How much is that?"

"Fifty thousand dollars".

"Oh, boy! What did you do with the money?"

"I woke up. Wash up, and let's have breakfast".

22. SEA

My father and I said good-bye to my mother and my sister. We walked down the hill to hitch a ride to my father's house that is eleven miles up the highway, on the beach at Malibu.

We walked about a mile to the old highway, got a ride in a truck for about eight or nine miles, walked another mile or two, and there we were.

The tide was high when we reached my father's house, and the sun was almost all the way down in the sea. We went down to the beach to see what we could find there — driftwood, or pebbles, or shells. There was a Coca-Cola case that my father picked up; he said that it would be useful, although I couldn't guess how. Perhaps we could use it to keep bottles in. I found a spiral shell and he said it was a real prize. It was a good thing, about half as big as my hand, colored white and gray and here and there black.

We walked up the beach about a mile, and then back, but the only other things we found were half a dozen pebbles smaller than walnuts, and one piece of driftwood.

When we got back up the stairs to the front porch my father studied the driftwood he had long ago gathered on the beach and piled on the porch, to choose some pieces for the evening fire.

"Most of this stuff is too good to burn", he said. I opened the front door so he could walk straight in with a load of wood for the

fireplace. By the time he had set the wood on top of crumpled newspapers, it was dark, but I didn't turn on the light, because I know he likes it when the first light of the evening comes from the fire. He put a cigarette in his mouth, lighted it, and then put the burning match to the newspapers. In the time it took my father to inhale and exhale only once, the fire was filling the room with firelight, which is different from electric light, better and livelier and warmer. The shadows jumped out into the walls and ran up and down.

23. BOOK

"Happy birthday", my father said. He brought a book out of his pocket and handed it to me.

"Thanks, Pop," I said. "It's just what I wanted", "*The Lower Jaw*," he said. "My latest and my last novel. Take it, and with it take the job, too."

I looked at *The Lower Jaw* from the outside. Then I turned to the first page, and then to the last. It was a fine-looking book. "What job?" I said. "The job of writing a novel." "I don't know how to write. Anyhow, what shall I write about?"

"About yourself, of course."

"Myself? Who am I?"

"Write a novel and find out. As for me, I'm going to write a cook book".

My mother and my little sister came in from shopping and my mother said, "Isn't it exciting? He is ten".

"Yes", my father said. "The little girl's eight. I'm forty- ' five, and you're twenty-seven."

"And he eats so much, too", my mother said. "Just when food is so expensive. How much do you think I had to pay for these groceries?" "Two dollars?" "Twenty-two dollars". "You ought to try to learn to cook". "Papa's going to write a cook book", I said to my mother. "Yes, and Pete's going to write a novel", my father said. "Well, it is the first of the month, and I'm sorry I haven't got any money again".

"But what will I do?" my mother said. "I've got to feed a boy of ten and a girl of eight".

"That's one of the reasons that I'm going to write a cook book", my father said. "It may teach you how to save money on food".

"And what shall we eat? Rice?"

"I haven't studied the matter yet. In the meantime you'd better stretch out those groceries."

"Every bit of this food will go in three days".

"Hang on to something. There's no money coming in, and I won't get an advance until I start the cook book. Hang on to something for at least a month".

"I can't", my mother said. "He eats so much. He's the one who makes the food go".

"Suppose I take him home with me, then?" my father said.

"But you've got to feed him".

"Of course".

"And he's got to get to school on time".

"Of course".

"All right", my mother said. "Take him".

24. THE MEXICAN

Nobody knew his history — they of the Junta least of all. He was their "little mystery", their "big patriot", and in his way he worked as hard for the coming Mexican Revolution as they did. The day he first drifted into their crowded, busy rooms they all suspected him of being a spy — one of the bought tools of the Diaz secret service. Too many of the comrades were in civil and military prisons scattered over the United States, and others of them were being taken across the border and shot.

At first sight the boy did not impress them favourably. Boy he was, not more than eighteen. He announced that he was Felipe Rivera, and that it was his wish to work for the revolution. That was all — not a wasted word, no further explanation. He stood waiting. There was no smile on his lips. His eyes burned like cold fire, as with a vast, concentrated bitterness.

Paulino Vera looked questioningly at Arrellano and Ramos, and questioningly they looked back and at each other. But Vera, always the quickest to act, was the first to speak.

"Very well", he said coldly, "You say you want to work for the revolution. Take off your coat. I will show you — come — where are the buckets and cloths. The floor is dirty. You will begin by scrubbing it, and by scrubbing the floors of the other rooms. Then there are the windows".

"Is it for the revolution?", the boy asked.

"It is for the revolution," Vera answered.

Rivera looked cold suspicion at all of them, then took off his coat.

"It is well", he said. And nothing more. Day after day he came to his work,— sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning.

"Can I sleep here?" he asked once.

Aha ! So that was it — the hand of Diaz showing through! To sleep in the rooms of the Junta meant access to their secrets, to the lists of names, to the addresses of comrades down in Mexico. The request was denied, and Rivera never spoke of it again. He slept they knew not where, and ate they knew not where or how. Once Arrellano offered him a couple of dollars. Rivera shook his head and said: "I am working for the revolution".

It takes money to raise a revolution, and the Junta was always pressed. The members starved and toiled, and yet there were times when it appeared as if the revolution depended on the matter of a few dollars. Once, when the rent of the house was two months behind, and the landlord was threatening dispossession it was Felipe Rivera, the scrub-boy in the poor, cheap clothes, who laid sixty dollars in gold on the secretary's desk. There were other times. Three hundred letters typed by May Sethby, the Junta's secretary (appeals for assistance, protests against the cruel treatment of revolutionists by the United States), lay unposted. Vera had sold his watch — an old-fashioned gold thing that had been his father's. Ramos and Arrellano pulled their long moustaches in despair. The letters must go off, but the Junta had no money to buy the stamps. Then Rivera put on his hat and went out. When he came back he laid a thousand stamps on May Sethby's desk.

"I wonder if it is the cursed gold of Diaz?" said Vera to the comrades.

They shook their heads and could not decide. And Felipe Rivera, the scrubber for the Revolution, continued, from time to time, to lay down gold and silver for the Junta's use.

And still they could not like him. They did not know him. He never talked, never asked questions, never suggested. He would stand listening; expressionless, with his eyes coldly burning, while their talk of the revolution ran high and warm.

"He is no spy", Vera said to May Sethby. "He is a patriot — the greatest patriot of us all. I know it, I feel it, here in my heart and head. I feel it. But I don't know him at all". "He has a bad temper", said May Sethby.

"I know," said Vera. "He has looked at me with those eyes of his. They do not love; they threaten. I know, if I should prove unfaithful to the cause, he would kill me. He is pitiless as steel, keen and cold as frost. I am afraid of this boy. He is the breath of death".

Yet Vera it was who persuaded the others to give the first trust to Rivera. The line of communication between Los Angeles and Lower California had broken down. Three of the comrades had been shot, two more were United States prisoners in Los Angeles. They could no longer gain access to the active revolutionists in Lower California.

Young Rivera was given his instructions and sent south. When he returned, the line of communication was re-established.

There were many physical proofs of the bad temper mentioned by May Sethby. Sometimes he appeared with a cut lip, a blackened cheek, or a swollen ear. As the time passed, he began to set type for the little revolutionary sheet they published weekly. There were days when he was unable to set type, when his fingers were injured, when one arm or the other hung helplessly at his side, while his face expressed pain.

"I wonder where he spends his time", said May Sethby. "He never explains his absences".

Rivera's ways and times were indeed mysterious. There were periods when they did not see him for a week at a time. Once he was away a month. And then, for days and weeks, he spent all his time with the Junta.

The time of the crisis approached, and the Junta was hardpressed. The need for money was greater than ever. Patriots had given their last cent and now could give no more. Labourers — peasants from Mexico — were giving half their poor wages. But more than that was needed. The time was ripe. One more heroic effort — and the revolution would break out. What they needed was guns and ammunition, ammunition and guns.

But the money. They had the men, impatient and brave, who would use the guns. They knew the traders who would sell and deliver guns. But the last dollar had been spent, and the last starving patriot had given all he had for the cause of the revolution. Jose Amarillo, their last

hope, who had promised money, had been arrested in his house and shot against his own stable wall. The news had just come through.

Rivera, on his knees, scrubbing, looked up.

"Will five thousand do it?" he asked.

They looked their amazement. Vera nodded. He could not speak, but he suddenly felt a great hope.

"Order the guns", Rivera said. "The time is short. In three weeks I shall bring you the five thousand".

He got up, rolled down his sleeves and put on his coat. "Order the guns", he said, "I am going now".

* * *

There was a fight arranged for Danny Ward, a famous boxer from New York, with Billy Carthey, and for two days Carthey had been lying with a broken arm. There was no one to take his place. And suddenly the little Mexican boy had come and said that he would take Carthey's place, and would beat Ward. Rivera despised prize fighting. But he had taken up with it only because he was starving, and was going with it because he could get some money for his friends, for the great red revolution sweeping across his land. It was for the guns he fought. He was the guns. He was the revolution. He fought for all Mexico. And he did win the fight. The guns were his. And the revolution, could go on.

(after Jack London)

25. SO ON HE FARES

His mother had forbidden him to stray about the roads and, standing at the garden gate, little Ulick Burke often thought he would like to run down to the canal and watch the boats passing. His father used to take him for walks along the towing path, but his father had gone away to the wars two years ago, and standing by the garden gate, he remembered how his father used to stop to talk to the lock-keepers. Their talk often 'turned upon the canal and its business, and Ulick remembered that the canal ended in the Shannon, and that the barges met ships coming up from the sea.

He was a pretty child with bright blue eyes, soft curls, and a shy winning manner, and he stood at the garden gate thinking how the boats

rose up in the locks, how the gate opened and let the boats free, and he wondered if his father had gone away to the war in one of the barges. He felt sure if he were going away to the war he would go in a barge. And he wondered if the barge went as far as the war or only as far as the Shannon? He would like to ask his mother, but she would say he was troubling her with foolish questions, or she would begin to think again that he wanted to run away from home. He wondered if he were to hide himself in one of the barges whether it would take him to a battlefield where he would meet his father walking about with a gun upon his shoulder?

And leaning against the gate-post, he swung one foot across the other, though he had been told by his mother that he was like one of the village children when he did it. But his mother was always telling him not to do something, and he could not remember everything he must not do. He had been told not to go to the canal lest he should fall in, nor into the field lest he should tear his trousers. He had been told he must not run about in the garden lest he should tread on the flowers, and his mother was always telling him he was not to talk to the schoolchildren as they came back from school, though he did not want to talk to them. There was a time when he would have liked to talk to them, now he ran to the other side of the garden when they were coming home from school; but there was no place in the garden where he could hide himself from them, unless he got into the dry ditch. The schoolchildren were very naughty children; they climbed up the bank, and, holding on to the paling, they mocked at him; and their mockery was to ask him the way to "Hill Cottage", for his mother had had the name painted on the gate, and no one else in the parish had given their cottage a name.

However, he liked the dry ditch, and under the branches, where the wren had built her nest, Ulick was out of his mother's way, and out of the way of the boys; and lying among the dead leaves he could think of the barges floating away, and of his tall father who wore a red coat and let him pull his moustache. He was content to lie in the ditch for hours thinking he was a bargeman and that he would like to use a sail. His father had told him that the boats had sails on the Shannon — if so it would be easy to sail to the war; and breaking off in the middle of some wonderful war adventure, some tale about his father and his father's soldiers, he would grow interested in the life of the ditch, in the coming and going of the wren, in the chirrup of a bird in the tall larches that grew beyond the paling.

Beyond the paling there was a wood full of moss grown stones and trees overgrown with ivy, and Ulick thought that if he only dared to get over the paling and face the darkness of the hollow on the other side of the paling, he could run across the meadow and call from the bank to a steersman. The steersman might take him away! But he was afraid his mother might follow him on the next barge, and he dreamed a story of barges drawn by the swiftest horses in Ireed a story ui um land.

But dreams are but a makeshift life. He was very unhappy, and though he knew it was wrong he could not help laying plans for escape. Sometimes he thought that the best plan would be to set fire to the house; for while his mother was carrying pails of water from the back yard he would run away; but he did not dare to think out his plan of setting fire "to the house, lest one of the spirits which dwelt in the hollow beyond the paling should come and drag him down a hole.

One day he forgot to hide himself in the ditch, and the big boy climbed up the bank, and asked him to give him some gooseberries and though Ulick would have feared to gather gooseberries for himself he did not like to refuse the boy, and he gave him some, hoping that the big boy would not laugh at him again. And they became friends, and very soon he was friends with them all, and they had many talks clustered in the corner, the children holding on to the paling and Ulick hiding behind the hollyhocks ready to warn them.

"It's all right, she's gone to the village," Ulick said one day when the big boy asked him to come with them. They were going to spear eels in the brook, and he was emboldened to get over the fence and to follow across the meadow, through the hazels, and very soon it seemed to him that they had wandered to the world's end. At last they came to the brook and the big boy turned up his trousers, and Ulick saw him lifting the stones with his left hand and plunging a fork into the water with his right. When he brought up a struggling eel at the end of the fork Ulick clapped his hands and laughed, and he had never been so happy in his life before.

After a time there were no more stones to raise, and sitting on the bank they began to tell stories. His companions asked him when his father was coming back from the wars, and he told them how his father used to take him for walks up the canal, and how they used to meet a man who had a tame rat in his pocket. Suddenly the boys and girls started up, crying, "Here's the farmer", and they ran wildly across the fields. However, they got to the highroad long before the farmer could catch them, and his escape

enchanted Ulick. Then the children went their different ways, the big boy staying with Ulick, who thought he must offer him some gooseberries. So they crossed the fence together and crouched under the bushes, and ate the gooseberries till they wearied of them. Afterwards they went to look at the bees, and while looking at the insects crawling in and out of their little door, Ulick caught sight of his mother, and she was coming towards them. Ulick cried out, but the big boy was caught before he could reach the fence, and Ulick saw that, big as the boy was, he could not save himself from a slapping. He kicked out, and then blubbered, and at last got away. In a moment it would be Ulick's turn, and he feared she would beat him more than she had beaten the boy — for she hated him, whereas she was only vexed with the boy. She would give him bread and water — he had often had a beating and bread and water for a lesser wickedness than the bringing of one of the village boys into the garden to eat gooseberries.

(after George Moore)

26. THE DOLL'S HOUSE

When dear old Mrs. Hay went back to town after staying with the Burnells, she sent the children a doll's house. It was so big that the servants carried it into the courtyard, and left it there.

The Burnell children had never seen anything like it in their lives. All the rooms were papered, with pictures on the walls. A red carpet covered all the floors except the kitchen; there were tables beds with real bedclothes, a stove, a dresser with very small plates and one big jug. But what Kezia liked more than anything was the lamp. It was filled all ready for lighting: there was something inside that looked like oil and moved when you shook it.

The Burnell children could hardly walk to school fast enough the next morning. They burned to tell everybody, to boast about their doll's house.

It had been arranged that while the doll's house stood in the courtyard, they might ask the girls at school, two at a time, to come and look.

Playtime came and Isabel was surrounded. The girls of her class nearly fought to put their arms round her, to be her special friend, and the only two who stayed outside the ring were the two who were always outside, the little Kelveys.

For the fact was, the school the Burnell children went to was not at all the kind of place their parents would have liked their children to attend. But it was the only school for miles and they had to put up with it.

As a result all the children of the neighborhood, rich and poor alike, had to mix together. But many of the children, including the Burnells, were not allowed even to speak to the Kelveys. They walked past the Kelveys with their heads in the air. Even the teacher had a special voice for them, and a special smile for the other children.

They were the daughters of a hard-working little washer-woman, who went about from house to house by the day. They were dressed in worn-out clothes given to their mother by the people for whom she worked. Li I, for instance, who was a stout, plain child, with big freckles, came to school in a dress made from a green tablecloth of the Burnells. Her little sister Else wore a long white dress and a pair of little boy's boots. Nobody had ever seen her smile; she hardly ever spoke. She went through life holding on to Lil.

Now again they did not mix with the girls, but you couldn't stop them from listening.

And Isabel's voice, so very proud, went on telling.

"The lamp's best of all," cried Kezia. She thought Isabel wasn't making half enough of the little lamp.' But nobody paid any attention. Isabel was choosing the two who were to come back with them that afternoon and see it, and the others knew they were all to have a chance.

Only the little Kelveys moved away forgotten; there was nothing more for them to hear.

Days passed, and as more children saw the doll's house, the fame of it spread. The one question was, "Have you seen the Burnells doll's house? Oh, isn't it lovely!"

At last everybody had seen it; only the Kelveys remained.

"Mother," said Kezia one day, "can't I ask the Kelveys just once?"

"Certainly not, Kezia."

"But why not?"

"Run away, Kezia, you know quite well why not."

One afternoon after school Kezia was playing in the yard. Nobody was about. Looking up from her toys, she suddenly saw the Kelveys on the road. Kezia was going to run away. Then she hesitated. Lil and Else came nearer, and she made up her mind.

"Hullo", she said to the passing girls.

They were so surprised that they stopped.

"You can come and see our doll's house if you want to," said Kezia. But at that Lil turned red and shook her head quickly.

"Why not?" asked Kezia.

"Your ma told our ma you were not to speak to us," Lil breathed out.

"Oh, well," said Kezia. She didn't know what to reply. "It doesn't matter. You can come and see our doll's house all the same! Come on. Nobody's looking."

But Lil shook her head still harder.

When she turned to go, she saw Else looking at her with big, eager eyes: she wanted to see the house. For a moment Lil looked at Else very doubtfully, and then they started forward. Kezia led the way.

"Here it is," said Kezia, when they were near the house. There was a pause. Lil breathed loudly, Else was all attention.

"I'll open it for you," said Kezia kindly. She undid the hook and they looked inside.

"There's the drawing-room and the dining-room and that's the —"

"Kezia!"

It was Aunt Beryl's voice. They turned round and saw Aunt Beryl in the door-way.

"How dare you ask the little Kelveys into the courtyard! You'll be punished for that!" she said to Kezia. "Off you go immediately," she called, turning to the Kelveys. "And don't come back again!"

They did not need telling twice. Burning with shame, the two girls hurried out of the courtyard.

"A bad disobedient little girl!" Aunt Beryl said to Kezia and shut the door of the doll's house.

When the Kelveys were well out of sight of the Burnells', they eat down to rest by the side of the road. Lil's cheeks were still burning, she took off her hat and held it on her knee. What were their thoughts?.

After a while Else moved up close to her sister. By now she had forgotten the cross lady.

"I've seen the little lamp," she said softly. Then both were silent once more.

(from "Short Stories" by Katherine Mansfield)

27. BRUCE AND THE SPIDER

Robert Bruce was the most famous of the Kings of Scotland. For many years he fought against the English invaders trying to drive them out of Scotland. But the English defeated him and he was almost deserted by his countrymen.

One morning after receiving the last unpleasant information from Scotland Bruce was lying on his bed. He did not know what to do. While he was thinking of what he should do, he looked upward to the roof of the cabin in which he lay. He saw a spider, which, hanging at the end of a long thread was trying to swing itself from one beam in the roof to another. The spider wanted to fix the line on which it meant to stretch its web.

The spider made an attempt again and again but without any success. Bruce counted that the spider had tried to swing itself to another beam six times but with no result. Then Bruce remembered that he had himself fought just six battles against the English invaders but also without any success. The poor spider was exactly in the same position as he himself. It had made as many attempts and had been as often disappointed in what it aimed at.

"Now," thought Bruce, "as I don't know what is best to be done, I'll be guided by spider's luck. If it makes another attempt to fix its thread and is successful, I'll make the seventh attempt to drive out the invaders."

While Bruce was forming this resolution, the spider made another attempt and succeeded in fixing its thread to another beam. Bruce, seeing the success of the spider, resolved to try his own fortune. He gathered his countrymen and attacked the invaders. And though he had never before won a victory, he never afterwards had any considerable or decisive defeat.

28. HOW TO BE A DOCTOR

The point I want to develop is that the modern doctor's business is a very easy one, which could be learned in about two weeks. This is the way it is done.

The patient enters the consulting room. "Doctor," he says. "I have a bad pain." "Where is it?" "Here." "Stand up," says the doctor, "and put your arms above your head." Then the doctor goes behind the patient and gives him a powerful blow in the back. "Do you feel that?" he says. "I do,"

says the patient. Then the doctor turns suddenly and gives him another blow under the heart. "Can you feel that?" he says as the patient falls over on the sofa. "Get up," says the doctor, and counts ten. The patient rises. The doctor looks him over very carefully without speaking, and then suddenly gives him a blow in the stomach that makes him speechless. The doctor walks over to the window and reads the morning paper for a while. Then he turns and begins to speak, more to himself than to the patient. "Hum!" he says, "there's some anesthesia of the tympanum." "Is that so?" says the patient. "What can I do about it, Doctor?" "Well," says the doctor. "I want you to keep very quiet, you'll have to go to bed and stay there and keep quiet." In reality, of course, the doctor hasn't the least idea what is wrong with the man, but he does know that if he will go to bed and keep quiet, very quiet, he'll either get quietly well again or else die a quiet death. Meanwhile, if the doctor calls every morning and thumps and beats him, he can make the patient tell him what is wrong with him.

"What about diet, Doctor?" says the patient.

The answer to the question depends on how the doctor is feeling and whether it is long since he had a meal himself. If it is late in the morning and the doctor is hungry, he says: "Oh, eat well, don't be afraid of it; eat meal, vegetables, anything you like."

But if the doctor has just had lunch, he says: "No, I don't want you to eat anything at all; absolutely nothing; it won't hurt you."

And yet, isn't it funny?

You and I and the rest of us — even if we know all this — as soon as we feel a pain run for a doctor as fast as we can.

(after Stephen Leacock)

29. THE CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN

At seven forty-five in the morning the two brothers reached the circus grounds to discover that the circus had not yet arrived. Alan, aged seven, said, "Maybe it isn't going to come!"

Eddie, who was twelve, replied calmly, "The posters said Saturday, didn't they? Don't be a fool ... It's good we're early, we'll be sure to get hired, see? First come, first hired."

"They'll hire me, won't they, Eddie?"

Eddie was about to reply, "How many times are you going to ask me that, you fool? How do I know?" Instead, since he was himself

worried by the same problem, he answered, "I'll get you a job. You just wait."

"Are you sure there'll be clowns?"

"There are always clowns."

"How do you know?"

"I know, that's all." Eddie took his knife out of his pocket and said, "Let's play. It'll kill time."

They sat on the grass and began to play. The day was windy but fine, the sun was already warm, the air fresh.

The two brothers were much alike in appearance. Both were blue-eyed, fair-haired with lean faces. They had the same clothes: worn-out trousers and sleeveless, cotton shirts. They played their game and talked about the circus, and secretly worried. Eddie had never seen a large circus, and Alan had not seen any circus at all, and they were not sure whether they would see this one to-day.

They lived in a small house in the center of a farming area. It was a place considered by circus people to be worth a visit only once in several years.

When the posters had first appeared, the boys had run to their mother with the news. She had listened to them as she always did, and replied, as she so often did, "I'm sorry, kids, but two tickets cost a dollar twenty cents and I just don't have it for circuses."

But soon after this conversation Eddie had learned from an older boy that if you came early, if you carried water or helped set up seats or did other work, you were given a free ticket. And so here they were at seven-forty-five, the two Campbell brothers with two bread and butter sandwiches in a paper bag, both of them eager to get work. But their work had not yet arrived, and they had reason to be worried. With Alan it was the dark question of whether a seven-year-old would be hired at all, but for Eddie it was something else. On days when their mother was away at work, he was responsible for his brother. She had allowed this journey on condition that he took care of the younger boy. He had promised — but he had been warned that he alone would be hired and would therefore have to choose between the circus and his duty. To miss the circus was unthinkable, but to let Alan manage himself for the day and walk the mile home alone would mean a beating and bed without supper.

Eight o'clock became eight-thirty, became nine. More and more boys eager to see the arrival of the circus appeared on the field. "The

Campbells stopped playing their game and moved about like spies in an enemy land. Each newcomer was asked whether he was buying a circus ticket or working to get in. Finally at ten-thirty the circus arrived. All the waiting boys ran towards it shouting, "I'll work ... hire me ... I'm strong." No one hired them and no one took any notice of them.

Soon the field became a dangerous place for small boys. They were warned loudly and repeatedly to leave it. In gloomy silence they walked down to a quiet corner, where the non-working elephants had been lined up side by side. There they found other boys and learned that no one at all had been hired. They sat down and watched the elephants and the activity on the field and became more and more gloomy.

"I told you," Alan said after a while. "They don't want kids. Let's go home."

"Home? What for? This is more fun than home."

"No, it isn't. Not if we can't see the circus."

"We're seeing elephants, aren't we? Why don't you look at the elephants?"

"I'm tired of the elephants. I want to see the clowns. If I can't see the clowns, I don't want to stay."

"Well you can't go home! What do you want to go home for? It's better here. There's still time to get hired, isn't there?"

It turned eleven o'clock. Their paper bag was opened, and the two sandwiches were eaten. By now there were many more boys sitting with them.

At one o'clock, several tents were set up, and when the big tent was raised, a shout went up from the boys, because it was an exciting sight — but there was no work for the Campbells or for any other boys.

(by Albert Maltz)

30. THE CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN

(continued)

The brothers sat on the ground, close together, silent. For three weeks they had been waiting for this day and now nobody wanted them. And then after another half hour of waiting, a boy sitting near them rose to his feet to see if they were already selling tickets. It wasn't his fault that he had the price of a ticket. But the boys turned and

looked upon him as a personal enemy, and then turned and looked at one another understanding for the first time in their young lives the full and terrible power of money.

And then they were hired. Suddenly, a big cheerful-looking man appeared before them. He cried loudly, "Do any of you, kids, want to see the circus?" Some eighty boys from five to sixteen jumped to their feet crying "yes" at the same time. The man laughed and said, "I thought so. Come around close." The boys surrounded him. Each boy hoped that the man would choose him. The man pointed suddenly to Alan. "Here is a nice boy — how old are you?" Alan quickly told a lie, "Eight!" "That's good. I just wanted to be sure you were over two; we don't hire kids under two."

All the boys burst out laughing. The man laughed with them, then held up a red card and said quite seriously: "When show time comes, I'm going to give tickets. All you are going to do for me is to help pull a few ropes, because it is a windy day, and then set up some seats. But you listen to me. I've been sixteen years with the circus and I've been pushing boys for nine. That's my name, Pusher. I know all your tricks. And I remember faces. I've been studying every one of your faces and there will be no boy who is going to get a free ticket unless I see him working all the time with my two eyes. You blame yourself if you don't work properly. Have you got that?"

The boys shouted that they understood and were ready.

"Come on, then," he said and started running. The Campbell brothers kept close together.

And as soon as they reached one of the tents, they began working. Rather quickly both brothers realized that it was work, hard work.

"Do your hands hurt, Eddie?" Alan asked after a while, "Mine hurt terribly."

"Mine hurt too, but you won't stop working, will you? We've done half already."

"Oh, no, I won't stop."

It was a little past two. They went on working.

They had been working for about an hour and a half when Alan said that he could no longer work and stopped.

"Oh, come on," Eddie asked, "please."

"I can't."

"We'll lose our tickets because of you Alan," his brother cried.
"Try to move along with us so that Pusher won't know..."

"Yes, I'll try."

The tent was at last fixed. The boys were all dead tired. They were eager to walk over to Pusher and get their tickets. Slowly, but feeling proud, the boys made their way across the field. They compared their red hands and lied to each other that they were only a little tired. Alan whispered to his brother: "I did well, didn't I?"

"Sure you did."

"Are you tired?"

"Yes, a little."

They found Pusher near the big tent. He stood directing boys who were carrying chairs.

"Pusher, here we are," one of the boys said. "Have you got our tickets for us?"

"Of course, I have," Pusher replied. "Just take some chairs and carry them in."

Eddie said in a weak voice. "Do you mean we have to work some more?"

(by Albert Maltz)

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Навчальне видання

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