



Read the text and choose the right options to complete the sentences.

English Children in the Past

Things changed little for children during the 18th century. Children from poor families had to work as soon as they were able. When they were not working children played simple games. Discipline was very strict.

For many children in the early 19th century things grew worse! The industrial revolution created many jobs and needed child labour (труд). When children worked in textile factories they often worked for more than 12 hours a day. In 1833 the Parliament passed a law that didn't allow children under 9 to work in textile factories. It said that children aged 9 to 13 must not work for more than 12 hours a day or 48 hours a week. It also said that children aged 13 to 18 must not work for more than 69 hours a week. Nobody under 18 was allowed to work at night (from 8.30 pm to 5.30 am). Children aged 9 to 13 had 2 hours of education a day. Conditions in coalmines were really terrible. Even children at the age of 5 worked underground.

In 1842 a law didn't allow children under 10 and women to work underground. In the 19th century boys had to climb up chimneys to clean them. This barbaric practice was ended by the law in 1875. Gradually the law protected children more and more.

In the early 19th century, the churches provided schools for poor children. From 1833 the government provided them with grants. There were also schools for girls. Usually women, who ran such schools, taught girls a little reading, writing, arithmetic, music and sewing. In 1880 school became compulsory for 5- to 10-year-olds. Middle class boys went to grammar schools. Discipline in 19th century schools was very strict. Beating children was normal.

1. In the 18th century children who were ____ had to work.
 1. strong
 2. not rich
 3. naughty
2. In the 19th century life became ____ for children.
 1. more interesting
 2. easier
 3. more difficult
3. Industrial revolution created ____.
 1. different fun activities
 2. new toys
 3. jobs for children
4. At the beginning of the 19th century children ____ because there was no law.
 1. had to work long hours
 2. had no right to work
 3. worked only with their parents
5. The Parliamentary law of 1833 didn't allow children and teenagers ____.
 1. to work in textile factories
 2. to work at night
 3. to get education
6. The law changed the working hours for smaller children to ____ a week.
 1. 13
 2. 12
 3. 48
7. The worst conditions were in ____.
 1. the textile factories
 2. the mines
 3. rich people's houses
8. The most dangerous work was ____.
 1. to climb chimneys
 2. in factories
 3. underground

