Extra Training

Reading Task 689

Read the texts and choose the correct option.

MEDICINE FOR A HEADACHE

People go to the chemist's shop to buy medicine. They bring the medicine home and take it when they or other members of the family are ill. This story is about an Englishman who looked for some medicine but could not explain well what he wanted.

One day a man went into a chemist's shop. He saw the chemist and asked him, "Have you anything for a headache?"

The chemist said, "I have a very good medicine." Then he took a small bottle from a shelf. He held it under the man's nose and opened it.

It was not a great pleasure for the man, because tears came to his eyes and ran down his face. He could not speak and he did not like the medicine.

"What did you do?" he said when he could speak again.

"Well, I didn't do anything bad," said the chemist. "You wanted something for you headache, didn't you? That medicine has helped you, hasn't it?"

"No, it hasn't," said the man. "It's my wife that has the headache, not me!"

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" said the chemist. "Next time please tell me more about the medicine you want. And I'll ask you more questions before giving you something."

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1. Why did the Englishman go to the chemist's?

1. *He wanted some pills.*
2. *He had a headache.*
3. *He needed some medicine for himself.*
4. *Neither of the given answers is correct.*

2. The chemist didn't have the needed medicine, did he?

1. *Yes, he did.*
2. *No, he didn't.*
3. *He did, but the Englishman didn't want it.*
4. *It was not mentioned in the text.*

3. Why did the tears run down the man's face?

1. *The medicine was bitter.*
2. *He remembered about his wife.*
3. *He had problems in the family.*
4. *It was what the medicine was meant for.*

4. Why didn't the chemist understand the Englishman?

1. *He was silly.*
2. *He had a problem with his wife.*
3. *The Englishman didn't explain it well.*
4. *He didn't hear well enough.*

Questions 5-10 refer to the following text:

Napoleon Bonaparet's ambition to control all the area around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After losing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a piece of stele (stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 BC., was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of hieroglyphics), and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well.

Twenty-three years after discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean Francois Champollion, a French philologist, fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word – Ptolemy – name of an

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Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a "cartouche". Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period. Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

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5. How many years elapsed between the date of the oldest hieroglyphics deciphered by means of the Rosetta stone and the stone's discovery?

- **A.** *1,301*
- **B.** *1,799*
- **C.** *3,100*
- **D.** *4,899*

6. Which of the following statements is not true?

- **A.** *Cartouches contained names of prominent people of the period.*
- **B.** *Champollion and Young worked together in an attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics.*
- **C.** *One of Napoleon's soldiers discovered the Rosetta stone.*
- **D.** *Thomas Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols.*

7. When was the first word from the Rosetta stone deciphered?

- **A.** *3100 BC*
- **B.** *1766*
- **C.** *1799*
- **D.** *1822*

8. Which of the following languages was not written on the Rosetta stone?

- **A.** *French*
- **B.** *demotic*
- **C.** *Greek*
- **D.** *hieroglyphics*

9. What was the first word that was deciphered from the Rosetta stone?

- **A.** *cartouche*
- **B.** *Ptolemy*
- **C.** *demotic*
- **D.** *Champollion*

10. Why were Napoleon's soldiers in Egypt in 1799?

1. *They were celebrating a naval victory.*
2. *They were looking for the Rosetta stone.*
3. *They were waiting to continue their campaign.*
4. *They were trying to decipher the hieroglyphics.*

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