

THE FAMOUS CUP

It's only 36 centimeters tall, but to fans throughout the world, it represents the highest achievement in football. Every four years, teams from all over the globe compete to take home the FIFA World Cup Trophy, yet nobody ever does.

Do you know why? Nobody ever takes it home because the 18-carat gold trophy is kept under lock and key by FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association). The champions of each World Cup tournament receive only a replica. This is to protect the valuable prize from thieves, who have stolen the World Cup trophy twice in its 75-year history.

The little trophy has certainly had a troubled existence. The original trophy was made by a French sculptor, Abel LaFleur, and was called the "Jules Rimet Cup," in honor of the founder of the World Cup tournament. Sometime during the first three World Cup events (1930, '34 and '38), the name changed to simply the "World Cup." Then during World War II, not much was seen or heard of the trophy. It was being kept hidden in a shoe box under the bed of Dr. Ottorino Barassi, the Italian vice-president of FIFA, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Nazi army.

Although the trophy made it safely through the war, it didn't fare so well during the turbulent 1960s. In 1966, the Cup was stolen during a public showing of the trophy prior to the World Cup tournament in England. Luckily, it was found a short time later none the worse for wear in a trash container, by a little dog named Pickles.

Four years later, Brazil earned permanent possession of the original trophy by winning its third World Cup title. Unfortunately, the trophy was stolen a second time, in 1983, and was never recovered. The Brazilian Football Association had to have a duplicate trophy made.

After the first trophy became the possession of Brazil's football association, a new World Cup Trophy for FIFA was designed by an Italian artist, Silvio Gazazniga, in 1974. This trophy cannot be won outright, but remains in the possession of FIFA, and rest assured they are keeping a close eye on it. Today, World Cup winners are awarded a replica of the trophy that is gold-plated, rather than solid gold like the real one.

Gazazniga's World Cup trophy weighs almost five kilograms. Its base contains two layers of a semi-precious stone called malachite, and has room for 17 small plaques bearing the names of the winning teams – enough space to honor all the World Cup champions up to the year 2038. After that, a new trophy will have to be made.

1. This reading is mainly about _____.
A. the World Cup tournament B. thieves
C. the World Cup trophy D. World Cup stars
2. Which question is NOT answered in the reading?
A. How much does the World Cup trophy weigh?
B. Who made the first trophy?
C. Where did the police find the stolen trophy?
D. How much money is the trophy worth?
3. The first trophy was named the “Jules Rimet Cup” because Rimet _____.
A. made the trophy
B. was a famous player
C. scored the final goal in 1930
D. came up with the idea of the World Cup
4. Which is true about Gazazniga’s World Cup trophy?
A. It is made of gold and silver.
B. It is a replica of the first trophy.
C. It is in a museum in Brazil
D. It will only be used until 2038.
5. In which year did Brazil win the World Cup championship for the third time?
A. 1970 B. 1974 C. 1986 D. 2002

GOAL: ENDING CHILD LABOR

Carefully guiding a needle that's longer than his tiny fingers, a young boy in Pakistan stitches together the leather pieces of a soccer ball. He sits crouched in the corner of a hot, airless shed for 12 hours. For his long day's work, he will earn 60 cents.

The boy is one of more than 200 million children who work at hard, sometimes dangerous jobs all over the world. Child labor exists in two-thirds of the world's nations. From Indonesia to Guatemala, poor children as young as six are sent off to work. Often they are mistreated and punished for not working hard enough. Children mix the gunpowder for firecrackers in China and knot the threads for carpets in India, all for pennies a day. Sometimes they are sold as slaves.

In a speech to the Child Labor Coalition when he was U.S. Secretary of Labor, Robert Reich expressed gratitude for the organization's work to end abuse of child labor, "You turned up the heat, and you got results." He also congratulated Craig Kielburger, then 13, of Canada, who traveled the world for a year fighting for kids' rights. Craig believes kids can make a difference. He offers this advice, "Write letters to companies and government officials. Put pressure on leaders to make changes and to stop the misuse of children."

One solution to the child-labor problem in poor countries is education. "The future of these countries," Secretary Reich declared, "depends on a work force that is educated. We are prepared to help build schools."

Education has helped to make the world a brighter place for one youth, Aghan of India. When he was nine, Aghan was kidnapped from his home and sold to a carpet maker. Aghan's boss was very cruel. "I was always crying for my mother," he recalls. Aghan's dream was to learn to write so that he could send letters to his parents. Fortunately, a group that opposes child labor rescued Aghan from the factory. He was sent to a shelter in New Delhi where he worked hard to learn to write.

1. What is an example of dangerous work done by a child?
 - A. stitching a soccer ball
 - B. knotting carpet threads
 - C. mixing gunpowder
 - D. *none of the above*
2. When young children are forced to work, _____
 - A. they never see their families.
 - B. they work but never get paid.
 - C. they are punished if they do not work hard.
 - D. they are always sold as slaves.

3. Child labor is most common in _____.
A. countries that make firecrackers.
B. poor countries.
C. countries that have slavery.
D. countries that make carpets.

4. The children who work are often _____.
A. treated well
B. paid generously
C. misused
D. *all of the above*

5. When children are used to work for unfair wages in poor working conditions, it is best described as _____.
A. an abuse of working children.
B. hard work.
C. a poor working environment.
D. unfair labor practices.

6. According to the article, children who work under poor conditions _____.
A. start to work only after age 13.
B. start to work only after age 12.
C. make only 60 cents an hour.
D. may make only 60 cents a day.

7. According to the article, what is the best way to keep many children from falling victim to the abuse of child labor in the future?
A. Help poor countries educate their children.
B. Refuse to buy products made in countries that abuse child labor.
C. Rescue each child.
D. *none of the above*

8. Why do families allow young children to go to work?
A. They don't know how bad it is.
B. The grownups don't want to work.
C. The families are very poor and need the income.
D. The children are paid a lot of money.

9. How do you know Aghan was not happy making carpets away from his family?
A. He dreamed of learning to write.
B. He was rescued.
C. He cried for his mother.
D. He lives in a shelter.

10. In New Delhi, Aghan _____.

- A. worked for a group that is opposed to child labor.
- B. received an education.
- C. lived with his family.
- D. made carpets.



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Wikipedia is an encyclopaedia that is available on the Internet and what people love about it is that it can be edited by absolutely everybody.

When and how did it start?

It was founded in 2001 by a guy called Jimmy Wales. It started as a fancy idea, a kind of a hobby and everybody is surprised how popular it has become and how many computer scientists it has attracted. It has got a collection of about 1.8 mln articles, the majority of which are in English; however, one can find some articles in over 200 languages. If it was a business, it would earn lots of money.

How is it possible that articles that can be changed by anyone are correct?

The Wikipedia is based on wikis – a special software which lets everyone modify a webpage and it is true that anyone can change the information on the page if they think it's incorrect. But, the Wikipedia has a team of over 13,000 people who are experts in different fields and who correct any inaccurate information sent by people.

GIA SƯ CHUNG CỨ

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