ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ ТЕКСТ И ВЫПОЛНИТЕ ЗАДАНИЯ К НЕМУ (12018)

I. § 1. One of the most famous concert halls in America is the Carnegie Hall in New York. Initially, it was called simply the 'Music Hall', but three years after its opening it was renamed in honour of Andrew Carnegie, the man who had provided much of the finance for its building. The Hall officially opened on May 5, 1891. Since then the Hall has played host to the giants of classical music, as well as those of jazz, pop, folk and rock music, and has also been used for political rallies, religious services and lectures.

§ 2. One of the most dramatic lectures was given in the Hall during its first year. This began simply as a talk accompanied by slides of paintings of sunsets and landscapes, which was what the audience had been expecting. However, as the lecture **progressed**, the effects became more complicated, with thunder, rolling clouds and steam rising over the audience's heads while mechanical volcanoes exploded on stage — all to the amazement and delight of the audience.

§ 3. In 1927 the violinist Yehudi Menuhin made his appearance at the Carnegie Hall for the first time — he was aged ten. In the afternoon before the performance, he was wandering around the Hall instead of practising and was **fascinated** by an axe which he saw on the wall. The axe was for use in a fire but the boy, not knowing this, asked a security guard what it was for. The guard made an impression with his reply: "That's for chopping the heads off soloists who don't play well enough. Quite a few have already been chopped off." Yehudi went rushing back to practise.

§ 4. Rock and roll made its first appearance at the Carnegie Hall in 1955 with Bill Haley and his Comets. In 1964 the British invasion arrived when the Beatles played their first concert here. On the day of the concert, cars came to a halt all over the city and the crowds surrounding the building were enormous. Fortunately, in all the chaos nobody was seriously injured and the Hall escaped with only minor damage.

§ 5. In the 1950s the building was threatened with demolition [снос) but a vigorous campaign to save it was led by the conductor, Isaac Stern. In 1960 the Hall was purchased by the City of New York and a few years later it was named a national landmark. Over the years the most famous musicians, singers and entertainers in the world have appeared there — no doubt they will continue to do so for many years to come.

Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа в соответствии с содержанием приведенного выше текста.

A. *What do we learn about Andrew Carnegie?*

1) He felt honoured when the name was changed.

2) He renamed the Hall.

3) He gave money to help build the Hall.

B. *Why was the audience surprised at the lecture in the first year?*

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1) People thought that the special effects were frightening.

2) People had expected the lecture to be rather more dramatic.

3) People had thought they were going to hear an ordinary lecture.

C. *What happened after the Beatles' appearance at the Carnegie Hall?*

1) A few people were seriously injured.

2) There were crowds in all parts of New York.

3) There were traffic jams in New York.

D. *What happened in the 1950s?*

1) There was a campaign to demolish the Hall.

2) There was a possibility of the Hall being pulled down.

3) The Hall was sold to the City of New York.

Определите значение указанного слова в тексте.

1. progressed (§ 2)

a) went on b) recovered c) became modern

A42. fascinated (§ 3)

a) admired b) injured c) attracted

II.ПРОЧИТАЙТЕ ТЕКСТЫ (1—4). ОТВЕТЬТЕ НА ВОПРОСЫ.

Four people talk about the sports lessons they had at school.

1. **Diane Townson**

I did enjoy sports lessons at school, even though I think most schools assume sports are basically for boys, and girls don't get encouraged to do well at sports. That attitude really annoys me, because the whole point of sports at school is to help kids develop the right attitudes, and it doesn't matter how good you are. If you can't run as fast as an Olympic athlete, that doesn't matter — what matters is that you run as fast as you can. Schools are highly competitive environments and sports can teach children the importance of teamwork. Almost everything else at school is about individual efforts, but sports are about working together towards a common goal.

2. **Colin Campbell**

My own memories of sports lessons at school aren't particularly good. The school rarely organised sports events and never invested in sports equipment. There was very little emphasis

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on the importance of a healthy diet and the benefits of keeping fit. Children should be encouraged to participate in competitive sports. Being competitive is part of human nature, and doing sports can provide an excellent outlet for this aggressiveness. Winning at sports can build up your self-esteem and confidence. On the other hand, since you can't expect to win every time, sports can teach you how to be humble and realistic.

3. **Roger Dias**

There are obvious benefits in having good sports classes at school. Children stay fit and learn the importance of fair play. Schools can introduce children to sports they would never otherwise have the opportunity of doing. Schools should offer a wide range of sports from the most popular ones to the less popular ones. Unfortunately, sports are often regarded as a sort of optional extra by certain schools and this is also reflected in the children's attitude to them.

4. **Helen Smith**

The main point about sports is that they encourage peaceful competition. I think that's the basis of the Olympic spirit of Classical Greece, which nowadays is more important than ever before. Sports can teach you how to discipline yourself, how to remain focused on what you're doing and how to apply yourself to achieving a goal. I don't think sports are really about the sort of aggression and rage that you see sometimes in football matches, for instance. I certainly think teachers should discourage any form of aggression during sports classes.

Which of the people

1. thinks sports encourage cooperation?
2. believes that experience of losing is important?
3. thinks one benefit of sports is learning to concentrate?
4. believes the Olympic spirit is essential today?
5. thinks sports can teach objectivity and justice?
6. believes that humans are aggressive by nature?

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