

NAME

CLIL. WHAT DID VICTORIANS DO FOR FUN?

VOCABULARY

1f bathing suit /bəðɪŋ su:t/ (n) day trip /deɪ tri:p/ (n) era /ɪərə/ (n) gramophone /ˈɡræməfəʊn/ (n) lacrosse /ləˈkrɒs/ (n) music hall /mju:zɪk hɔ:l/ (n) musical instrument /mju:zɪkəl 'ɪnstəmənt/ (n) performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ (n) railway system /reɪlweɪ sɪstəm/ (n) record /rekərd/ (n) seafront /si:frʌnt/ (n) wheel /wi:l/ (v) wooden hut /wudn 'hʌt/ (n)	шомылатын костюм күндік сапар дәуір / дәуір граммофон лакросс музыка бөлмесі музыкалық аспап сөйлеу теміржол жүйесі жазба жағалау донғалақ ағаш лапык	купальный костюм дневная поездка эпоха / эра граммофон лакросс музыкальный зал музыкальный инструмент выступление железнодорожная система запись набережная колесо деревянная хижина
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TASK 1. READ THE TEXT AND MATCH THE HEADINGS (choose only three of them)

A BY THE SEA
C SPORT TIME

B MUSIC MAD
D ENTERTAINMENT IN THE PAST

What did Victorians do for fun?

1 ☐

In Victorian Times, people enjoyed some of the hobbies we have today. In large towns, for example, people loved watching performances at music halls and theatres which were not only popular but also cheap. At home, hobbies included playing musical instruments and singing songs around the piano. Then, when the gramophone was invented, they spent their time playing records. They also liked reading newspapers, magazines and comics.

2 ☐

As the time went on, their choice of hobbies also changed. Victorians began to take short day trips which was easy to do thanks to the new railway system. They went for walks along the seafront, on boat trips and swimming in the sea. Of course, during that time they didn't want people to see them in their bathing suits, so they got changed in wooden huts that they wheeled into the sea!

3 ☐

Other popular hobbies that men of the Victorian era enjoyed were playing or watching cricket, rugby and lacrosse. Cycling during that time was also a popular hobby.

TASK 3. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE. USE: That's what I'm here for, That sounds interesting, I'm doing very well, I'm still not sure what's best for me.

A: So, Becky, have you decided what you'd like to study at university?

B: I have been thinking about it a lot, but
1)

A: What kind of job do you think you might be happy doing?

B: I think I'd like a job where I could help people.

A: I see. How are you doing in Biology and Chemistry?

B: Very well. I usually get top marks.

A: And how about other subjects like Maths and English?

B: 2)

A: OK! How about studying Medicine? You could become a doctor.

B: 3)
It might suit me. Thank you.

A: Not at all. 4)

TASK 4. LISTEN AND FILL IN THE GAPS



by the history books.

Over the six decades of Queen Victoria's reign, some 60,000 works of prose fiction were (1) in Great Britain alone. This unprecedented growth was due in part to the spread of education, the emergence of the middle classes, and the proliferation of more affordable reading materials.

As an increasing (2) of the population became literate, so too did the demand for new types of literature increase -- a demand that was met by more than 7,000 authors.

led to a boom in print production and distribution.

Novels dominated the Victorian literary marketplace,

first appearing in the standard three-(3) format.

However, these triple-deckers were expensive for the middle and working classes.

The (4) (5) format for the era made novels more affordable

to the growing masses of new readers.

Novelists like Charles Dickens, William Thackeray, and George Eliot,

serialized their works by (6) their novels in a series of installments.

Writers frequently ended each installment on a cliffhanger, making the reader anxious for the next episode.

Issued weekly and cheaply produced, these booklets provided highly sensational stories for just a penny.

Although much fiction was targeted at (7) c markets, increasing numbers of works appealed across class, age, and gender.

Writers were impelled to depict life as it affected them,

He commissioned the Great Exhibition of 1851,

the first international exhibition of its kind,
with a view to commemorating Britain's industrial and (8) cal
progress.

The development of science profoundly influenced the literature of the Victorian
Era.

Starting in the mid-19th century,
the invention of the rotary press enabled printing on an industrial scale.

Cheaper single-(9) 'yellowbacks'
and paper-bound editions of existing works began to be sold.

The sheer (10) and diversity of printed material was revolutionary,
reaching broader audiences than ever before.

Nonfiction works, from philosophical writings to political essays,