

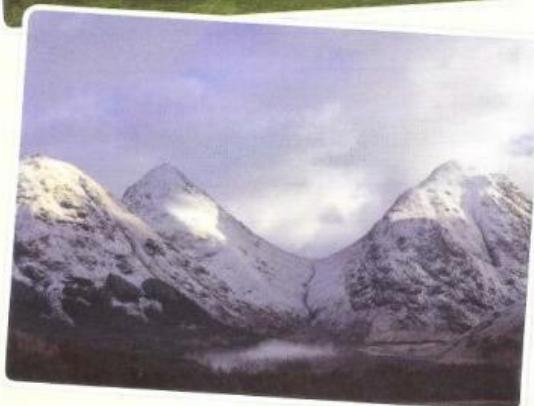
My holidays in Scotland

by Tommy

A My mum and I don't stay at home in the holidays. We love sports, so last year we went to Scotland. Scotland has lots of mountains and wild countryside, so it is great for outdoor activities. The place we stayed at is a holiday village called Glencoe Mountain. We went there in the summer and in the winter.



B We drove to Glencoe Mountain in August. There is a campsite there and we put up our tent together at 10 p.m. It wasn't dark because it gets dark late in Scotland in the summer. We went cycling on our mountain bikes for the first two days. We got tired, but the views were amazing. Then we went hiking and we saw some wild rabbits and a fox.



C We went to Glencoe Mountain again in December. On the first day, we travelled by coach and the coach got lost on the way! But our holiday was great. It was sunny all the time, so we didn't get cold. My mum and I went skiing every day. Glencoe Mountain is my favourite place for a holiday. There is so much to do. You never get bored. What is your favourite holiday place?

1. True/False

1. The author and his mum stayed at home during the holidays. True/False
2. They went to Scotland for a holiday because they love sports. True/False
3. The place they stayed at in Scotland was a mountain resort called Glencoe Mountain. True/False
4. The author and his mum put up a tent when they arrived at Glencoe Mountain in the summer. True/False
5. They went hiking in Scotland during the summer holiday. True/False
6. The weather was very cold when they visited Glencoe Mountain in December. True/False

2. Choose the right variant.

1. Where did the author and his mum stay during their holiday in Scotland?
 A mountain village
 A holiday village called Glencoe Mountain
 A hotel by the sea
 A forest camp
2. What did they do for the first two days of their holiday in Glencoe Mountain?

- A) Went skiing
- B) Went cycling
- C) Went hiking
- D) Went swimming

3. How did they get to Glencoe Mountain in December?

- A) By train
- B) By car
- C) By coach
- D) By plane

4. What animals did the author and his mum see during their hiking trip?

- A) Bears and wolves
- B) Foxes and rabbits
- C) Deer and squirrels
- D) Eagles and owls

5. What was the weather like when they visited Glencoe Mountain in summer?

- A) It was always rainy
- B) It was sunny most of the time
- C) It was windy and cold

D) It was foggy every day

6. What activity did the author and his mum do every day during their December holiday?

- A) Went hiking
- B) Went fishing
- C) Went cycling
- D) Went skiing

Task 3

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today.

The television

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance

in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station.

The fridge

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food cool and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased.

The polygraph

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

1. What is the main topic of the text?

- a) Inventions from the 1920s
- b) Famous people from the 1920s
- c) The history of the television
- d) Modern inventions

2. Who invented the television?

- a) John Larson
- b) John Logie Baird
- c) A Californian policeman
- d) The Royal Institute

3. In which year were the first televised pictures sent?

- a) 1913
- b) 1924
- c) 1928
- d) 1930

4. Where were the first television pictures sent?

- a) To America
- b) To the Royal Institute
- c) To a ship in the sea
- d) Over a short distance

5. What was the first colour image sent?

- a) In 1921
- b) In 1924
- c) In 1928
- d) In 1930

6. What is the name of the first popular home fridge mentioned in the text?

- a) Frigidaire
- b) Polygraph
- c) Television
- d) Refrigerator

7. How many Frigidaire refrigerators were sold in 1926?

- a) 5,000
- b) 100,000
- c) 750,000
- d) 1,000,000

8. Why did British people not like refrigerators at first?

- a) They were too expensive
- b) The weather in Britain was cooler
- c) They preferred other methods
- d) They didn't know about them

9. Who invented the polygraph?

- a) John Logie Baird
- b) A Scottish man
- c) John Larson
- d) A British policeman

10. What does the polygraph measure?

- a) Heart rate, breathing, and blood pressure
- b) The ability to tell the truth
- c) People's emotions
- d) The temperature of the body

11. Why wasn't the polygraph accepted in court?

- a) It was not reliable
- b) It didn't work in every case
- c) People didn't believe in it
- d) It didn't measure lies accurately

12. Why do some people still use polygraphs today?

- a) Because they are proven to detect lies
- b) Because they are useful in court cases
- c) Because many people believe they work
- d) Because they are the best way to measure emotions