

Ćwiczenie 7

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie zdecyduj, czy zdania od 1 do 5 są zgodne z prawdą. Wpisz w kratkę obok każdego z nich literę T (true), jeżeli zdanie jest prawdziwe lub literę F (false), jeśli zdanie wyraża nieprawdę.

Gobi encountered cheese two years after he came down to Kathmandu.

Prakash Babu was returning from Switzerland. That land of miraculous clocks which always told the time in minute precision, not like the few minutes late, few minutes early time of Nepal. That twin land of mountains, that mirror image of peaks, but so much more Westernized, so much more modern, than Nepal's own mythologically burdened ones. Everybody was sure the mountains of Switzerland must somehow be a little bit better, a little bit nicer, a little bit more civilized, than their own poor, benighted country's. Never mind if Nepal had the tallest ones in the world - who cared about tall when there were more important things to think about, like cleanliness and hygiene. Modernity and precision. Who cared about tall when you could have the cleanest, most sanitized, most modern mountains in the world.

Prakash brought back with him a suitcase full of gifts: cashmere sweaters, Italian leather shoes, quartz watches, wooden birds that popped out of wooden houses and went "Cuckoo!", porcelain figurines holding hoes and buckets in pink and gold. And stuffed into some side pocket of the hard vinyl suitcase was the most important of them all - a grab-bag of airline goodies, with the name of the airline. After all, how could one prove one had flown an airline without one of those bags filled with mustard yellow socks, black eye-strain masks, little plastic containers of orange marmalade, plastic spoons and knives, little mint candies? How convince a country populated with disbelievers that those claims, indeed, were true? French chocolate was always good, a solid chunk of bitter foreign material melting into your tongue and signifying distance, travel, adventure, truth. But even chocolate, these days, could be bought at some shop, and was no longer a reliable indicator of long and distant travel. The only sure proof, these days, was cheese.

The cheese sent the household in Mahaboudh into a minor furor, and got the neighbours talking even before Prakash Babu arrived. Sharmila, the recent married daughter-in-law, was so excited she boasted haughtily to no one other than Fulmaya, the teashop lady: "Prakash Babu wrote to us, telling us he'll bring some cheese. Cheese from Switzerland, if you can imagine what that is like. But how can Nepalese ever appreciate real cheese, when they haven't even tasted any?" Fulmaya, never one to give up a good piece of gossip, had told the entire neighbourhood about the cheese by the end of the morning. "Those Tiwaris will be talking about the cheese - Surjyaland cheese, if you can imagine what that is like," she said, imitating the recent bride's stuck-up tones, "for the next ten years." The old woman who sat in the tiny butcher shop next door snorted. "Yeah, Sanokanchi. Who the fuck does that fool of a girl think she is, anyway? And cheese - that family can stick it up their insides, for all we care. After all, we're never going to see a piece of it, are? huh, huh?"

(Adapted from *Cheese* by Sushma Joshi)

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|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | Not once had Gobi seen cheese before he arrived in Kathmandu. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Generally, the Nepalese are sceptics. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Prakash dropped a line to his family from abroad, telling them he would bring some cheese. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Only Sharmila's neighbours got to know about the Swiss cheese before noon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | While Sharmila was telling Fulmaya about the red cheese, she wasn't conceited at all. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Ćwiczenie 8

Przeczytaj uważnie poniższy tekst, a następnie zdecyduj, czy zdania od 1 do 5 są zgodne z prawdą. Wpisz w kratkę obok każdego z nich literę T (true), jeżeli zdanie jest prawdziwe lub literę F (false), jeśli zdanie wyraża nieprawdę.

The Spanish Armada 1588

The attack on Drake and Hawkins in St. Juan d'Ulloa in 1569 began the long struggle between England and Spain which lasted until the death of Elizabeth. It was not only a matter of trade and treasure; it was also a religious war. King Philip II of Spain was the Catholic champion; Queen Elizabeth was the leader of the Protestants.

While Mary Queen of Scots was alive, the Catholic plan was to put Mary on the English throne and so bring England back to the Catholic faith. When Mary was executed in 1587, Philip decided to build a great fleet and conquer England himself. There was much to be said for this plan. Philip could expect help from some of the Catholics in England, and he had a fine Spanish army under the Duke of Parma in the Netherlands. If he could get this army across to England, there was every chance of success, for his soldiers were the finest in Europe.

King Philip ordered that the greatest fleet Spain could muster should be made ready for battle. The ports of Spain rang with the sound of the carpenters' hammers, and stores piled up on the quayside. Twenty thousand soldiers, eight thousand sailors and three thousand galley slaves were trained to man the mighty Armada of one hundred and thirty ships.

(Adapted from *Britain's Heritage* by P.J. Larkin)

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|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | The fight between England and Spain started in the XVI century. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Mary Tudor died in the second part of the XVI century. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | King Philip had decided to build a squadron to attack England before Mary Tudor was done in. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Philip was likely to receive help from the Duke of Parma's army. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | The mighty Armada consisted of over one hundred ships. | <input type="checkbox"/> |