

Вариант 1

Listening (конкурс понимания устной речи)

Task 1. Listen to the story and mark the sentences with “T” if they are true or “F” if they are false. You will hear the recording twice.

1. Mia found a door in the forest that led to a magic garden.
2. The magic garden had plants that looked normal and ordinary.
3. A fairy told Mia that the food in the garden could give special powers.
4. Mia could run slower after eating the magical apple.
5. Mia took magical food home to keep it only for herself.

Task 2. Listen to the first part of the story. For each question choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording twice.

1. What did Mr. Tomato suggest the vegetables should do?

- Sleep.
- Have a party.
- Eat dinner.
- Clean the fridge.

2. Who found the radio to play music?

- Mr. Potato.
- Little Pea.
- Mrs. Carrot.
- Mr. Cucumber.

3. What happened to Mr. Potato when he tried to dance?

- He slipped on a lettuce leaf and fell down.
- He danced perfectly.
- He didn't join the dance.
- He sang a song.

4. What trick did Mrs. Carrot perform at the party?

- She sang a song.
- She did a handstand.
- She rolled around.
- She told a joke.

Listen to the second part of the story. For each statement choose the best word to fill each gap. You will hear the recording twice.

5. One by one, the vegetables _____ behind the big yellow cheese and the juice bottle.

6. Mr. Onion looked sad and started to _____.
7. "I always make everyone cry when they _____ me," said Mr. Onion.
8. The cucumber said, "That's your _____! You are special and important for salad and cooking."
9. The light in the fridge suddenly turned _____.
10. All the vegetables giggled quietly in the dark fridge, feeling happy and excited for their next great vegetable _____.

Reading (Конкурс понимания письменной речи)

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the sentences are true or false. You will need the letters next to 'true' or 'false' in the following task.

- A. Food is necessary for life, especially when you are young and your body grows up. You wake up, and you are ready for the first meal of the day: breakfast. A healthy breakfast should not be heavy or burden your body in the morning. The meal should be based on the natural balance of nutrients. Lunch usually begins with raw foods, followed by boiled or cooked dishes. Dinner should be as light as possible, because heavy dinner can disturb your sleep. Therefore, it should be eaten early.
- B. Every country has its traditions and its cuisines. The national dish in Russia is a beetroot soup, called borscht. Russian soups are often very thick. The features of Russian cuisine also include various dishes from potatoes. There is an interesting and sweet berry dish, called kissel. This is neither a drink nor food, it looks like jelly. The national Russian drink is kvass. You can drink it when the weather is hot.
- C. Traditional British cuisine is simple. The British try to show a natural taste of food, but not to change it. Pudding is a traditional dessert. The British are famous for their love of drinking tea. The UK consists of four countries. That is why they have a lot of local dishes. One of them is typical for Scotland; another is for Wales or for Northern Ireland. It can be Welsh rarebit (Welsh croutons with cheese) or Yorkshire pudding.
- D. German cuisine has a variety of dishes made from vegetables, pork, poultry and fish. Germans eat a lot of boiled vegetables such as cauliflower, beans, carrots. Main courses are usually made with meat; often they are served in the form of sausages. Desserts may include fruit salad served with a sauce.
- E. Japanese cuisine is very popular around the world. It is different not only from European cuisine, but also from other Asian cuisines. Many dishes are made from seafood and rice is a very important ingredient for cooking too. There are a lot of fish markets and restaurants in Japan. The most famous restaurants serve sushi, a traditional dish made from seafood and rice.

Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

	T	F
1. Food is especially important for young people because their bodies are growing.	V	D
2. A healthy breakfast should be light.	E	H
3. People usually start lunch with cooked dishes.	B	G
4. Russian soups are usually thick.	E	M
5. Kissel is a type of drink popular in Russian cuisine.	S	T
6. The British like to change the natural taste of food a lot.	I	A
7. Pudding is a traditional dessert in Britain.	B	Y
8. German cuisine includes many dishes made with pork and meat, as well as vegetables.	L	Z
9. Rice plays an important role in Japanese cooking.	E	W
10. Sushi is a well-known traditional Japanese dish made with seafood and rice.	S	G

Look at the letters you got and guess the word. The riddle helps you.

We come in many colours and shapes,
 From crunchy carrots to red garden reddish.
 Healthy and fresh, we're good on your dish -
 What are we called?

11. V _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (10 letters)

Read the text again and choose which paragraph says about:

12. a thick beetroot soup which is a popular dish in one country, along with many potato dishes and a sweet jelly-like berry dessert.

13. a dish made from seafood and rice; it is well-known traditional Japanese food.

14. healthy breakfast which should be light and balanced to start your day.

15. people, who prefer simple food that highlights natural flavours often enjoy a traditional pudding for dessert.

Task 2. Read the text. For each question choose the best option. There is only one correct answer to each question.

The Cauliflower

The cauliflower is a popular vegetable that is white and looks like a small tree with many branches. It belongs to the cabbage family, which also includes broccoli, kale and Brussels sprouts. You can eat the cauliflower raw, boiled, steamed, roasted or fried. Many people like to add the cauliflower to soups, salads and casseroles because it has a mild flavour that goes well with many dishes.

This vegetable is very healthy. It contains important vitamins such as vitamin C and vitamin K, and it is high in fibre. Eating the cauliflower helps the body stay strong and supports the immune system. It also has antioxidants, which protect the body from illness.

The cauliflower is easy to cook. You can boil it quickly to make it soft, or roast it in the oven to give it a nice, crispy texture. Some people even use the cauliflower to make healthy alternatives to rice or pizza bases by grating it or grinding it into small pieces.

You can find the cauliflower in supermarkets all year round, but it is best when it is fresh in the autumn and winter months. When buying the cauliflower, choose heads that are firm and white without any brown spots. Store it in the fridge and use it within a few days for the best flavour.

Overall, the cauliflower is a versatile and nutritious vegetable. It can be part of many healthy meals and is easy to prepare, making it a great choice for people who want to eat well.

16. What family does the cauliflower belong to?

Potato family.

Cabbage family.

Fruit family.

Bean family.

17. Which of these vitamins does cauliflower contain?

Vitamin A and D.

Vitamin B and E.

Vitamin C and K.

Vitamin P and Z.

18. How can the cauliflower be cooked?

Only boiled.

Only fried.

Raw, boiled, steamed, roasted or fried.

Only roasted.

19. When is the cauliflower at its best?

Spring and summer.

Autumn and winter.

Summer only.

All year but only imported.

20. What should you look for when buying the cauliflower?

Soft heads with brown spots.

Firm heads that are white without brown spots.

Small heads with green leaves.

Large heads with yellow spots.

Use of English (Лексико-грамматический конкурс)

Task 1. Match each number to the correct word. There are 2 extra words you do not need.



pepper banana juice lemon water melon butter

Task 2. Look at the pictures. Type the names of food into the blanks. The number of the letters is given.

1. _ _ _ _ _ (5 letters)



2. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (7 letters)



3. _____ (5 letters)



4. _____ (6 letters)



5. _____ (9 letters)



Task 3. Read the text and choose the best word to fill each gap.

The Potatoes

The potatoes came to Europe ____ (1. *out, from, off*) South America, where they were first grown by the Inca people in Peru many thousands of years ago. Spanish explorers discovered the potatoes in the 1500s ____ (2. *what, why, when*) they arrived in South America. They ____ (3. *brought, bring, bright*) them back to Europe, but the potatoes were not popular at first because people thought they ____ (4. *were, was, are*) strange and even dangerous. However, explorers and sailors continued to carry potatoes on ____ (5. *them, themselves, their*) ships.

The potatoes first appeared in the American colonies in the early 1600s. One story ____ (6. *says, say, saw*) that the Governor of the Bahamas sent potatoes as a gift to the Governor of Virginia ____ (7. *at, in, with*) the 1620s. The Irish immigrants, who arrived later, were very important for spreading the potatoes because they already ____ (8. *know, known, knew*) how to grow and cook them well. In the early 1700s, people grew potatoes in places like New Hampshire and quickly spread them to other colonies.

At first, many Americans didn't ____ (9. *liked, like, likes*) the potatoes much, but people started to accept them when Thomas Jefferson served potatoes at the White House in the late 1700s. After that, the potatoes became popular and important because they grow well in different places and climates. Over time, the potatoes became the main food ____ (10. *in, out, by*) America, used in many dishes to help feed the population.

Вариант 2

Task 1. Listen to the story and mark the sentences with “T” if they are true or “F” if they are false. You will hear the recording twice.

1. The furniture in the house could talk and play games at night.
2. The little table found a magic key under the sofa.
3. The magic key could open any door.
4. The furniture opened a door to a secret garden full of flowers and birds.
5. The family knew about the magic garden and played there with the furniture.

Task 2. Listen to the first part of the story. For each question choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording twice.

Adventures of the Funny Armchair

1. Where did the big, blue armchair live?

- In a busy city.
- In a cozy little house at the end of a quiet street.
- In a large apartment.
- In a noisy market.

2. What was the armchair’s big secret?

- It could fly.
- It was alive and very curious.
- It could talk to the family.
- It could clean itself.

3. What did the armchair see inside the fridge?

- A bottle of milk.
- A big cookie jar.
- A box of vegetables.
- A jar of honey.

4. Who helped the armchair open the cookie jar?

- A family dog.
- A human.
- A little cat.
- A alarm clock.

Listen to the second part of the story. For each statement choose the best word to fill each gap. You will hear the recording twice.

5. Next, the armchair rolled to the _____ where the alarm clock was.
6. The armchair gently pushed the clock, and suddenly it started ringing _____.
7. The armchair tried to put its big arms inside a pair of red _____.
8. When the armchair slipped, the shoes flew across the _____.

9. The armchair opened the family's umbrella and rolled under it like it was _____ in the rain.
10. When the family came out, Mom asked, "Why is the armchair in the kitchen? And why are there _____ crumbs on the floor?"

Reading (Конкурс понимания письменной речи)

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the sentences are true or false. You will need the letters next to 'true' or 'false' in the following task.

- A. Furniture styles around the world are often very different because of culture, history, climate, and available materials. Each country has its own way of making furniture that shows its traditions and way of life. These styles are not only beautiful but also practical for the people who live there. Learning about furniture from different countries helps us understand their culture and design.
- B. In the United Kingdom, classic and elegant furniture is very popular. One famous example is the Chesterfield sofa. This sofa has deep buttons, rolled arms, and is often made of dark leather. British furniture often uses rich woods like mahogany and oak. It is designed to look strong and comfortable, fitting well in traditional homes, libraries, or offices. Styles such as Victorian and Georgian include detailed wooden chairs and large dining tables.
- C. In Russia, furniture has a long history and a strong style that often shows great skill. Russian furniture is usually made from dark wood such as oak and walnut, and it often has beautiful carvings and decorations. Many pieces have patterns inspired by nature and traditional folk art. Colours like deep red, gold, and green are common, making rooms feel warm and elegant. Russian furniture looks solid and heavy but also artistic. People often mix old antique furniture with modern pieces to create a unique home style.
- D. In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, furniture is simple, practical, and made from natural materials. Light woods such as pine and birch are commonly used. The designs have clean lines and very little decoration. Scandinavian furniture focuses on comfort and functionality, making homes look bright and modern. This style is very popular worldwide because it uses natural colours and materials, creating a calm and welcoming atmosphere.
- E. Italy is famous for stylish, high-quality furniture that uses many materials like wood, leather, metal, and glass. Italian furniture often has smooth, modern designs and soft colours such as beige, grey, and white. Italy is well known for designer furniture that combines beauty and comfort. Italian chairs, tables, and cabinets often have a unique style that makes rooms elegant. Many famous furniture brands come from Italy, and their designs are popular in many countries.

Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

	T	F
1. Furniture styles do not show anything about the culture or history of a country.	Z	S
2. The Chesterfield sofa is an example of British furniture.	H	Q
3. British furniture often uses materials like mahogany and oak.	O	J
4. The UK has furniture styles called Victorian and Georgian.	W	P
5. Russian furniture often features patterns inspired by nature and folk art.	E	D
6. Russian furniture is usually made from light coloured wood like pine.	X	R
7. Scandinavian furniture focuses on comfort and simple design.	H	U
8. Scandinavian furniture is known for its heavy decoration and dark colours.	L	E
9. Italian furniture often uses materials such as wood, leather, metal, and glass.	A	F
10. Italian furniture styles are mostly traditional and very detailed.	T	D

Look at the letters you got and guess the word. The riddle helps you.

I hang above, I never rest,
 I sprinkle water at your request.
 In the bathroom, I make a sound,
 A gentle rain that falls around.
 What am I?

11. S_____ (10 letters)

Read the text again and choose which paragraph says about:

12. furniture, which is simple and practical, made from light woods and designed for comfort and functionality.

13. furniture which is known for its classic designs and made of rich woods like mahogany and oak.

14. different countries, which have unique furniture styles, that reflect their culture, history, and climate.
15. furniture, which is solid and artistic, often decorated with carvings and folk-inspired patterns.

Task 2. Read the text. For each question choose the best option. There is only one correct answer to each question.

A Chifforobe

A chifforobe is a piece of furniture that has drawers and a place to hang clothes. It looks like a tall, large wardrobe because it combines space for drawers and for hanging clothes. Most people keep a chifforobe in the bedroom, but some put it in the hallway for coats and other things they bring from outside.

The word “chifforobe” comes from two words: chiffonier and wardrobe. A chiffonier is a tall, thin chest with drawers and a flat top to put things on. The first time the word “chifforobe” was mentioned in a 1908 catalogue, and it is still mostly used in the southern United States today.

Chifforobes can be made from many materials such as wood, particle board, metal, or plastic, depending on the style. Students started using them in dorm rooms in the late 1990s because small chifforobes save space but still give good storage. Furniture shops sell many styles of chifforobes, even if they don’t call them that.

A simple chifforobe has one door that opens to hang clothes, and drawers on the other side. Some have shelves instead of drawers so some things are visible while others are hidden. More formal chifforobes have two doors, one for shelves and one for hanging clothes. The chifforobe became widespread outside the South because it is in the book “To Kill a Mockingbird”, where this piece of furniture is important in the story.

16. What is a chifforobe?

- A type of ancient armchair.
- Furniture with drawers and space for clothes.
- A small table near the bed.
- A kind of bed for little children.

17. Where is the word "chifforobe" mostly used today?

- Northern United States.
- Southern United States.
- United Kingdom.
- Australia.

18. Which materials can chifforobes be made from?

- Solid wood and particle board.
- Only metal and plastic.
- Wood, particle board, metal, and plastic.
- Glass, stone and wood.

19. Why did students start using chifforobes in dorms?

Because they are very large and convenient for storing lots of clothes.

Because they have built-in beds.

Because smaller chifforobes save space and provide storage.

Because they are light and easy to move them from one place to another.

20. How many doors does a simple chifforobe usually have?

Three swinging doors.

One swinging door.

No doors.

Two sliding doors.

Use of English (Лексико-грамматический конкурс)

Task 1. Match each number to the correct word. There are 2 extra words you do not need.



wardrobe fridge curtain chair table fireplace cupboard

Task 2. Look at the pictures. Type the names of furniture into the blanks. The number of the letters is given.

1. _ _ _ (3 letters)



2. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (8 letters)



3. _____ (4 letters)



4. _____ (6 letters)



5. _____ (8 letters)



Task 3. Read the text and choose the best word to fill each gap.

The Washing Machine

The history of the washing machine ____ (1. *are, is, were*) long and interesting. People have needed an easy way to wash ____ (2. *their, they, them*) clothes for a long time. Before machines, people washed clothes by hand. They ____ (3. *are used, use, used*) rivers or tubs with hot water, scrubbed clothes, and wrung them by hand. This was very hard work.

The first washing machine idea came ____ (4. *at, in, of*) the 1800s. In 1851, an American named James King made a machine with a drum and a handle to turn it. Later, other inventors made machines with rollers to squeeze water out. In 1862, Richard Pendleton from England ____ (5. *made, make, makes*) a machine with rollers to wring clothes.

The first electric washing machines appeared around 1908. Alva J. Fisher, ____ (6. *a, an, the*) American inventor, made the first electric model called "Thor." It had an electric motor to turn the drum, so people did not need to ____ (7. *washing, washed, wash*) by hand.

In 1937, John Chamberlain invented the first (8. *first, one, once*) automatic washing machine. It could wash, rinse, and spin clothes by itself. After that, washing machines ____ (9. *becomes, become, became*) even more common and easier to use.

Today, washing machines are very smart and helpful. They can ____ (10. *choose, chosen, chose*) the best way to wash clothes depending on the fabric. Washing machines have changed a lot. They are now easy to use and help people do laundry faster.

Вариант 3

Task 1. Listen to the story and mark the sentences with “T” if they are true or “F” if they are false. You will hear the recording twice.

1. The scarf belonged to a girl named Anna.
2. When Anna wore the scarf, she could swim very fast.
3. Anna used the magical scarf to help people in her village.
4. The scarf flew away one cold night.
5. Anna never found her scarf again.

Task 2. Listen to the first part of the story. For each question choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording twice.

The Great Clothes Adventure

1. Where did the clothes live?

- In the suitcase.
- In the wardrobe.
- In a big red box.
- Under the bed.

2. What did the clothes do when the girl and her parents went to sleep?

- Stayed still and quiet.
- Went to sleep too.
- Woke up and planned an adventure.
- Changed into new clothes.

3. Who suggested going on an adventure around the house?

- The silly green hat.
- The brave red shirt.
- The blue jeans.
- The yellow raincoat.

4. What happened when the yellow raincoat rolled down the stairs?

- It shouted, “Wheee!”
- It got stuck on the wall.
- It woke the dog.
- It broke a vase.

Listen to the second part of the story. For each statement choose the best word to fill each gap. You will hear the recording twice.

5. “Shh!” whispered the _____, but the dog woke up and raised his ears.
6. The silly socks covered the dog's _____, so he sneezed loudly.
7. The blue jeans tried to open the _____ but were too short.
8. The clothes made a _____ to reach the fridge door handle.
9. The red _____ tried to wipe it off but only got messier.

10. The old boots told a story about the time they marched in a _____.

Reading (Конкурс понимания письменной речи)

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the sentences are true or false. You will need the letters next to 'true' or 'false' in the following task.

A. Today people in different countries wear different kinds of clothes. What people choose to wear depends on their culture, the weather, and popular fashion trends. Many people combine traditional clothing from their culture with modern styles. This means that even in the same country, people may dress very differently. Some people care most about comfort, others want to look stylish, and some follow cultural rules about what to wear.

B. In the United States and Canada, most people prefer casual and comfortable clothes. Common choices are jeans, T-shirts, sweatshirts, and trainers. In summer, people often wear shorts and sleeveless tops because of the warm weather in many regions. Sportswear are popular too, and it is common to mix casual clothes with fancier accessories like watches or jewellery. People in cities may follow the latest fashion trends, but comfort is often the main priority.

C. France and Italy are famous for their stylish and smart clothes. French fashion is often simple yet elegant, with basic colours like black and white. Items like trench coats, scarves, and classic shoes are favourites. Small accessories, such as scarves or hats, help to complete the look. In Italy, people enjoy wearing clothes that are bold and more daring. Italians like to mix designer clothes with everyday wear, adding bright colours or shiny accessories to express their personality. Fashion is an important part of life in both countries.

D. In Scandinavian countries like Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, people prefer clothes that are simple and practical. They often wear plain colours such as grey, black, and navy blue. Such clothes are made from warm comfortable materials because of the cold weather for most of the year. Jackets, jumpers, and layered outfits are important to stay warm. Scandinavian style is also popular around the world because of its clean and minimalist look.

E. In Russia, fashion is a mix of tradition and modern style. Russian fashion often features simple and clean designs with sharp cuts and plain colours like black and grey. Traditional crafts and folklore inspire many designs, with rich embroidery and beautiful patterns often appearing on clothes. Major fashion events like Moscow Fashion Week show how old Russian culture and modern ideas come together in new clothing styles. Many Russians enjoy wearing clothes that reflect both their history and their personal taste.

Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

	T	F
1. People in different countries never mix traditional and modern clothing styles.	E	N
2. People wear the same style of clothing everywhere in the world.	V	I
3. In the US and Canada, comfort is more important than following fashion trends.	G	E
4. French fashion often uses bright and bold colours.	L	H
5. Italians like to add bright colours and shiny accessories to their clothes.	T	M
6. Scandinavian clothes are usually colourful and very decorated.	F	D
7. People in Scandinavia wear many layers to stay warm in winter.	R	A
8. Russian fashion is only traditional with no modern styles.	Q	E
9. Embroidery and folklore patterns are popular in Russian clothing.	S	O
10. Moscow Fashion Week is a place where Russian designers show new styles.	S	W

Look at the letters you got and guess the word. The riddle helps you.

I'm soft and gentle, worn at night,
 I help you rest till morning light.
 I'm not a dress for daytime wear,
 But for bedtime comfort, I am there.

11. N _ _ _ _ _ (10 letters)

Read the text again and choose which paragraph says about:

12. people who like simple clothes in plain colours and wear layers to stay warm.
13. fashion that mixes old traditions with modern styles, including embroidery and rich patterns.
14. comfortable, casual clothes like jeans and T-shirts which are very popular, especially in cities.
15. stylish and smart clothes with classic colours like black, white, and beige which are common and often finished with accessories.

Task 2. Read the text. For each question choose the best option. There is only one correct answer to each question.

A Turtleneck

A turtleneck is a type of top or sweater with a tall collar that fits closely around the neck. In some places such as the UK, it is also called a polo neck. Turtlenecks are usually made from warm fabrics such as wool or cotton, so people often wear them in cold weather. The collar keeps the neck warm without a scarf.

The history of the turtleneck is long. In medieval Europe, knights wore clothes with tall collars under their metal armour. They protected their necks from scratches and prevented the armour from causing discomfort. Later, in the 1800s, polo players in England wore turtlenecks during games. This is why the style is sometimes called a “polo neck.” At that time, turtlenecks were used for work or sports.

In the early 1900s, people started wearing turtlenecks for fashion as well. Artists and smart people liked them because they looked stylish and different. Famous people like Audrey Hepburn made turtlenecks popular by wearing them in films and shows. In the 1960s, turtlenecks became a symbol of freedom and creativity with singers and actors choosing them.

Today, turtlenecks come in many styles. Some are thin and lightweight, and some are thick and soft. People wear them on their own or with jackets and coats. Men and women wear turtlenecks to work, school, or parties. Turtlenecks look good with jeans, skirts, or trousers. People also wear necklaces over them to look stylish.

16. What is another common name for a turtleneck in the UK?

- Hoodie.
- Polo neck.
- Crew neck.
- V-neck.

17. Why did medieval knights wear high-collared clothes under their armour?

- To stay fashionable.
- To keep cool.
- To protect their necks.
- To hold weapons.

18. Where did the term “polo neck” for a turtleneck come from?

- A polo player’s uniform.
- A type of fabric used.
- A British king’s style.
- A kind of collar design.

19. Who started wearing turtlenecks for fashion in the early 20th century?

- Soldiers and police.

Artists and intellectuals.
Farmers and builders.
Children and teenagers.

20. Which group of people helped make turtlenecks popular as a symbol of creativity in the 1960s?

Scientists.
Singers and actors.
Teachers.
Athletes.

Use of English (Лексико-грамматический конкурс)

Task 1. Match each number to the correct word. There are 2 extra words you do not need.



trainers hat T-shirt scarf blouse mittens jeans

Look at the pictures. Type the names of clothes into the blanks. The number of the letters is given.

1. _ _ _ _ _ (5 letters)



2. _ _ _ _ _ (5 letters)



3. _ _ _ _ _ (5 letters)



4. _ _ _ (3 letters)



5. _ _ _ _ _ (6 letters)



Task 3. Read the text and choose the best word to fill each gap.

The Macintosh

The Macintosh raincoat is a famous waterproof coat. Many people wear it in the United Kingdom. ____ (1. *It's, Its, It*) story began in 1823 when a Scottish chemist named Charles Macintosh invented a new type of fabric. He put a layer of rubber between two pieces of cloth. This ____ (2. *make, makes, made*) the material waterproof. This ____ (3. *was, is, were*) a big improvement, because before this most people had to wear heavy wool coats that got wet in the rain.

Charles Macintosh's invention was used to make raincoats for ____ (4. *men, man, mans*) and women. The raincoats were lighter and much ____ (5. *best, better, good*) to keep people dry. At first, there were some problems. Macintoshes sometimes had a strong rubber smell and could get sticky in hot or cold weather. Later, people found better ways to make ____ (6. *them, they, themselves*) comfortable and useful.

The coat was called the "Mac" for short. It ____ (7. *become, becomes, became*) very popular in England and Scotland, especially in ____ (8. *cities, citys, city's*) where people needed to walk to work even on rainy days. People liked it because it looked smart and worked well in the rain.

Many famous people, including politicians and detectives in old films and books, ____ (9. *where, wore, worn*) Macintoshes. This made the raincoat stylish and well-known all over ____ (10. *the, an, a*) world. Today, Macintoshes can be made from other waterproof materials, but the idea comes from Charles Macintosh's invention more than 200 years ago.