Уважаемые обучающиеся 11 класса в таблице ниже вам предложены задания и ссылки, которыми можно воспользоваться для изучения и закрепления лексики и грамматики в сети Интернет и в учебнике . В графе «Изучение нового материала, ссылки для просмотра изученного материала» предложены задания для самостоятельного рассмотрения, изучения нового материала. В графе «Задания» предложены упражнения для закрепления материала. В графе «Контроль» даны задания для выполнения на оценку. Выполненные задания вы можете присылать на мою электронную почту [natalya\_vladimirovna2017@mail.ru](mailto:natalya_vladimirovna2017@mail.ru) или раз в неделю приносить выполненные задания в школу (в фойе будет стоять стол с надписью «Английский язык», на него вы будете класть тетради и уходить, через 2 дня возвращаться и забирать проверенные тетради). Если возникают вопросы, звонить по номеру 8 928 122 70 12. Убедительная просьба не звонить поздно.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№ урока** | **дата** | **тема** | | **Изучение нового материала, ссылки для просмотра изученного материала** | **задания** | **Контроль** |
| 95 | 07.05.20 | | Повторение по теме: «Достойный быть напечатанным». Лексика. | Слова – стр 82 рабочая тетрадь | Упр 26,27,28 стр 83 рабочая тетрадь | Упр 29 стр 83 рабочая тетрадь |
| 96 | 08.05.20 | | Повторение по теме: «Достойный быть напечатанным». Грамматика. |  | Упр 2,4 стр 112 учебник  Упр 5 стр 85 рабочая тетрадь | Упр 6 стр 85 рабочая тетрадь |
| 97 | 12.05.20 | | Повторение по теме: «Достойный быть напечатанным». Словообразования |  | Упр 4 стр 85 рабочая тетрадь  Упр 1 стр 112 учебник  Упр 2 стр 114 учебник |  |
| 98 | 14.05.20 | | Работа с текстами. |  | Упр 1 стр 84 рабочая тетрадь  Упр 1 (Reading skills) стр 113 учебник | Приложение 1. |
| 99 | 15.05.20 | | Выполнение упражнений по чтению. |  | Приложение 2  Приложение 3 |  |
| 100 | 19.05.20 | | Выполнение упражнений по грамматике. |  | Приложение 4. | (одно из упр из приложения 4) |
| 101 | 21.05.20 | | Выполнение упражнений по грамматике. |  | Приложение 4. | (одно из упр приложения 4) |
| 102 | 22.05.20 | | Контрольная работа |  |  | Приложение 5 |

Приложение 1.

**Read the text and complete the missing parts A-F with the clauses 1-7. Complete the table below. There is one extra clause which you do not need to use.**

Canals

You won’t go far in Britain without coming across a canal. The canal network in Britain covers almost 3,500 kilometres **A**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Canals are still in use and they are very much part of the British landscape. It was the Romans who introduced canals to Britain, mainly to link rivers. But canal building really started in the industrial revolution, from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century, **B**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The road system was then under-developed so an alternative was badly needed. The first major canal was the Bridgewater canal in 1761.

**C**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Bridgewater canal was an engineering masterpiece and it had a dramatic effect on local industries: coal prices fell 60 %. The Bridgewater canal started what can be called a canal boom.

In the early days, boats were pulled by horses. With a boat, it was possible for a horse to pull more than ten times what it could in a cart. Horses were used **D**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Animal lovers certainly welcomed this change because the life of a canal horse was far from easy.

The use of canals started to fall in the middle of the nineteenth century when railways started to be built. Trains were much faster, economical **E**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A whole way of life changed as canals were much more than just transport. Whole families used to live on canal boats.

**F**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when many were just abandoned, canals have become popular again as tourist attractions or holiday destinations. Canal tours, with the boats a lot more comfortable today, are a great way of appreciating British history. Long may this tradition continue.

1 and they could just carry more things and people

2 named after the man who designed the whole project

3 despite being quite expensive compared to other forms of transport

4 but most of them are concentrated in England

5 in spite of going through a long period of decline and neglect

6 when manufacturers and customers needed cheaper and quicker transport

7 until they were replaced by steam and other power sources

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Приложение 2**

*Уста­но­ви­те со­от­вет­ствие между за­го­лов­ка­ми 1–8 и тек­ста­ми A–G. За­пи­ши­те свои от­ве­ты в таб­ли­цу. Ис­поль­зуй­те каж­дую цифру толь­ко один раз. В за­да­нии есть один лиш­ний за­го­ло­вок.*

1. Perfect time for a picnic

2. See them fly

3. From pig to pork

4. From a holiday to a sport

5. Diving into history

6. Famous religious celebrations

7. Animal races and shows

8. Music from every corner of the world

**A.** Diwali is a five-day festival that is celebrated in October or November, depending on the cycle of the moon. It represents the start of the Hindu New Year and honors the victory of good over evil, and brightness over darkness. It also marks the start of winter. Diwali is actually celebrated in honor of Lord Rama and his wife Sita. One of the best places to experience Diwali is in the «pink city» of Jaipur, in Rajasthan. Each year there's a competition for the best decorated and most brilliantly lit up market that attracts visitors from all over India.

**B.** The Blossom Kite Festival, previously named the Smithsonian Kite Festival, is an annual event that is traditionally a part of the festivities at the National Cherry Blossom Festival on the National Mall in Washington, DC. Kite enthusiasts show off their stunt skills and compete for awards in over 36 categories including aerodynamics and beauty. The Kite Festival is one of the most popular annual events in Washington, DC and features kite fliers from across the U.S. and the world.

**C.** The annual Ostrich Festival has been recognized as one of the «Top 10 Unique Festivals in the United States» with its lanky ostriches, multiple entertainment bands and many special gift and food vendors. It is truly a unique festival, and suitable for the entire family. The Festival usually holds Ostrich Races, an Exotic Zoo, Pig Races, a Sea Lion Show, a Hot Rod Show, Amateur Boxing and a Thrill Circus.

**D.** Iceland's Viking Festival takes place in mid-June every year and lasts 6 days, no matter what the weather in Iceland may be. It's one of the most popular annual events in Iceland where you can see Viking-style costumes, musical instruments, jewelry and crafts at the Viking Village. Visitors at the Viking Festival see sword fighting by professional Vikings and demonstrations of marksmanship with bows and muscle power. They can listen to Viking songs and lectures at the festival, or grab a bite at the Viking Restaurant nearby.

**E.** Dragon Boat Festival is one of the major holidays in Chinese culture. This summer festival was originally a time to ward off bad spirits, but now it is a celebration of the life of Qu Yuan, who was a Chinese poet of ancient period. Dragon boat festival has been an important holiday for centuries for Chinese culture, but in recent years dragon boat racing has become an international sport.

**F.** The Mangalica Festival is held in early February at Vajdahunyad Castle in Budapest. It offers the opportunity to experience Hungarian food, music, and other aspects of Hungarian culture. The festival is named for a furry pig indigenous to the region of Hungary and the Balkans. A mangalica is a breed of pig recognizable by its curly hair and known for its fatty flesh. Sausage, cheese and other dishes made with pork can be sampled at the festival.

**G.** Hanami is an important Japanese custom and is held all over Japan in spring. Hanami literally means «viewing flowers», but now it is a cherry blossom viewing. The origin of hanami dates back to more than one thousand years ago when aristocrats enjoyed looking at beautiful cherry blossoms and wrote poems. Nowadays, people in Japan have fun viewing cherry blossoms, drinking and eating. People bring home-cooked meals, do BBQ, or buy takeout food for hanami.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| За­го­ло­вок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Приложение 3**

*Про­чи­тай­те текст и за­пол­ни­те про­пус­ки A–F ча­стя­ми пред­ло­же­ний, обо­зна­чен­ны­ми циф­ра­ми 1–7. Одна из ча­стей в спис­ке 1–7 — лиш­няя. За­не­си­те цифры, обо­зна­ча­ю­щие со­от­вет­ству­ю­щие части пред­ло­же­ний, в таб­ли­цу.*

**Cat’s punctuality**

Sergeant Podge, a Norwegian Forest Cat, disappears from his owner’s home in a small town in Kent, every night. But what baffles his owner, Liz Bullard, mostly is the fact that the next morning, the 12-year-old cat always pops up in exactly the same place, **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_ . And every morning Ms. Bullard takes her son to school before collecting Sergeant Podge.

She said that the routine had set in earlier this year, when Sergeant Podge disappeared one day. Ms. Bullard spent hours telephoning her neighbours **В** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

An elderly woman living about one and a half miles away called back to inform Ms. Bullard that she had found a cat matching Sergeant Podge’s description. Ms. Bullard picked him up but within days he vanished from sight again. She rang the elderly woman **С** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

She said a routine has now become established, where each morning she takes her son to school before driving to collect Sergeant Podge **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

It is thought Sergeant Podge walks across a golf course every night to reach his destination.

Ms. Bullard said: “If it’s raining he may be in the bush but he comes running if I clap my hands.” All she has to do is open the car passenger door from the inside for Sergeant Podge to jump in.

Ms. Bullard also makes the trip at weekends and during school holidays — **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

She does not know why, after 12 years, Sergeant Podge has begun the routine but explained that another woman who lived nearby used to feed him sardines, and that he may be **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

His owner doesn’t mind his wandering off at night as long as she knows where to collect him.

1. on the look-out for more treats

2. from the pavement between 0800 and 0815 GMT

3. to discover Sergeant Podge was back outside her home

4. on a pavement about one and a half miles (2.4km) away

5. to identify if anyone had bumped into him

6. when her son is having a lie-in

7. collected by car every morning

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Про­пуск | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть пред­ло­же­ния |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Приложение 4.**

Упр.1. Прочитайте связный текст и измените слово в соответствии с контекстом.

Greener cars for a greener future

Can you imagine the day when you won't need to stop for fuel at petrol stations? Or how about 1 --- in your own car? Let's see what Dr Stephen Green, director of Cars of the Future International says. “Well, our job is to design and test cars that don't cause the environment 2 ----. Scientists from all over the world work for the company. These cars don't run on petrol. They use alternative sources of 3---- such as solar power, 4 --- or 5--- gas. Of course, they can be very expensive, but we are not the 6---. Last year we presented the results of 7--- of our solar car at the conference in Tokyo. We are going soon to start work on flying cars. No more traffic jams, can you imagine it?

1 FLY

2 POLLUTE

3 ENERGETIC

4 ELECTRICIAN

5 NATURE

6 BEGIN

7 TEST

Упр.2. Прочитайте связный текст и измените слово в соответствии с контекстом.

Leo da Vinci

1\_\_\_\_ you have already read The Da Vinci Code or seen the film. But who 2\_\_\_\_ was Leonardo da Vinci? Well, he was born in 1452 in Italy. He is 3\_\_\_\_ for his painting, the Mona Lisa. Da Vinci was also an 4 \_\_\_\_ who designed a helicopter, a submarine before they were invented. Leonardo thought that by 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how each part of a machine worked, he could change them and then put them together in 6 \_\_\_\_\_ ways. In this way he could improve existing machines or create new ones. He drew his ideas so well that 500 years later his sketches have been used for

7\_\_\_\_\_ perfect working models.

1 RPOBABLE

2 EXACT

3 FAME

4 INVENT

5 UNDERSTAND

6 DIFFER

7 MAKE

Упр.3. Прочитайте связный текст и измените слово в соответствии с контекстом.

The World of War Craft

World of War Craft (WoW) is the most popular on line game in the world. It's got more members than the 1\_\_\_of Portugal. What makes WoW so 2\_\_\_\_\_ and special? It is a multi-player on line role-playing game that was introduced in 1994.

Its played in a fantasy world called Azeroth. 3\_\_\_\_\_ can control their characters. For just 29 euros you can explore the landscape, fight monsters and get acquainted with millions of other 4\_\_\_\_. For many of them the game is a way to find new friends. “I felt accepted for the first time in my life”, admits an 18 year old youth. But when does5\_\_ fun become a 6\_\_\_ thing? 10% of on line7\_\_\_ admit to playing too much, forgetting to eat and to sleep 8\_\_\_\_\_.

One 15 year old 9\_\_\_\_\_ boy even collapsed after playing the game 24 hours non-stop. Psychiatrists are now reporting record numbers of teens seeking help for their online game 10\_\_\_. But some people believe that the games are not the root of the problem. They say that kids really need their parents and

11 \_\_\_. So it is a social problem. Whether it's a social problem or a passion, WoW is 12\_\_\_\_\_ more than just a game.

1 POPULATE

2 SUCCESS

3 PLAY

4 GAME

5 HARM

6 DANGER

7 GAME

8 PROPER

9 AMERICA

10 ADDICT

11 TEACH

12 CLEAR

**4. Put the following sentences into the correct tense:**[**Simple Past**](https://www.google.com/url?q=http://grammar-tei.com/past-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya/&sa=D&ust=1480792503962000&usg=AFQjCNEQfbQnZpz-Bdnhm-3OJWi_wJshRA)**,**[**Simple Present**](https://www.google.com/url?q=http://grammar-tei.com/present-simple/&sa=D&ust=1480792503962000&usg=AFQjCNHoCEl-cTGcNKHTqeY8iGJ00ylemA)**,**[**Present Continuous**](https://www.google.com/url?q=http://grammar-tei.com/present-continuous/&sa=D&ust=1480792503963000&usg=AFQjCNEccdXvKCvEnnsv4j0SLpzKLR3XFQ)**or**[**Past Continuous**](https://www.google.com/url?q=http://grammar-tei.com/past-continuous/&sa=D&ust=1480792503963000&usg=AFQjCNGVqB_hB0wjmxaZdUjFmGMzer1f-Q)**, Present Perfect**.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio while Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book?
8. While Fred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), Judy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
9. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) Mary  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice — but now I  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) she’s fantastic.
10. Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) her husband’s car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) to school.
12. Jack’s father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not work) in London — he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) English.
13. Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
16. **Put the following sentences into the correct tense:  Present Perfect, Past Simple, Present Perfect Continuous.**
17. Today is Thursday, and John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late twice this week; he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late yesterday and on Monday.
18. I first\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) George a month ago, and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him several times since then.
19. It is October now, and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of work this year; we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot last year too.
20. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a coat last winter, but she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / buy) a new dress since 2008.
21. It’s only the middle of the month, and he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) (already) most of his salary; he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) $60 yesterday,
22. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) my leg in 1991, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) (never) my arm.
23. He’s over sixty, and he’s still working. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard all his life. When he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a young man, he sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) all night.
24. The postman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) at eight yesterday, but it’s now half past eight and he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / come) yet.
25. Today is May 25th. Ted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) absent this month.
26. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) extremely ill when he went to hospital, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) much better since he came out of hospital a month ago.

**6 .Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.**

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed (employ) there.

2. Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cover) most of the Earth's surface.

3. Most of the Earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cover) by water.

4. The park gates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.

5. The letter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (post) a week ago and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yesterday.

6. The boat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sink) quickly but fortunately everybody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rescue).

7. Jacob's parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (die) when he was very young. He and his sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) up by their grandparents.

8. I was born in London but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up in the north of England.

9. While I was on holiday, my camera \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from my hotel room.

10. While I was on holiday, my camera \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) from my hotel room.

11. The company is not independent. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (own) by a much larger company.

12. I saw an accident last night. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) an ambulance but nobody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (injure) so the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / need).

**7.Use passive or active voice.**

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

**Приложение 5.**

* 1. *Установите соответствие между заголовками* 1-8 *и текстами* A—G.  
     *Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

1. EDUCATION 5. PLACES ТО STAY IN
2. WAY OF LIFE 6. FAVOURITE FOOD
3. PUBLIC TRANSPORT 7. HOT SPOTS FOR KIDS
4. GEOGRAPHY 8. NIGHTLIFE
5. Denmark, a small kingdom in northern Europe, has a lot of interesting places for tourists with children. For example, Legoland, athemepark, has become the largest tourist attraction in Denmark outside its capital Copenhagen. And Copenhagen itself is world famous for its Tivoli Gardens amusement park, which opened in 1843 in the heart of the city. The park offers ballet and circus performances, restaurants, concerts, and fireworks displays.
6. Denmark is the smallest Scandinavian country, consisting of the Jutland peninsula, north of Germany, and over 400 islands of various sizes, some inhabited and linked to the mainland by ferry or bridge. Throughout the country, low hills provide a constant change of attractive views; there are also cool and shady forests of beech trees, large areas of open land covered with rough grass, a beautiful lake district, sand dunes and white cliffs on the coast.
7. More than four-fifths of all Danes live in towns. The main cities represent a combination of medieval buildings, such as castles and cathedrals, and modern office buildings and homes. Denmark's high standard of living and wide-ranging social services guarantee that the cities have no poor districts. Most people in the cities live in flats. But in the suburbs many also live in single-family houses.
8. Denmark's fine beaches attract many visitors, and there are hotels and pensions in all major seaside resorts. Besides, excellent inns are to be found all over the country. Some are small and only serve local travellers, but others are adapted to the tourist and have established reputations for both international dishes and local specialities. There are also private rooms to let, usually for one night, and chalets all over Denmark.
9. There is a wide selection of pi aces to go out in the evening, particularly in Copenhagen. Jazz and dance clubs in the capital city are top quality and world-famous performers appear regularly. There are numerous cafes, beer gardens and speciality beer bars. Entertainment available includes opera at the recently opened opera house in Copenhagen, ballet and theatre at a number of places in the larger cities, and live music of all kinds.
10. Most Danes eat four meals a day — breakfast, lunch, dinner, and a late-evening supper. Breakfast generally consists of cereal, cheese, or eggs. Dinner, which includes fish or meat, is usually the only hot meal. A traditional Danish dinner consists of roast duckling stuffed with apples, served with red cabbage and boiled potatoes. The other Danish meals consist mostly of sandwiches.
11. Almost all adult Danes can read and write. Danish law requires

children to attend nine years of school. Primary school consists of the first seven grades, and secondary school lasts from three to five years. A five-year secondary school student can enter a university. Denmark has three universities. The University of Copenhagen is the oldest and largest. 11 was founded in 1479 and has about 24,000 students.

* 1. *Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте*, *если необходимо*, *слова*, *напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк*, *обозначенных номерами* В4 — В10 *так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы* **В4 — В10.**

The ‘All Blacks’

Rugby is the most popular sport in New Zealand. The country

**B4** even a Rugby Museum. The game was played there **HAVE**

as early as 1860s.

The game spread quickly. Soon New Zealand’s national team

**B5** appeared. It-------------- the ‘All Blacks’ and not because **CALL**

of the colour of the players’ ski n.

**B6** They got their names because all the---------- in the team **MAN**

wore black shorts, shirts, socks and shoes when they played rugby.

**B7** In 1884they\_--------\_\_\_\_ to New South Wales, Australia to **GO**

**B8** play and -------- won eight games! It was the **ONE**

international competition for them.

Before a rugby match, the ‘All Blacks’ dance a special Maori war dance.

The Maoris are the New Zealand aborigines.

**B9** It -------\_\_that all the players in the team are **NOT MEAN**

Maori but they all perform the dance.

Today the most popular player is Jonah Lomu. He was just 19 when he started playing for the ‘All Blacks’ in 1994 and became

**B10** the ------------\_\_player in Rugby history .**YOUNG**.