

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole Aged 13 $\frac{3}{4}$**

March – April

Complete

1. What is Adrian suffering from?

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2. Why does Adrian think his father is cracking up?

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3. Why did Adrian's mother drive to Sheffield and not Mr. Lucas?

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4. What happened to the washing?

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5. Why is it funny to finish "War and Peace"?

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6. How did Mr. Cherry know about the divorce?

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7. When was Bert's wife's photo taken?

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8. Why is Adrian eating so much?

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9. Why does Adrian like his new trousers?

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10. How much does Adrian get for delivering the newspapers?

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11. Why was Barry Kent stopped by the police?

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12. Why does Adrian read “Waiting for Godot”?

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13. Why should Bert use teabags?

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14. Did Adrian like his birthday gift?

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15. What did Adrian draw?

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16. When is Adrian’s birthday?

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What did Adrian's father mean: "who doesn't get custody of Adrian"?

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In what ways is Adrian parenting his parents? Is he more mature than they are? Explain and provide examples from the text.

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Which New Year's resolutions does Adrian break?

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How does Adrian feel watching his mother and Mr. Lucas being affectionate with one another? Do you think he is justified to feel the way he does? Why?

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New words: write out the meanings using the three rules for defining;

1. Begin with the word to be defined
2. Then use the general class to which the word or idea belongs
3. Then define the particular characteristic that sets the word apart from its general class

Melodramatic \_\_\_\_\_

wanton \_\_\_\_\_

impersonation \_\_\_\_\_

squalid \_\_\_\_\_

Pining \_\_\_\_\_

Conscience \_\_\_\_\_

Hysterics \_\_\_\_\_

inferior \_\_\_\_\_

hypocrite \_\_\_\_\_

paltry \_\_\_\_\_

sulk \_\_\_\_\_

Lechery \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **1980's History: Is There Really a Rubik Who Invented a Cube?**

*Proofread this story. Correct any errors. (There are more than 10...)*

The answer is "yes". Yes, there really is a man named Rubik. And he really did invent a special cube. He called it a Magic Cube. You have probably seen his puzzle cube before. Perhaps you have even tried to solve the puzzle.

Erno Rubik was born in Hungary. World War II was going on at the Time. Rubik's home was very interesting. His mother was a poet. She was a free thinker who put her thoughts of life and nature to paper. His father was an aircraft engineer. His thoughts had to be very specific and precise. Erno was blessed with parts of each of his parents. He had an artistic side that loved sculpture. He went to college to study art and sculpture. After he graduated, he wasn't satisfied. He went back to college and studied architecture. After completing His class work, he stayed on at the college to teach interior design, a very good way to combine his love of art with his love of building.

Erno Rubik created his famous cube in 1974. It was not his intent to create a new toy. He was merely interested in designs and how he could produce various patterns using his gadget. After coming up with his intricate design, Rubik said", It was wonderful to see how, after only a few turns, the colors became mixed, apparently in random fashion. It was tremendously satisfying to watch this color parade. Like after a nice walk when you have seen many lovely sights you decide to go home, after a while I decided it was time to go home, let us put the cubes back in order. And it was at that moment that I came face to face with the Big Challenge: What is the way home."

It has been found that this puzzle has one, and only one, correct answer. On the other hand, there are 43 quintillion possible wrong answers. Those are great odds against the person trying to solve the puzzle. But the fun that can be had trying to find the one correct answer is priceless.

Rubik applied for a patent to protect his invention in Hungary in 1975. He didn't foresee the worldwide popularity his invention would receive. Therefore, he didn't apply for an international patent. This caused some minor problems when a Japanese man named Terutoshi Ishige and an

American named Larry Nichols applied for patents about the same time. Nichols' cube was held together by magnets and rejected by toy manufacturers.

The basic Rubik's Cube is the 3x3x3 version. That means that the cube is three blocks high, three blocks wide, and three blocks deep. The blocks create fifty-four faces on the cube. On this cube there are nine white faces, nine red faces, nine blue faces, nine yellow faces, nine dark green faces, and nine lime colored faces. When the cube is purchased, each side of the cube is a solid color. With just a few twists of the cube, different patterns of color can be formed. Then you reach Rubik's quoted "journey home". The puzzle becomes complicated when the player tries to return all of the colors to their original state.

The Ideal Toy Company purchased the production rights to the Rubik's cube in the late 1970s. In 1980, they were ready to distribute the Magic Cube, as Rubik himself called it, to the world. In May of that year, it earned a special award as the best puzzle. Since its introduction in 1980, more than 250 million Rubik's Cubes have been purchased worldwide. Over a million of those were sold in just the first two years of production.

There have been several variations of the Rubik's cube since 1980. The Pocket Cube is a smaller version at 2x2x2. Rubik's Revenge was marketed with a 4x4x4 format. The Professor's Cube is 5x5x5. Cubes that are 6x6x6 and 7x7x7 are in production at this time. If you like puzzles, then the Rubik's Cube can challenge you. Contests are now being held to see who can solve the puzzle the fastest and even blindfolded.

## **Phrasal Verbs**

### **Review these meanings:**

GO AWAY = leave

I made the neighbor kids go away by yelling at them.

GO AROUND = avoid contact, circumvent

We can't go in the back door we got to go around to the front.

GO BACK = return

When are you going back to school?

GO BACK ON = not keep a promise or one's word

It's hard doing business with them. They always go back on their promises.

GO DOWN = decrease or reduce

The cost of gasoline is going down.

GO FOR = A. try to achieve B. enjoy having, crave (idiomatically: hit the spot)

A. She is going for the gold medal at the national championships.

B. It's so hot out. I could really go for an ice cold glass of lemonade.

GO IN FOR = take part in; participate

Are you going in for football this year after school?

GO INTO = discuss in detail or at length

She didn't go into the reasons for the move.

GO OFF = A. explode B. begin, start (with alarms or signals) C. become angry quickly D. stop (of a machine)

A. The bomb could go off at any moment.

B. The air raid signal went off and scared everyone in the room.

C. He went off in a flash when he heard the news. I've never seen him so upset.

D. The generator went off and we can't get it started again.

GO ON = A. continue B. happen

A. Do go on! I could listen to you sing all day.

B. What's been going on here this morning? This place looks like a pig pen.

GO ON WITH = continue as planned

I think we should go on with the lesson after break.

GO OUT = A. fire stops burning B. social activities; a date

A. The fire went out because we ran out of fuel for it.

B. They love to go out on weekends to the movies.

GO OVER = A. review B. succeed; be received well

A. Do you usually go over the tests in class?

B. The comedian's joke didn't go over well with that crowd last night.

GO THROUGH = A. examine, study carefully B. endure; experience difficulties

A. I need to have my lawyer go through this contract before I sign it.

B. I would never want to go through what she has.

GO THROUGH WITH = proceed despite difficulties

I have decided to go through with the move to Berlin.

GO WITH = A. match or suit B. accompany someone C. have as boyfriend or girlfriend

A. That blouse doesn't go with that skirt.

B. I am going with Jill to school.

C. Sarah is going with John. They make a cute couple.

GO WITHOUT = abstain from; not use or need

A camel can go without water for many, many days.

**Add a particle (with, on, without, etc.) that completes the phrasal verb with “go”.**

1. She went \_\_\_\_\_ the wedding, even though it was against her father's will.
2. Prices went \_\_\_\_\_ after the holidays but nobody has any money to buy anything.
3. I went \_\_\_\_\_ food once for three days. It was actually kind of nice.
4. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ the party as planned. I'm sure we'll find another band.
5. Don't go \_\_\_\_\_ mad. Just go away. Get out of here!
6. He went \_\_\_\_\_ his word and broke the contract he had signed.
7. He didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ any detail. He just said they were getting a divorce.
8. They have been going \_\_\_\_\_ for nearly a year. They may get married.
9. The bomb went \_\_\_\_\_ before many people were in the metro.
10. We had to go \_\_\_\_\_ as there was too much snow to go on.

*Fill the gaps with the following phrasal verbs.*

***go ahead go away go down with go into go under***

1. After graduating from university Maria decided to \_\_\_\_\_ politics.
2. Running a restaurant is a very tough business and sadly many \_\_\_\_\_ in the first year.
3. The man at the bar was pestering me so I told him to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The university canteen was temporarily shut down when twelve students \_\_\_\_\_ food poisoning.
5. The wedding is \_\_\_\_\_ despite the fact the bridegroom's mother is ill in hospital.

***go ahead go off go off go out go through***

1. Fran used to enjoy war films but since serving in the army he has \_\_\_\_\_ them.
2. The building of a new terminal at the airport will \_\_\_\_\_ despite huge opposition from local residents.
3. Maggie was late for work this morning because her alarm clock didn't \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Julie and Nick have been \_\_\_\_\_ for six years and plan to get married in the autumn.
5. The security guards \_\_\_\_\_ our bags before we went into the football stadium.