

Longman Integrated  
Comprehension and  
Composition Series

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Stage 4 Non-Fiction

# Spare Time

*Robert Phillipson*

Longman Integrated  
Comprehension and  
Composition Series

Grade 4 Non-Fiction

**LONGMAN INTEGRATED COMPREHENSION AND COMPOSITION SERIES**

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*Spare Time*

*Robert Phillips*



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Longman



# Spare Time

Robert Phillipson

## CONNECTIONS



Longman

using an apparatus  
on his body. These

Describe what  
of about 50 w

## ALL WORDS

1. Skin-divers can swim for more hours.
2. For more hours can go down.
3. Also needs a lighter weight life.
4. Some look for a means life.

## GUIDE

- Describe  
of 50 w
1. Main
  2. In w
  3. Land
  4. Fishing boats chiefly go to parts of water not very deep.
  5. Usually only fish taken out of plants and other things.
  6. In future—more food needed, will have to come from sea.

# I Underwater

How would you describe the sea or snow to someone who has never seen it? It is the same kind of problem with people who have never done underwater swimming. Films of marine life can help, but people who have never been down there cannot really know what it is like.

5 The first time that anyone puts on a face mask, flippers and a snorkel tube and swims off, the feeling is unforgettable. It is a new world, of colour, life and adventure, of rocks, fishes and plants which cannot be seen anywhere else.

10 The skin-diver can quite happily stay near the surface of the water. If he has a gun, he may want to hunt fish a couple of metres down. Anyone who wants to do skin-diving more seriously needs some simple equipment. He carries an aqualung on his back and 5 kilos of weights on his body. These weights are necessary for balance, as a skin-diver using an aqualung is weightless. All astronauts do aqualung training  
15 because it gives them practice in moving freely. With an aqualung a diver can go down as deep as 60 metres. Some try to find wrecks of ships and bring up valuable things from the past. Others take a camera down, to photograph marine life. We often forget that 70 per cent of the world's surface is covered by sea water. It is now possible to explore  
20 and enjoy this wonderful world.

## GUIDED SUMMARY (GS)

Describe what skin-divers do and the equipment they need. Write one paragraph of about 60 words.

### KEY WORDS

- 1 Skin-divers can stay near surface—some take gun.
- 2 For more serious skin-diving, aqualung needed—with this diver can go 60 metres down.
- 3 Also needs 5 kilos weights—diver using aqualung is weightless, like astronaut.
- 4 Some look for valuable things wrecks—others photograph marine life.

### CONNECTIONS

*and*  
*and*

*because*

*while*

## GUIDED COMPOSITION (GC)

Describe why more fishing will be necessary in the future. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- 1 Many people go fishing spare time—fishing also important industry.
- 2 In some countries Africa, South East Asia, more fish eaten than meat.
- 3 Land used for growing food almost everywhere, sea used very little.
- 4 Fishing boats chiefly go to parts sea—water not very deep.
- 5 Usually only fish taken out of it—plants and other things—may give us food not touched.
- 6 In future—more food needed, will have to come from sea.

*and*

*Although*

*where*  
*and/which*

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer in each exercise: (a), (b), (c) or (d). Line references are to the text on the facing page. Sometimes the text provides or suggests the correct answer, sometimes it only gives a general context for the question. Attempt to choose the correct answer before referring to the text.

- 1 Someone who has never done underwater swimming cannot
  - (a) know what being underwater is like.
  - (b) describe what the sea looks like.
  - (c) swim at all.
  - (d) understand films about the sea.
- 2 The first time that someone swims with a face mask, flippers and a snorkel, he
  - (a) cannot remember what happened.
  - (b) will always remember the moment.
  - (c) can only think of his equipment.
  - (d) forgets what he has to look at.
- 3 ..... would you describe the sea to someone who has never seen it?
  - (a) Who (b) Which (c) How (d) What kind (lines 1-2)
- 4 The skin-diver can quite ..... stay near the surface.
  - (a) happiest (b) happily (c) happy (d) happier (l. 9)
- 5 Aqualung training gives astronauts practice ..... moving freely.
  - (a) in (b) by (c) to (d) of (ll. 14-15)
- 6 He can go as deep as 60 metres. The deepest he can go is ..... metres.
  - (a) almost 60 (b) more than 60 (c) less than 60 (d) 60 (ll. 15-16)
- 7 We forget that 70 per cent of the world's surface ..... covered by sea water.
  - (a) was (b) is (c) are (d) were (ll. 18-19)
- 8 Snow is found .....
  - (a) in large rivers (b) in deep lakes (c) in hot deserts (d) on high mountains (l. 1)
- 9 Films of sea life, of ..... life, can help.
  - (a) sail (b) marine (c) water (d) under (l. 3)
- 10 He ..... on a face mask, flippers and snorkel and swims off.
  - (a) puts (b) takes (c) brings (d) does (ll. 5-6)
- 11 It is a new world, of colour, ..... and adventure.
  - (a) live (b) leave (c) leaf (d) life (ll. 6-7)
- 12 A plant is something which .....
  - (a) swims (b) sings (c) grows (d) sees (l. 7)

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Rewrite this sentence using 'as'. Then check your answer against the text.

A skin-diver using an aqualung is weightless, so these weights are necessary for balance.

These weights ..... (lines 13-14)

## 2 Stop the World

1970 was World Conservation Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world is in danger. They hoped that governments would act quickly in order to 'conserve' nature. Here is one example of the problem. At one time there were 1,300 different plants, trees and flowers in Holland, but now only 866 remain. The others have been destroyed by modern man and his technology. We are changing the earth, the air and water, and everything that grows and lives. We can't live without these things either. If we continue like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

10 What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask 'what must we do now?' The people who will be living in the world of tomorrow are the young of today. A lot of them know that conservation is necessary. Many are helping to save our world. There are 15 million boy scouts in many countries who study man and the country around him. In some countries young people spend their spare time as 'conservation volunteers'. They plant trees, build bridges across rivers in forests, and so on. In a small town in the United States a large group of girls cleaned the banks of 11 kilometres of their river. Young people may hear about conservation through a record called 'No one's gonna change our world'. It was made by the Beatles, Cliff Richard and other singers. The money from it will help to conserve wild animals.

GS Describe what young people are doing in order to conserve nature. Write one paragraph of about 70 words.

- 1 Many young people know—conservation necessary. *that*
- 2 Boy scouts many countries study man nature.
- 3 'Conservation volunteers' spend spare time planting trees, building bridges, so on.
- 4 Girls town United States cleaned banks river.
- 5 Beatles, Cliff Richard, other singers made record about conservation—money from this will help conserve wild animals. *and*

GC Write a letter inviting young people to join you as conservation volunteers. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- 1 Are you over 15 under 35?
- 2 Have any spare time weekends?
- 3 Your answers are 'yes', you kind person we looking for. *If*
- 4 We need your help, as conservation volunteer.
- 5 Come meet other young people—want do something, not just talk about problems. *who*
- 6 John student, Ann works hospital, James office.
- 7 We all enjoy ourselves every weekend, getting fresh air and exercise—meeting people. *and*
- 8 Also do all kinds things—conserve nature—help other people enjoy it. *to/and to*

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer in each exercise: (a), (b), (c) or (d).

- 1 There are fewer plants, trees and flowers in Holland now because
  - (a) there has been a lot of conservation in Holland.
  - (b) Holland does not need so many plants, trees and flowers.
  - (c) many plants, trees and flowers do not grow there any more.
  - (d) some plants, trees and flowers are dangerous.
- 2 We shall destroy ourselves if we don't change
  - (a) our governments.
  - (b) modern technology.
  - (c) the United Nations.
  - (d) our air and water.
- 3 1970 was .....
  - (a) World's Conservation Year
  - (b) World Conservation Year
  - (c) The World Conservation Year
  - (d) Conservation of World Year (line 1)
- 4 What ..... in the future?
  - (a) will happen
  - (b) happens
  - (c) is happening
  - (d) happen (ll. 10)
- 5 The people who will ..... in the world of tomorrow are the young of today.
  - (a) be live
  - (b) been living
  - (c) living
  - (d) be living (ll. 11-12)
- 6 ..... 15 million boy scouts who study man and the country around him.
  - (a) It is
  - (b) Are
  - (c) There are
  - (d) They are (ll. 13-15)
- 7 Young people may hear about conservation ..... a record.
  - (a) through
  - (b) with
  - (c) by
  - (d) because (ll. 18-19)
- 8 The United Nations wanted ..... to know that the world is in danger.
  - (a) each one
  - (b) everyone
  - (c) each
  - (d) every (ll. 1-2)
- 9 They hoped that governments would ..... quickly.
  - (a) do
  - (b) behave
  - (c) act
  - (d) make (ll. 2-3)
- 10 At one time there were 1,300; now only 866 .....
  - (a) remain
  - (b) rest
  - (c) stay
  - (d) keep (ll. 4-5)
- 11 The others have been destroyed by modern man and his .....
  - (a) techniques
  - (b) technical
  - (c) technique
  - (d) technology (ll. 5-6)
- 12 If we ..... like this, we shall destroy ourselves.
  - (a) contain
  - (b) converse
  - (c) complete
  - (d) continue (ll. 8-9)

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Join these sentences, without using 'this' in your sentence. Then check your answer against the text.

'What must we do now?' Perhaps it is more important to ask this. (lines 10-11)



### 3 Join the Club!

Are all your photographs good? Be honest with yourself. Aren't some of your pictures too dark, and others too light? How many times have you thrown away a photo? We, the Fine Photograph Club, can help you. We meet every Wednesday in our comfortable club room in Bridge Street. At 7.30 p.m. a member of the club or a visitor gives a talk, and then we have coffee. Our members will advise you on all the latest cameras and films. They will help you to develop your own films or enlarge your pictures at the club. What does it all cost? Only £5 a year.

10 Photography is now big business. Did you know, for instance, that there are 15 million cameras in our country? That 700 million photographs are taken a year, more than one-third of them in colour? Think of the amount of photography in television, the cinema, newspapers, books, advertising and so on. In modern life people learn a lot from  
15 pictures, so photography is more and more important. It is also more complicated and more expensive than it used to be. You may only want to take good photographs of 'faces and places'. If so, we can help you to get better results. You needn't waste any more money. You may want to learn more about photography and how it is used. If so, join  
20 the club. You won't be disappointed. Write now to the Secretary, Fine Photograph Club, Bridge Street.

GS Give reasons for joining the Fine Photograph Club. Write one paragraph of about 65 words.

- |   |                                                                             |                        |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Photography important—many uses modern life.                                | <i>because</i>         |
| 2 | More people have cameras—more photographs taken —not always good.           | <i>and<br/>but</i>     |
| 3 | People waste money—don't know much photography —cost joining club not high. | <i>because<br/>but</i> |
| 4 | Club help simple complicated work.                                          |                        |
| 5 | Club also explain—photography works—used.                                   | <i>how/and how</i>     |

GC Write a letter to the secretary of the club, explaining why you would like to join. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- |   |                                                                 |                |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Have just read letter about Fine Photograph Club.               |                |
| 2 | At the moment have simple camera—thinking of buying better one. | <i>but</i>     |
| 3 | Enjoy travelling—don't want to photograph only views.           | <i>and</i>     |
| 4 | Would also like photograph inside buildings.                    |                |
| 5 | Get good camera, family want me photograph them.                | <i>If</i>      |
| 6 | Don't have lot money—shall want spend as little possible.       | <i>so</i>      |
| 7 | Hope members advise.                                            |                |
| 8 | Sending £5 with letter—can join club.                           | <i>so that</i> |

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer in each exercise: (a), (b), (c) or (d).

- 1 You are asked to be honest so that you can
  - (a) say if your photos are good or bad.
  - (b) find a photo you have thrown away.
  - (c) understand the latest cameras and films.
  - (d) help the Fine Photograph Club.
- 2 The Fine Photograph Club will be able to help you. The chief reason for this is that
  - (a) you are a bad photographer.
  - (b) it costs very little to be a member.
  - (c) you can develop your films there.
  - (d) the club does many things for its members.
- 3 We meet each Wednesday. We meet .....
  - (a) every Wednesday
  - (b) all Wednesdays
  - (c) all Wednesday
  - (d) the Wednesday (line 4)
- 4 If you join the club, our members ..... you.
  - (a) advise
  - (b) would advise
  - (c) will advise
  - (d) would have advised you (l. 6)
- 5 700 ..... photographs are taken a year.
  - (a) million
  - (b) million of
  - (c) millions
  - (d) millions of (ll. 11-12)
- 6 Photography is ..... expensive than it used to be.
  - (a) most
  - (b) the more
  - (c) more
  - (d) very (ll. 15-16)
- 7 It is possible that you only want to take photos of faces and places. You ..... want that.
  - (a) will
  - (b) need
  - (c) would
  - (d) may (ll. 16-17)
- 8 Aren't some of your photos too dark and others too ..... ?
  - (a) tight
  - (b) white
  - (c) light
  - (d) right (ll. 1-2)
- 9 How many times have you thrown ..... a photo?
  - (a) over
  - (b) away
  - (c) of
  - (d) up (ll. 2-3)
- 10 A member of the club or a visitor ..... a talk.
  - (a) makes
  - (b) gives
  - (c) does
  - (d) has (ll. 5-6)
- 11 Our members will advise you ..... all the latest cameras.
  - (a) of
  - (b) in
  - (c) on
  - (d) over (ll. 6-7)
- 12 You can ..... your own pictures at the club.
  - (a) explore
  - (b) enlarge
  - (c) invent
  - (d) include (ll. 7-8)

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Join these two sentences with 'and then'. Then check your answer against the text.  
At 7.30 p.m. a member of the club or a visitor gives a talk. We have coffee.  
(lines 5-6)

## 4 Going Up?

Mountaineering can be very dangerous. And as with motor-racing, even the professionals have accidents sometimes. Recently a group of mountaineers climbed Mount Annapurna in the Himalayas. It is one of the highest mountains in the world, 8,078 metres high. On the south side there are 4,000 metres of steep rock and ice. No one had ever climbed up this side before. The group needed 8 weeks to get to the top and back. 11 men went up but only 10 came down. What went wrong? Whose fault was the accident? Is mountaineering unnecessarily dangerous?

The accident happened like this. An avalanche suddenly rushed down the mountain towards 2 climbers. One of them was able to push himself into a small hole in the wall of ice. He was saved. The other had no time to hide from it. So the mountain was climbed, but a good mountaineer died. It is important to understand why such things can happen. Mountaineers don't look for danger. They are in a fight against a high mountain and the weather. They certainly like adventure. Some like going where no man has been before. They enjoy using their bodies entirely. They like being members of a team, when everyone's efforts are necessary. Serious mountaineering is a complicated, scientific business. Hundreds of people helped to climb Mount Everest for the first time in 1953, but only 2 men reached the top itself.

Describe why people go mountaineering. Write one paragraph of about 60 words.

- 1 Mountaineers like adventure high mountains—enjoy using bodies entirely. *and*
- 2 Sport not only difficult, complicated but also scientific.
- 3 Mountaineers have be members team—everybody helping each other. *with*
- 4 Chief dangers avalanches, ice, bad weather.
- 5 Mountaineers not look for danger—even best sometimes have accidents. *but*

Describe how Mount Everest was climbed for the first time in 1953. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- 1 Team climbers carefully chosen—including doctor, photographer. *and*
- 2 Some training on other mountains Himalayas, began climb Mount Everest. *After*
- 3 Hundreds men carried food equipment up to first camp.
- 4 Took long time make path up rock face.
- 5 More camps made higher up mountain.
- 6 Altogether 9 made—highest at over 8,000 metres. *of which*
- 7 Weather fine—were high winds. *but*
- 8 29th May 1953 Hillary and Tenzing reached top Mount Everest, highest mountain world.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer in each exercise: (a), (b), (c) or (d).

- 1 The group were the first people to do something. What ?
  - (a) to climb 4,000 metres of rock and ice.
  - (b) to climb to the top of Mount Annapurna.
  - (c) to climb Mount Annapurna on the south side.
  - (d) to have an accident on Mount Annapurna.
- 2 Something went wrong during their climb. What ?
  - (a) One man was lost.
  - (b) The climb took longer than they had planned.
  - (c) The mountain was more dangerous than they expected.
  - (d) One man was not a professional.
- 3 It is one of ..... mountains in the world.
  - (a) higher (b) most high (c) the highest (d) highest (lines 3-4)
- 4 ..... went wrong ?
  - (a) Who (b) Which (c) What (d) How (ll. 7-8)
- 5 Some mountaineers like going where no man ..... before.
  - (a) is (b) had been (c) was (d) has been (l. 17)
- 6 They enjoy ..... their bodies entirely.
  - (a) using (b) of using (c) use (d) to use (ll. 17-18)
- 7 Serious mountaineering is ..... complicated, scientific business.
  - (a) the (b) a (c) one (d) some (ll. 19-20)
- 8 As with motor-racing, ..... the professionals have accidents.
  - (a) still (b) also (c) so (d) even (ll. 1-2)
- 9 A group of mountaineers climbed Mount Annapurna a short time ago. This happened .....
  - (a) recently (b) quickly (c) immediately (d) easily (ll. 2-3)
- 10 The mountain rises quickly because the rock is .....
  - (a) strong (b) steep (c) high (d) hard (ll. 4-5)
- 11 It took the group 8 weeks. They ..... 8 weeks to get to the top and back.
  - (a) wanted (b) needed (c) demanded (d) had (ll. 6-7)
- 12 Whose ..... was the accident ?
  - (a) fault (b) reason (c) wrong (d) blame (l. 8)

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Join the following sentences with 'when'. Then check your answer against the text.

They like being members of a team. Everybody's efforts are necessary. (lines 18-19)

## 5 Sport and Money

The word 'sport' first meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds. About a hundred years ago the word was first used for organised games. This is the usual meaning of the word today. People spend a lot of their spare time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are paid for the sport they play. These people are called professional sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can earn a lot of money.

- 5 For example, a professional footballer in England earns more than £3,000 a year. The stars earn a lot more. International golf and tennis champions can make more than £50,000 in a year. Of course, only a few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. It is only possible in sports for individuals, like golf, tennis and motor-racing. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is this: the stars can earn more money from advertising than from sport. An advertisement for sports equipment does not simply say 'Buy our things'. It says 'Buy the same shirt and shoes as...'. Famous sportsmen can even advertise things like watches and food. They allow the companies to use their name or a photograph of them and they are paid for this. Sport is no longer just something for people's spare time.

GS Describe how professional sportsmen can earn a lot of money. Write one paragraph of about 60 words.

- 1 Professional sportsmen usually well paid.
- 2 Stars earn lot money—in sports individuals, like golf tennis motor-racing—famous sportsmen earn more advertising sport. *especially and*
- 3 Allow company use name photograph, can advertise sports equipment—even things like watches food. *If or*

GC Why are sportsmen well paid? Are they worth it? Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- 1 Sportsmen give lot pleasure large number people—have work hard for their money. *but*
- 2 Newspapers tell them morning—played well badly day before. *whether*
- 3 Most not so well paid either—only few stars. *and*
- 4 Professional lives may be quite short.
- 5 Good thing—they can earn money advertising. *that*
- 6 Many sports helped by commercial companies.
- 7 Companies not give this money, lot best sport would stop. *If*
- 8 Sportsmen worth all money they get.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer in each exercise: (a), (b), (c) or (d).

- 1 A 'professional' sportsman is someone who
  - (a) earns a lot of money.
  - (b) plays a sport for a number of years.
  - (c) likes sport very much.
  - (d) earns money by playing a sport.
- 2 The word 'sport' now usually means
  - (a) professional games.
  - (b) hunting wild animals and birds.
  - (c) games played during people's spare time.
  - (d) organised games.
- 3 The word 'sport' first meant something that people ..... in their free time.
  - (a) done (b) did (c) have done (d) had done (lines 1-2)
- 4 People spend a lot of time ..... football.
  - (a) by playing (b) in playing (c) playing (d) to play (ll. 4-5)
- 5 ..... people play because they want to.
  - (a) Such a (b) Such (c) Such as (d) Such of (l. 6)
- 6 They will possibly be sportsmen for only a few years.  
They ..... be sportsmen for only a few years.
  - (a) may (b) will (c) must (d) can (l. 8)
- 7 An advertisement for sports equipment ..... 'Buy our things'.
  - (a) do not simply say (b) does not simply say (c) simply says not (d) simply does not say (ll. 16-17)
- 8 Later sport often meant hunting ..... animals and birds.
  - (a) cruel (b) raw (c) dangerous (d) wild (l. 2)
- 9 'Organised' games are games .....
  - (a) played by organisations.
  - (b) in which the players know what they can and cannot do.
  - (c) played at special times.
  - (d) which help people to get good exercise. (ll. 2-3)
- 10 'Spare' time means ..... time.
  - (a) own (b) gay (c) free (d) home (ll. 4-5)
- 11 People who play a sport are .....
  - (a) sportsmen (b) sports men (c) sport's men (d) sports' men (l. 8)
- 12 The best ones can ..... a lot of money.
  - (a) gain (b) win (c) earn (d) beat (l. 8-9)

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Join the following sentences. Then check your answer against the text.

A few people are paid for it. They play a sport. (lines 6-7)

## 6 Skiing

Skis have been used in Scandinavia for 4,500 years. In order to move across snow-covered land in winter the people there had to have skis. Skiing was never thought of as a sport, but now it is the best known winter sport. For most people skiing means going down mountain slopes, but the Scandinavians still enjoy cross-country skiing, and ski-jumping in fact began before downhill runs. Downhill skiing is rather tiring if you have to walk up the mountain again on your skis! Life was made much easier for skiers when ski-lifts were invented.

Skiing is now a big tourist business, not only in countries like Switzerland and Austria but also in some South American countries, Japan and many other places. Many more people ski these days because there are cheap organised holidays at skiing centres. For a fixed price the tourist gets a 'package' holiday which includes all travel, hotel and meals—and sometimes skiing classes, ski-lifts and the hire of skis. Beginners can enjoy skiing from almost the first day, but for anyone thinking of a skiing holiday, two points are worth remembering. The first is training. In many countries there are special practice slopes, with 'snow' made of nylon bristles. Starting to use the right muscles before leaving home can be a great help. The second is insurance. Breaking a bone in a foreign country can be very expensive, and it is best to insure against this.

GS Describe skiing holidays. Write one paragraph of about 65 words.

- 1 Many countries skiing is tourist business—are cheap 'package' holidays skiing centres—include travel, hotels, meals, sometimes other things fixed price. *and which*
- 2 People enjoy skiing from first day—great help —training done before leaving home. *but if*
- 3 Also good idea insure against breaking bone.

GC Write a letter to a travel company asking about their skiing holidays. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- 1 Have read about skiing package holidays—thinking going on one. *and*
- 2 Decide do so, would like ask few questions. *Before*
- 3 How far from hotel to ski-lifts ?
- 4 Is cost ski-lifts included in package price—not, how much are they ? *and if*
- 5 Company organise insurance breaking any bones —skiing—against accidents—travelling to from skiing centre? *Next while/or while*
- 6 Never skied before—wonder—could recommend book learning ski. *Finally/and/whether*

Choose the best answer in each exercise: (a), (b), (c) or (d).

- 1 People did not think of skiing as a sport because
  - (a) very few people used to ski.
  - (b) it was not very well known.
  - (c) it was very old.
  - (d) skiing was a need.
- 2 After ski-lifts were invented skiers did not have to
  - (a) walk up mountains.
  - (b) travel cross-country.
  - (c) do downhill skiing.
  - (d) do ski-jumping.
- 3 The Scandinavians ..... enjoy cross-country skiing.
  - (a) ever (b) already (c) yet (d) still (ll. 5)
- 4 Life was made ..... for skiers when ski-lifts were invented.
  - (a) much easy (b) very easily (c) much easier (d) very easier (ll. 7-8)
- 5 ..... can enjoy skiing from almost the first day.
  - (a) Beginners (b) The beginners (c) Begins (d) Beginner (l. 15)
- 6 In many countries ..... special practice slopes.
  - (a) they are (b) there are (c) are (d) it is (l. 17)
- 7 Starting to use the right leg muscles before ..... home can be a great help.
  - (a) leave (b) to leaving (c) to leave (d) leaving (ll. 18-19)
- 8 Skis have been ..... in Scandinavia for 4,500 years.
  - (a) carried (b) run (c) used (d) had (l. 1)
- 9 Nobody used to ..... skiing as a sport.
  - (a) think of (b) think (c) think from (d) think for (l. 3)
- 10 People talk about it a lot. It is the best ..... winter sport.
  - (a) thought (b) known (c) recognised (d) behaved (ll. 3-4)
- 11 For most people skiing means going down mountain .....
  - (a) hills (b) paths (c) rises (d) slopes (ll. 4-5)
- 12 People could not do a lot of downhill skiing before ski-lifts were invented because it was very .....
  - (a) tired (b) tire (c) tiring (d) tiresome (ll. 6-7)

### SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Rewrite this sentence. Then check your answer against the text.

Two points are worth remembering, if anyone is thinking of a skiing holiday.

For anyone ..... (lines 15-16)



## 7 Film Stars Wanted

Want to see a good film—without leaving the house? Well, just switch on the television. That's fine for most of us, but people couldn't do so 20 or 30 years ago. A visit to the cinema was 'an evening out'; a film was something special. Young people still go to the cinema often.

5 Children watch a lot of television. Films and film stars are a strong force in our lives. So it is surprising how little film education there is in schools. Why don't more children learn how films are made, and why they are made? The best film education is when children make a film of their own.

10 This is not too difficult. Three things are important—the cost, the idea of the film, and organisation. A 4 minute film can cost as little as £10. Schools can hire the necessary equipment. They can also borrow films that other children have made. This helps them to see what is possible in a short film. Children will be making the film, so the main  
15 ideas for the film must come from them. When these have been agreed, the organisation begins. Someone must write the film and plan the filming. Some children will be actors, others camera men, lighting men, technicians and so on. They all have to practise a lot before the film itself is made. They learn a great deal about the technical problems  
20 of films, and about themselves.

GS Describe how schools can make a film. Write one paragraph of about 60 words.

- 1 Making 4 minute film needn't cost more £10.
- 2 Schools hire equipment—borrow films—may *and/which*  
help children find good ideas film.
- 3 Main ideas must come from children.
- 4 Great deal organisation practice necessary everyone  
—film, children learn technical problems films and *and by making*  
about themselves.

GC Describe the life of actors. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- 1 Film stars famous for 2 things, films and private  
lives.
- 2 Easy forget—making good film extremely difficult. *that*
- 3 Some films take almost year to make.
- 4 Film itself is result of many people working well  
together long time.
- 5 In television studio six hours needed—make *in order*  
20 minute programme.
- 6 Theatre actors must work 6 evenings week—work *and*  
during day.
- 7 Actors not have easy life—only few can hope be *and*  
stars one day.