

Longman Integrated
Comprehension and
Composition Series

Stage 5 Non-Fiction

Flight

Robert O'Neill



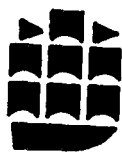
LONGMAN INTEGRATED COMPREHENSION AND COMPOSITION SERIES

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1 A strange thing from the sky

On 27 August 1783, the people of the village of Gonesse, in France, looked up into the sky and saw a strange and terrible animal. It was huge and round and it was floating down from the sky. It landed in a field just outside the village. It was clear to the people of Gonesse that they had to defend themselves. The animal was clearly some kind of terrible 'monster'. They were afraid of the monster but they were also very brave. They rushed out into the field and attacked the animal with knives and sticks and farming tools. The monster made terrible noises, like an animal that can breathe only with great difficulty. But that was not the worst thing. When the villagers cut into the monster's skin, it gave off a horrible smell. And even after the villagers had cut the thing open, it still moved. Finally, the villagers tied it to a horse. The horse ran through the fields and the monster was torn to pieces.

What was this terrible monster? The answer is that it was one of the first 'hot air balloons'. Its 'skin' was made of silk and a kind of rubber. The terrible smell was the hot air inside the balloon. When the hot air escaped through the cuts in the skin, it also caused the horrible noises.

In 1783 people had never seen anything but birds in the sky. We have come a long way since then. The history of flight and air travel is full of many interesting stories. Many famous people enter into these stories. Some have made fortunes. Others have lost their lives in accidents. This book is about these people and the things they have done.

GUIDED SUMMARY (GS)

Describe what happened in Gonesse on 27 August 1783. Write one paragraph of about 80 words. Answer these questions in note form to get your points:

1 What did the villagers think they saw that day? 2 Describe what the thing looked like. 3 Where did the monster land? 4 What did the villagers do then? 5 What sort of noises did the monster make? 6 Something even worse happened. What? 7 What did the monster do even after they had cut it open? 8 What did the villagers finally do? 9 What happened then?

GUIDED COMPOSITION (GC)

You are an old man on the village of Gonesse in the year 1843. Tell your granddaughter what you saw and did that August day, *sixty years ago*, in 1783. Write 150-200 words based on these notes:

Introduction: One day, sixty years ago,—very young man—into the sky and—monster—huge and round—down towards us—women—children—very afraid—we men—frightened, too, but—to the field—monster had landed.

Development: Got there—the monster with knives and sticks, terrible noises and, even worse, terrible smell—into its skin. hundreds of cuts—animal still moving. I—brave that day! I—monster—tail of a horse—horse more frightened—we were. into the fields—monster to pieces—stones in the fields.

Conclusion: Since then, I—other monsters—but now—know—not monsters at all. balloons, rubber and silk, very strange—why men—into the air?—not birds!—where—all end?

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 The terrible noises were made because
 - (a) the monster could hardly breathe.
 - (b) the villagers were afraid.
 - (c) the horse did not want to pull the monster through the fields.
 - (d) hot air escaped through the skin.
- 2 The terrible smell was
 - (a) the smell of silk and rubber.
 - (b) the hot air inside the balloon.
 - (c) the villagers' breath.
 - (d) the monster's breath.
- 3 The villagers saw the thing the sky.
 - (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) into (lines 1-3)
- 4 They were sure that the thing a monster.
 - (a) being (b) to be (c) is (d) was (ll. 5-6)
- 5 They were afraid the monster.
 - (a) for (b) from (c) of (d) before (l. 6)
- 6 The monster still moved even after the villagers it open.
 - (a) had cut (b) has cut (c) have cut (d) have been cutting (ll. 11-12)
- 7 Since that time we a long way.
 - (a) come (b) came (c) have been coming (d) have come (ll. 19-20)
- 8 The villagers saw the monster in the sky. They caught.....of it.
 - (a) view (b) sight (c) look (d) see
- 9 It was very very large. It was
 - (a) great (b) grand (c) huge (d) tall (ll. 2-3)
- 10 It landed just outside the village. It landed not very from it.
 - (a) away (b) far (c) distance (d) long (ll. 3-4)
- 11 Farming tools are
 - (a) people (b) animals (c) instruments (d) things farmers grow (l. 8)
- 12 Silk is a kind of
 - (a) cloth (b) stuff (c) dress (d) clothes (l. 15)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Make one sentence of these two. Then check your answer against the text.

The monster made terrible noises. It was like an animal that can breathe only with great difficulty. (lines 8-9)

2 Hot air balloons and wings made from chicken feathers

Man has always wanted to fly. Some of the greatest men in history have thought about the problem. One of these, for example, was the great Italian artist, Leonardo da Vinci. In the sixteenth century he made designs for machines that would fly. Among these designs there was actually one for a helicopter. There was also another one for a parachute. But these things were all designs. They were never built.

Throughout history, other less famous men have wanted to fly. A typical example was a man in England 800 years ago. He made a pair of wings from chicken feathers. Then he fixed them to his shoulders and jumped into the air from a tall building. He did not fly very far. Instead, he fell to the ground and broke every bone in his body.

The first real steps took place in France, in 1783. Two brothers, the Montgolfiers, made a very large 'hot air balloon'. They knew that hot air rises. Why not fill a balloon with it? The balloon was made of cloth and paper. In September of that year, the King and Queen of France came to see the balloon. They watched it carry the very first air passengers into the sky. The passengers were a sheep, a chicken and a duck. We do not know how they felt about the trip. But we do know that the trip lasted eight minutes and that the animals landed safely. Two months later, two men did the same thing. On 21 November, Pilatre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlande rose above Paris in a similar balloon. Their trip lasted twenty-five minutes and they travelled about eight kilometres.

GS Describe what happened in 1783. Write one paragraph of about 80 words.

Answer these questions in note form to get your points.

- 1 What did the Montgolfier brother make in 1783?
- 2 What did they fill it with?
- 3 What did this make the balloon do?
- 4 The King and Queen of France saw the balloon do something. What?
- 5 When?
- 6 How long did the trip last?
- 7 What did two other Frenchmen do two months later?
- 8 How long did their trip last?
- 9 How far did they travel?

GC Imagine you are one of the Montgolfier brothers. Describe what happened on 19 September from your own point of view. Write about 150 words based on these notes.

Introduction: 19 September—finally ready—go up in our balloon—King and Queen came—watch—very important moment—us.

Development: a fire—below the balloon—balloon—cloth and paper—very careful—did not want—catch fire—balloon—slowly filled—hot air—passengers—basket below the balloon—a sheep, a chicken and a duck—animals—frightened—we—great difficulty—into the basket.

Conclusion: Balloon—slowly—air—people—ground—cheer—King and Queen—impressed—trip eight minutes but for us—most important—our lives.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

- 1 Leonardo da Vinci is important in the history of aviation because
 - (a) he painted many beautiful pictures of birds and things in flight.
 - (b) he said that men would fly one day.
 - (c) he built a kind of machine which, however, never flew.
 - (d) he made designs for flying machines.
- 2 800 years ago an Englishman
 - (a) made a kind of parachute.
 - (b) tried to fly with wings made of chicken feathers.
 - (c) tried to build a kind of balloon.
 - (d) tried to fly on the shoulders of a large bird.
- 3 There is a picture of a kind of helicopter da Vinci's designs.
 - (a) between (b) within (c) among (d) under (lines 4-5)
- 4 Who to fly 800 years ago?
 - (a) did try (b) tried (c) has tried (d) have tried (ll. 7-8)
- 5 How to fly?
 - (a) he tried (b) did he try (c) he tries (d) has he tried
- 6 He tried but he fly very far.
 - (a) cannot (b) could not have (c) was not able to (d) has not been able to (ll. 10-11)
- 7 The King and Queen of France watched the first balloon the first passengers.
 - (a) carry (b) to carry (c) carried (d) carries (ll. 16-18)
- 8 Da Vinci was a very artist.
 - (a) grand (b) tall (c) great (d) large (ll. 2-3)
- 9 He made designs for flying machines. He made for them.
 - (a) plans (b) orders (c) maps (d) models (ll. 4-5)
- 10 A helicopter is a kind of plane that can from where it is standing.
 - (a) start up (b) take off (c) raise (d) start off
- 11 If a pilot jumps from a plane in the air, he needs
 - (a) a balloon (b) an umbrella (c) a bag (d) a parachute (l. 6)
- 12 Birds can fly because they have
 - (a) wings (b) shoulders (c) sides (d) fliers

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Express these two ideas in one sentence. Then refer to the text.
How did they feel about the trip? We do not know. (line 19)

3 Two half-naked men in a balloon

The first trip by air over a longer distance took place on 7 January 1785. It is interesting to compare it with modern air travel today. Early that morning, a young Frenchman, Jean-Pierre Blanchard, and an American, Dr John Jeffries, prepared themselves and their balloon for the trip. They wanted to cross the English Channel from Dover to the French side. The Channel is about forty kilometres across at this point. Nobody had ever travelled so far in a balloon before.

A crowd had come to watch the start. Blanchard and Jeffries were rather afraid of the excited people. In those days, crowds often became angry when they were disappointed by balloons. If something went wrong, and the balloon did not rise into the sky, they might even tear it to pieces.

That morning, however, the crowd cheered and clapped. The huge green and yellow balloon rose high into the cold winter sky. The wind began to blow it, and Blanchard and Jeffries, towards the French coast. At first, everything went well. But half-way across, the balloon suddenly began to go down towards the water. Blanchard and Jeffries did everything they could to lighten the load. They threw all sorts of things overboard. But still the balloon continued to go towards the water. Soon the waves were almost touching the basket in which the two men were travelling. They even began to throw off their clothes in order to make the balloon lighter. Then, suddenly, the balloon began to rise again. Two hours later they reached the French coast but they were now half-naked and very cold! Blanchard brought the balloon to earth by grabbing the branch of a tree. The trip had not been very comfortable but it gave a clear sign: man had a future in the air.

GS Describe what happened after Blanchard and Jeffries rose into the air in their balloon. Write one paragraph of about 70 words.

Answer these questions in note form to get your points.

1 How did things go at first? 2 Describe what happened half-way across the Channel. 3 Describe what the two men did then, and why. 4 How close to the water were they before the balloon began to rise again? 5 When did they finally reach the French coast? 6 Who brought the balloon back to earth? How?

GC It is 8 January 1785. You are Dr John Jeffries. Describe from your own point of view what happened and what you did after you had got half-way across the Channel yesterday. Write about 200 words based on these notes:

Introduction: We—half-way across—trouble began—up to that point everything—well—but suddenly—balloon—towards water—something quickly—but what?

Development: Blanchard and I—everything—overboard—even our lunch—blankets—did this—lighten—load, but—seem—help—‘balloon—still—too heavy!’ shouted to Blanchard—told him—take off—clothes—I—mine off, too—waves now—just below—seemed certain—soon—in the water.

Conclusion: Then—suddenly—balloon—rise again—French coast was reached—two hours. Blanchard—branch—tree—balloon—earth again—both frozen—half-naked but—crossed—Channel—perhaps some day—better balloons—ours—perhaps—even possible—five or ten people—cross in them.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

- 1 The balloon trip Jeffries and Blanchard made is important because
 - (a) two men had never crossed the Channel in a balloon together before.
 - (b) others had crossed from France to England but never from England to France.
 - (c) nobody had ever travelled so far in a balloon before.
 - (d) the two men proved that you could lighten the load by throwing things overboard.
- 2 Before they went up the two men were afraid that
 - (a) the crowd might tear the balloon to pieces if they were disappointed.
 - (b) the balloon itself might be too heavy.
 - (c) their clothes might not be warm enough for the trip.
 - (d) the crowd might become frightened when they saw the balloon rise.
- 3 Blanchard and Jeffries were the first the Channel in a balloon.
 - (a) which crossed (b) who crossed (c) that crossed (d) to cross (lines 8-9)
- 4 Up to that time nobody so far in a balloon before.
 - (a) has travelled (b) have travelled (c) travelled (d) had travelled (ll. 8-9)
- 5 They knew that the crowd angry if the balloon did not rise.
 - (a) will become (b) became (c) might become (d) may become (ll. 9-10)
- 6 They threw things overboard the load.
 - (a) for lightening (b) so that they lightened (c) to lighten (d) by lightening (ll. 18-19)
- 7 Blanchard stopped the balloon grabbing the branch of a tree.
 - (a) by (b) with (c) in (d) by him (ll. 24-25)
- 8 This balloon trip on January 7th 1785.
 - (a) had place (b) placed (c) took place (d) arrived (ll. 1-2)
- 9 The two men preparations for the trip.
 - (a) did (b) made (c) took (d) had (ll. 3-5)
- 10 They went from Dover because this was the way across the Channel.
 - (a) narrowest (b) shortest (c) smallest (d) tightest (ll. 5-6)
- 11 They hoped that nothing would wrong.
 - (a) go (b) happen (c) come (d) fall
- 12 If you tear something to pieces you use
 - (a) fire (b) your hands (c) knives (d) your feet (ll. 11-12)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Join these two sentences together. Then refer to the text.

The waves were almost touching the basket. The two men were travelling in it.
(lines 20-21)

4 Airships and gliders

- Round balloons like Blanchard's and Jeffries' had many disadvantages. First of all, they were very difficult to control. It was easy enough to go up or come down. But once a balloon was up, it could move only in the direction in which the wind blew it. In 1852 a Frenchman, Henri Giffard, built an 'airship'. It had the shape of a cigar. Such a shape is much easier to control than a round balloon. Giffard's airship also had power. This came from a steam engine. But the engine could drive the airship forward only when the air was calm. It was not powerful enough to push the airship forward against a strong wind. There were more powerful engines than this, but they were all too heavy.

- It was also around 1850 that the first 'gliders' were built. Gliders have fixed, rigid wings and no engines. They are pushed through the air by the wind. Sir George Cayley, an Englishman, had studied birds and their flight for a very long time. In 1853 he built a glider that could carry a man on it. Cayley was too old to go up, so he sent one of his servants up instead. It seems that the servant did not enjoy the experience at all. He flew a short distance in the glider and was able to land safely. But he immediately left Cayley and found a job with someone else. Cayley is very important in the history of flight. He discovered a great deal about the correct shape of the wing. People began to dream of gliders that would have engines. But nobody had ever built such a machine. And a lot more had to be learned about gliding first.

- GS Describe who Sir George Cayley was and what he did. Write one paragraph of about 65 words.

Answer these questions in note form to get your points:

- 1 What nationality was Cayley and what had he done before 1853? 2 What did he do in 1853? 3 What did he do with his servant? Why did he do this? 4 How far did the servant fly? 5 What did the servant do afterwards? 6 What sort of discoveries did Cayley's work lead to?

- GC You are Cayley's servant. It is the day after your experience in the glider. Write Sir George a letter of about 150 words in which you tell him you want to leave his service. Give reasons. Base the letter on these notes:

Introduction: Dear Sir George,

Sorry—tell you—decided—job with someone else—a servant—not a pilot of gliders—when—began—work for you—understood—deal with horses—did not know—you—ask me—into the air.

Development: Did not enjoy—experience—yesterday—although—only short distance—safely afterwards—always—great danger—believe—not natural—men—fly—if God—wanted us—do this—given us wings.

Conclusion: Enjoyed—work—your servant very much—I think—the job—do best. want—go on—servant—Most of all—want—on the ground—this—where—belong.

Yours respectfully,

Harold Best

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

- 1 Giffard's airship
 - (a) had an engine but was more difficult to control than round balloons.
 - (b) had the most powerful engine that could be found at the time.
 - (c) could not move against a strong wind.
 - (d) did not use a steam engine.
- 2 Cayley is important in the history of flight because he
 - (a) learned a great deal about the correct shape of wings.
 - (b) built the first glider with an engine.
 - (c) was the first man to go up into the air in a glider.
 - (d) had studied birds and their flight for a long time.
- 3 Round balloons are difficult
 - (a) to be controlled (b) to control (c) in control (d) for controlling (lines 1-2)
- 4 The wind blew the balloon. It by the wind.
 - (a) has been blown (b) has blown (c) was blown (d) is blown (ll. 4-5)
- 5 Before Cayley, nobody a glider that could carry a man.
 - (a) has built (b) have built (c) built (d) had built (ll. 14-15)
- 6 The man in the glider flew a short distance and then land.
 - (a) could (b) can (c) was able to (d) has been able to (l. 17)
- 7 The man did not enjoy the experience. He did not enjoy
 - (a) flying (b) to fly (c) to be flown (d) to have flown (l. 16)
- 8 Round balloons have disadvantages. These are things that are not
 - (a) fair (b) good (c) straight (d) even (l. 1)
- 9 Blanchard's and Jeffries' balloon was round in
 - (a) size (b) form (c) shape (d) length (l. 1)
- 10 If you control something, you it.
 - (a) prove (b) guide (c) test (d) lead (l. 2)
- 11 Giffard's airship had an engine. It had
 - (a) power (b) strength (c) drive (d) force (ll. 6-7)
- 12 The weather had to be calm. There had to be very little
 - (a) cloud (b) rain (c) wind (d) snow (ll. 7-8)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Rewrite these three sentences as one. Then refer to the text.

Cayley was too old. He could not go up. He sent one of his servants instead.
(lines 15-16)

5 'Sacrifices must be made'

Not long after Cayley had built his first large glider, a young German schoolboy also became interested in flight. He made a strange flying machine. It had wings which he moved up and down, or 'flapped', like a bird's. The other boys at school often made fun of him and his strange machine. To avoid this, he took it out at night when the moon was bright. The strange machine did not work, but the boy did not give up. Later, he became one of the most important people in the early history of flight.

The boy's name was Otto Lilienthal. When he grew up, he made a study of the way birds fly. He was sure that men could never fly by flapping artificial wings. But, like Cayley, he learned a lot about the correct shape of the wings themselves. Between 1891 and 1896 he built seven different gliders, all with fixed wings.

He usually got into the air by running downhill and into the wind. His last gliders were very good in one very important thing. They had good 'lift'. This meant that the wings were designed so that the wind and air naturally pushed, or lifted, the glider into the sky. A few years later, two brothers in America would study Lilienthal's work very carefully. Their names would become the most famous of all names in the history of flight. But Lilienthal himself died at an early age. One day in 1896 he crashed in one of his gliders. The crash killed him. His last words were, 'Sacrifices must be made'.

GS Describe Otto Lilienthal's life in one paragraph of about 80 words.

Answer these questions in note form to get your points:

- 1 What nationality was Lilienthal and when did he become interested in flight?
- 2 When did he build his first 'flying machine'?
- 3 When did he try to fly it?
- 4 Was it successful? Did he give up?
- 5 What was he sure about?
- 6 What happened between 1891 and 1896?
- 7 What was very good about his last gliders?
- 8 How did he die? When?

GC You are one of Otto Lilienthal's teachers. Write a report on him in about 150 words, based on these notes:

Introduction: Otto—very intelligent boy—if—works hard—far in life—all the necessary characteristics—boy needs—be successful—only one thing wrong—not always use—talents—should.

Development: Example—strange interest—impossible machines—few weeks ago—built—strange object—wings—wings—up and down—just like bird's—other boys—laugh—but—not worst thing—few nights ago—tried to fly—out at night—moon bright—unnecessary to say—machine not successful.

Conclusion: Must study—learn—other things—interest—impossible machines—not good—must stop—waste—talents—life—too short—such things—only hope—Otto understand this—before too late.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

- 1 The best thing about Lilienthal's glider was the fact that
 - (a) it was the same shape as Cayley's glider.
 - (b) the wings were fixed.
 - (c) the wings were designed to give very good 'lift'.
 - (d) he could get them into the air by running downhill.
- 2 He said, 'Sacrifices must be made.' He meant that
 - (a) more parts must be designed.
 - (b) gliders with fixed wings were no good.
 - (c) a lot more work had to be done before people could fly well.
 - (d) people must sometimes give up their lives.
- 3 People laughed at Lilienthal but he did not give up
 - (a) trying (b) to try (c) with trying (d) in trying (lines 4-6)
- 4 He on his gliders from 1891 to 1896.
 - (a) has been working (b) has worked (c) worked (d) were working (ll. 12-13)
- 5 The wings of the glider were designed they had good 'lift'.
 - (a) that (b) so that (c) such that (d) for that (ll. 15-16)
- 6 He died an early age.
 - (a) at (b) in (c) of (d) with (l. 20)
- 7 Later, two brothers would study his work. At that time they it.
 - (a) has not studied (b) had not studied (c) have not studied (d) study (ll. 18-19)
- 8 A wing that flaps is a wing that
 - (a) looks strange (b) moves up and down (c) flies (d) is straight (ll. 10-11)
- 9 When Lilienthal was young, people fun of him.
 - (a) did (b) played (c) said (d) made (l. 4)
- 10 You can see at night when the moon is
 - (a) bright (b) light (c) clear (d) shining (ll. 5-6)
- 11 His first machine did not work. In other words, it to fly.
 - (a) parted (b) stopped (c) refused (d) failed (l. 6)
- 12 He made a study of the way birds fly when he
 - (a) got a man (b) grew up (c) grew ripe (d) was ripe (ll. 9-10)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Rewrite these two sentences as one. Then refer to the text.

He usually got into the air. He ran downhill and into the wind to do this.
(line 14)

6 17 December 1903: Kitty Hawk

Kitty Hawk is a lonely place. It is in the state of North Carolina, in the U.S.A., on the Atlantic coast. On the morning of 17 December 1903, it was very cold. A freezing wind blew in from the sea. Two brothers pushed a strange machine across the sand. A few fishermen watched them. The brothers were Orville and Wilbur Wright.

They lived in Dayton, Ohio, where they made and sold bicycles. Every year since 1900 they had gone to Kitty Hawk for a month or more. They had spent all their evenings and weekends building gliders. Then they had taken them to Kitty Hawk and had tested them. They had learned how to stay up in the air for long periods in their gliders. They had also learned a number of important things about shape, design and controls. But the machine on the sand at Kitty Hawk was not a glider.

The Wright brothers had also designed and built a special engine. It was light and powerful. It drove a propeller. Like the wings, the propeller had to be exactly the right size and shape. The machine with all these things was called 'Flyer No. One'. It was the first aeroplane. The Wrights hoped that it would fly through the air under its own power, without any help from the wind. Professors at universities had talked about such machines, but nobody had ever built one before. Very few people knew of the Wright brothers. But a few who did laughed at them. 'What?' they said. 'Two bicycle salesmen who want to fly? Impossible!' Now the moment had come. Perhaps the people who laughed were right. Perhaps they were not.

GS In what way was 'Flyer No. One' different and who were the Wrights?

Write one paragraph of about 65 words.

Answer these questions in note form to get your points:

1 What sort of engine did 'Flyer No. One' have? 2 What did the engine do?
3 Describe the propeller. 4 What did the Wrights hope? 5 What had never been built before? 6 What did some people think? Why?

GC You are one of the Wright brothers. It is the night of 16 December 1903. You are going to make the first flight tomorrow morning. Write about 180 words in your diary. Describe what you feel at the moment, based on these notes:

Introduction: Just before midnight now—very cold outside—tomorrow—perfect day—flying—wind probably very strong and weather—clear.

Development: People laugh—us—say—our machine—never fly—think only professors—intelligent enough—build such a machine—others say—nobody—ever fly at all—brother and I—long study—flight—built a number of gliders—learned—control—keep in the air—also—long days and nights—a good engine—propeller—certain—nobody—deeply into the problems as my brother and I.

Conclusion: Now must—sleep—need it—tomorrow—our machine into the air—an important day for us—perhaps also—history of flight.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

- 1 Before 17th December 1903, the Wrights had
 - (a) only made bicycles.
 - (b) made a number of special engines.
 - (c) talked about flight but had never flown.
 - (d) had built and flown a number of gliders.
- 2 The machine on the sand that morning was special because
 - (a) it could stay in the air a long time.
 - (b) it had an engine and a propeller.
 - (c) it was the Wrights' first glider.
 - (d) a lot of people knew about it and talked about it.
- 3 Each year the Wrights had come to Kitty Hawk a month or more.
 - (a) for (b) since (c) during (d) on (lines 7-8)
- 4 They had spent a lot of time this machine.
 - (a) to design (b) for designing (c) designing (d) by designing (l. 8)
- 5 Nobody in such a machine before.
 - (a) flew (b) has flown (c) was flying (d) had flown (l. 20)
- 6 Few people knew the Wright brothers and those who laughed at them.
 - (a) were (b) did (c) do (d) have (ll. 21-22)
- 7 The Wrights had built the machine. It by them.
 - (a) has been built (b) was built (c) had been built (d) had built
- 8 A lonely place is a place where there are very few
 - (a) buildings (b) people (c) warm days (d) windy days (l. 1)
- 9 The land ends and the sea begins at the
 - (a) sand (b) side (c) canal (d) coast (ll. 1-2)
- 10 The wind was freezing. It was very
 - (a) cold (b) strong (c) weak (d) warm (l. 3)
- 11 The propeller round and round.
 - (a) turns (b) circles (c) drives (d) glides (l. 15)
- 12 It is to the engine.
 - (a) related (b) tied (c) chained (d) connected (ll. 14-15)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Rewrite these two sentences as one sentence. Then refer to the text.

The people laughed. Perhaps these people were right. (line 24)

7 The flight

'Flyer No. One' would look strange to our eyes. It was more like a box than a modern plane. First of all, it was a biplane. That is, it had two sets of wings. Almost all modern planes are, of course, monoplanes. They have only one set of wings. Secondly, the pilot of 'Flyer No. One' did not sit. He had to lie flat in the centre of the bottom wing. There were no wheels. Instead there were long, flat metal things called 'runners'.

Orville and Wilbur turned the machine into the wind. Then one of them threw a coin into the air to decide who would be the first to go up. Orville won. The two brothers shook hands and then Orville got on to the bottom wing and lay down behind the controls. Wilbur started the engine for him. The machine began to shake under the power of the engine. Wilbur began to push it.

In a few seconds, it was moving under its own power. It covered a short distance along the ground. Then, like a young bird that is just learning to fly, it rose into the air. Orville's face was white with fear as he tried to control it. The plane rose higher, dropped again, then rose once more. It stayed in the air for twelve seconds before Orville landed safely. Wilbur was the next to go up. Four flights were made that day. On the last, Wilbur stayed up for fifty-nine seconds. A few minutes later, a strong wind caught the machine while it was on the ground and turned it over. It was very badly damaged but it had done its job. The first powered flight in the air had been made.

GS Describe the flights 'Flyer No. One' made that day. Write one paragraph of about 80 words. Begin just after the two brothers shook hands.

Answer these questions to get your points:

1 What did Orville do? 2 Who started the engine and what happened then? 3 What did Wilbur do then? 4 What happened after a few seconds? 5 What happened after the plane had covered a short distance on the ground? 6 How did Orville feel and what did he manage to do? 7 Who went up next? 8 How many flights were there that day? 9 What happened after the last one? 10 What had the Wright brothers done?

GC Describe some of the main changes in aeroplanes since that day. Write about 200 words based on these notes:

Introduction: Aeroplanes—changed a great deal—the day the Wrights first flew. change—so great—hardly recognize a modern plane—saw one—things—seemed impossible then—possible today.

Development: First great difference—size—modern airliners—hundred times larger—Flyer No. One—one man—airliners—more than 300 passengers—Wilbur—air—a minute—last flight—today—easily eight hours and more—second great difference—speed—Flyer No. One—no faster—horseman on a bicycle—today—two and even three times faster—sound.

Conclusion: Last but not least, more comfortable—Wilbur and Orville—on the wing—controls—today—pilot—warm and large cabin—large as a living-room—all this began—small wooden machine—more like a box—a plane.