PARTE 5

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 24 A 30 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Lea el artículo y luego responda las preguntas.

En las preguntas **24 – 30**, marque **A**, **B** o **C** en su hoja de respuestas.

THE EUROTUNNEL



In 1957, an engineering company started studying the possibility to join Britain and France through a tunnel under the sea. It would have two trains for passengers as well as a small service train. In 1973 the ideas went into action and the hard work began. A short time later, they were stopped because there wasn't enough money to complete the project.

In 1984, several companies showed their ideas to re-start the project: two variations of railway, a road and a big bridge over the English Channel. The chosen project was the railway solution that was very similar to the one presented back in 1973. This time with help from both the British and French, a private company began the construction.

On January 20th 1986, the company TransMancheLink (TML) said that a long tunnel would be constructed. They chose a route from Folkestone in England to Calais in France. This wasn't the shortest possible way and the company needed to work harder than 13 years before.

It took seven years to complete the Eurotunnel and about 13,000 people worked on it.

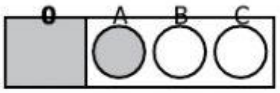
The two ends of the smallest platform met on December 1st 1990 and lots of journalists and photographers went to the opening ceremony. Later, in 1991 the two long trains met. The hard work continued and three years later the project was completed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ejemplo:

0. The Eurotunnel was built to

A. travel between two countries.
B. solve economic problems.
C. receive help from countries.

Respuesta: 

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24. They first started to build the Eurotunnel in

A. 1957.
B. 1973.
C. 1984.

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25. Some time after starting the construction, the company building Eurotunnel

A. finished the tunnels.
B. had problems with time.
C. couldn't continue.

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26. What did companies want to do in 1984?

A. build more tunnels
B. continue building the project
C. change the project

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27. The way in which the company built the tunnel was

A. a long one.
B. completed in 13 years.
C. impossible to build.

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28. Compared to what the first company did, TLM's work was

A. easier.
B. shorter.
C. more difficult.

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29. There was a ceremony when the

A. smallest platform was completed.
B. travelers' train met.
C. project was completed.

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30. When was the Eurotunnel project finished?

A. in 1990
B. in 1994
C. in 1991

LIVEWORKSHEETS