

For questions 5-6, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

5. Why did people choose to travel on the first underground trains despite the smoke in tunnels?

- A) They enjoyed experiencing a new type of transport system.
- B) The Tube was faster than travelling by road through traffic.
- C) They wanted to save money on horse carriages.
- D) It was more comfortable than other transport at the time.

6. What is the writer's main purpose in the text?

- A) To explain why modern cities need better public transport
- B) To describe the difficulties of travelling in 19th-century London
- C) To tell the history of the London Underground's development
- D) To compare underground transport systems in different cities

Exercise 6

Read the following text for questions 1-6.

STADIUMS: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Stadiums have played an important role in public life for thousands of years. In ancient societies, they were not just used for sports but also for religious events, political speeches, and community celebrations. The Romans were especially famous for building large stadiums, the most well-known example being the Colosseum in Rome. Completed in AD 80, this enormous structure could hold tens of thousands of spectators. It was carefully designed so that crowds could enter and leave quickly. There were even underground tunnels where animals and fighters were kept before entering the arena, showing early examples of advanced planning.

As centuries passed, stadiums remained central to entertainment and culture. Today, they host a wide range of activities. Modern stadiums are no longer just about watching a football match or a concert. Many of them are designed as entertainment complexes, offering restaurants, shops, and interactive experiences for visitors. Famous examples include Wembley Stadium in London, Camp Nou in Barcelona, and the Bird's Nest in Beijing. These stadiums often hold more than 80,000 people and include high-tech features such as giant video screens, retractable roofs, and comfortable VIP

areas. For many cities, a stadium is not just a building but a symbol of local pride and identity.

In recent years, environmental concerns have changed how stadiums are planned and built. Today's architects and engineers focus on sustainability and reducing harm to the environment. Some stadiums now use solar panels to generate clean energy, while others collect rainwater for use in bathrooms and green spaces. Materials that can be recycled are also becoming more common in stadium construction. Furthermore, there is a growing trend to create stadiums that can be adapted or moved. This helps cities avoid having empty, unused buildings when major sports events are over.

Looking to the future, technology may bring even more changes. Virtual reality could allow fans to experience matches or concerts from home, feeling as if they are inside the stadium. Smart systems might help manage crowds more safely and efficiently. Despite these advances, one thing is clear: stadiums will continue to be places where people gather to share exciting moments and feel part of a larger community.

For questions 1-4, fill in the missing information in the numbered spaces. Write no more than ONE WORD and/or A NUMBER for each question.

The Roman Colosseum was completed in AD (1) _____ and became one of the world's largest arenas.

Modern stadiums often include shops and (2) _____ to create a complete visitor experience.

Some new stadiums collect (3) _____ to use in bathrooms and for watering green areas.

In the future, virtual (4) _____ may allow people to feel like they are inside the stadium.

For questions 5-6, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

5. Why do modern stadiums focus on environmental issues?

- A) To attract more tourists from other countries
- B) To make stadiums last longer and cost less to build
- C) To reduce damage to the environment during and after construction
- D) To prepare stadiums for different types of weather conditions