1. Passage 1:

Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false) or NG(not given).

1.The journalist saw tourists taking photographs of works of art in Rome and New York

2.He won a medal for his photos .

3.When he first saw people taking photos in the MOMA, he didn't understand what they were really doing

4.Then he realized that the photographers were not looking at the paintings.

5.They were taking photos because they wanted to look at the paintings later.

6.Later a couple asked him to take a photo of them in front of a painting.

7.He suggests two possible ways of solving the problem.

We were there!

The first time I noticed this phenomenon was a few years ago, in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome - a crowd of people

standing around Michelangelo's Pieta, taking photos with their cameras and cell phones. Then last week I saw it again at the Museum of Modern Art (the MOMA) in New York City At first I wasn't too worried when I saw people photographing the paintings. It was a little irritating, but that was all It didn't make me angry. Then the sad truth hit me. Most of the people were taking photos without looking at the paintings themselves. People were pushing me, not because they were trying to get a better view of the art, but because they wanted to make sure that no one blocked their photo. Was it possible that maybe they were taking the photos so that they could admire the paintings better when they got home? This was very improbable. They were not there to see the paintings, but to take photos to prove that they had been there. Then it got worse. Now people were taking photos of their partners or friends who were posing next to, or in front of some of the most famous paintings. Neither the photographers nor the person they were photographing had looked at the art itself, although I saw that sometimes they read the label, to make sure that the artist really was famous. At least nobody asked me

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to take a picture of them together, smiling in front of a Picasso! I think that photography in museums should be banned, but I also have a less drastic solution. I think that people who want to take a photo of an exhibit should be forced to look at it first, for at least one minute.

Adapted from Marcel Berlin's article in The Guardian

2. Passage 2



Want some great clothing ideas for your family?

Our key for clothing specials in July: **M** for men, **W** for women, **C** for children

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For under $10

Cotton socks **C**	- made of pure cotton for long wearing
Woollen socks **C**	- to keep young feet warm in winter
Sports socks **M**	- to go with jeans and other casual clothes
Patterned belts **W**	- to go with jeans and other casual clothes

For under $25

Cotton shirts **W**	- for day and evening wear
Silk shirts **M**	- five sizes, in designer colours, for that special social occasion
T shirts **C**	- hard-wearing, white with a variety of animal motifs
Colour T-shirts	- cotton and polyester blend, plain colours, no

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M **W**	ironing

For under $50

Blue jeans **M W**	- non-shrink, colourfast, small sizes only
Silk shirts **M W**	- plain and patterned, all sizes
Hooded jacket **C**	- protects from the wind, 4 sizes, large strong pockets
jacket **W**	- waterproof with zipper front, all sizes

Or you can buy a gift voucher so that someone else can choose. These come in $10, $20 and $50 amounts.

Additional monthly specials for July to September

July	- $10 voucher with any purchase over $60
August	- Travel alarm clock worth $19.95 free with purchases of $80 or more!

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September	- Children's backpacks. Free with any credit card purchase over $75!

Note: Postage and packing charges

These are applied to each order as follows:

Within Australia:

$7.95 per address, regular post

$17.95 for Express Delivery Service (overnight)

Overseas:

Surface Mail (allow a minimum of two months for delivery)

Airmail (allow around two weeks delivery to most destinations)

a. Women's cotton socks cost less than men's.

b. Men's silk shirts are available in more than five colours.

c. Children's T-shirts come in a variety of colours.

d. The child's jacket has four pockets.

e. If you buy clothes worth $80 in August, you will receive a free alarm clock

f. The charge for special next-day delivery in Australia is $7.95.

g. All clothing is guaranteed to arrive within two months for international delivery.

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3. Passage 3

*Choose the correct heading for **Sections One to Five** from the fist of headings below.*

THE DAMS THAT CHANGED AUSTRALIA

SECTION ONE

Inland Australia has had a problem with drought from the time of white settlement in 1788 until today, and this is why the Snowy Mountains Scheme was conceived and founded. Before the Snowy Scheme a large proportion of the snowfields on Australia's highest mountains (the Snowy Mountains) melted into the Snowy River every year. Hence, Snowy River water flowed, ultimately, into the sea, not toward the dry interior of the country, where people needed it so desperately. This was first recognised by the Polish geologist and explorer Strezlecki in 1840, who commented that there could be no development of the inland without adequate water supply. The rivers would have to be diverted if irrigation were to succeed.

Before Federation in 1901, Australia consisted of a group of colonies, all anxious to protect their own interests. After Federation the states retained rights to the water, and thus to what might happen to the rivers. Arguments between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia led to a deadlocked Premiers' Conference in 1947. Despite this serious dispute, the Federal Parliament passed the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act just two years later, on July 7. The project was officially commenced on October 17 that year, barely three months after the act had been passed.

The scheme set out to harness water for electricity and to divert it back to the dry inland areas for irrigation. To do this, thousands of kilometres of tunnels had to be drilled through the mountains, and sixteen major dams and seven hydro-electric power stations built over a period of nineteen years. The first of these was Guthega Power Station, which was commissioned in 1954. and the last one to be finished was Tumut III.

SECTION TWO

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The Snowy Mountains Scheme was to alter the face of Australia forever. One important change was the recruitment of people from outside Australia to work on the scheme. In 1949, while the world was still recovering from the effects of World War II (1939 to 1945), the Australian government needed immense numbers of people to work on the Snowy. It sought labour from overseas, and 60,000 of the 100,000 people who worked on the scheme came from outside the country.

They came from thirty different countries: from Italy, Yugoslavia, and Germany, from sophisticated cities like Budapest, Paris and Vienna, and from tiny hamlets. These European workers left countries which had fought against each other during the war, and which had vastly different cultures, and they found themselves in a country which was still defining itself. They were adventurous young men, some highly skilled, some not, and they came to a place which offered both enormous challenges and primitive conditions. Many were housed in tents in the early days of the scheme, although some fortunate men were placed in barracks. The food was basic, female company extremely scarce and entertainment lacking.

SECTION THREE

Many new arrivals spoke only limited English, and were offered English classes after work. The men needed primarily to understand safety instructions, and safety lectures were conducted in English and other languages. In fact, a great deal of communication underground was by sign language, especially when the conditions were noisy. The signs were peculiar to the business at hand: for instance, a thumb placed near the mouth meant water, but did not indicate whether the water was needed on the drill the man was using, or for a drink.

The constant reference to the men who worked on the Snowy is appropriate because few women worked on the scheme, and those who were employed usually held office jobs. Women, however, were active in the community, and the members of the Country Women's Association gave English lessons. Other English instruction was provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which ran daily broadcasts to help the newcomers with the language.

SECTION FOUR

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These circumstances could have caused great social trouble, but there were relatively few serious problems. The men worked long and hard, and many saved their money with a view to settling in Australia or returning home. At a reunion in 1999 many were happy to remember the hardships of those days, but it was all seen through a glow of achieve-ment. This satisfaction was felt not only by the men who worked directly on the project, but by the women, many of whom had been wives and mothers during the scheme, and indicated that they had felt very much part of it.

The children of these couples went to school in Happy Jack, a town notable for having the highest school in Australia, and the highest birth rate. In one memorable year there were thirty babies born to the eighty families in Happy Jack. Older children went to school in Cooma, the nearest major town.

SECTION FIVE

The scheme is very unlikely to be repeated. The expense of putting the power stations underground would now be prohibitive, and our current information about ecology would require a different approach to the treatment of the rivers. Other hydro-electric schemes like the Tennessee Valley Authority preceded the Snowy Mountains Scheme, and others have followed. The Snowy Mountains Scheme is the only hydro-electric scheme in the world to be totally financed from the sale of its electricity.

As well as being a great engineering feat, the scheme is a monument to people from around the world who dared to change their lives. Some are living and working in Australia, many have retired there, some have returned to their countries of origin. Every one of them contributed to altering Australian society forever.

List of Headings

i	Using sign language on the Snowy Mountains

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ii	The workers and their families
iii	Development of inland Australia
iv	The cost of the Snowy Mountains Scheme
v	The unique nature of the scheme
vi	Housing the Snowy Mountains' workforce
vii	Why the Snowy Mountains Scheme began
viii	Learning new ways to communicate
ix	Recruiting people for the Snowy Mountains Scheme
x	Social problems of the workers

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