

Part 4

Questions 16-20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.

For each space, choose the correct answer.

There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Interactive films

by Terry P. Roham, aged 15

Interactive cinema is a form of entertainment which mixes traditional filmmaking and video game technology. In an interactive movie, the audience is given the power to decide what choices the main character must make at crucial moments of the story. **16**

Though most people think it is a very recent invention, the first interactive film, *Kinoautomat*, was made by a Czech director in the 1960s. In this early version, the movie was interrupted and the audience was asked to choose between the two possible scenes and to vote for the one they wanted to be shown next. **17**

It was after the invention of CD-ROMs that game developers started to realise they could combine traditional filming methods and new technological possibilities. This is how movie makers started to film live actors on a green screen. **18**

In the 2000s there were new attempts at creating interactive movies. **19** One of the main problems was the limited options the viewers had in giving shape to their own plot and conclusion. However, things seem to have changed since the recent release of *Bandersnatch*. **20** With its 6 viewer options and 5 different endings the episode has received favourable reviews from both critic and the audience.

- A A short tutorial explains to the viewer how to make choices.
- B Despite this, people appeared to lose interest in the genre.
- C But then something unusual happens.
- D Whatever decision was made, however, the film ending was the same.
- E It is an interactive episode of a popular sci-fi series that came out in 2018.
- F The filmed scene could then be moved onto a chosen digital background.
- G But the idea itself is even older.
- H Since there are different possible developments, the end depends on each viewer.

Exam tips

In Reading Part 4, read the whole text carefully to understand the meaning.

When you choose your answer, pay attention to:

- words like *this*, *these*, *it*, *they*, etc. in the missing sentences: they refer to something mentioned before so it will be easier to link them to the rest
- verb tenses in the missing sentences: do they follow a logical order?

Guidance for candidates

Look at the sentences before and after the gap: they often contain words or phrases that refer to the missing sentence.

After selecting a sentence, candidates should check why the other sentences do not fit.

Once they have chosen all the missing sentences, candidates should read the text once more to make sure the whole text makes sense.