

Exercise 1

Read the following article, written by a parent, about taking young children out to eat, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

YOUNG CHILDREN IN RESTAURANTS

Eating out with young children needs careful planning. Here are my tips for a successful visit to a restaurant with young children.

Quiet entertainment

It is a good idea to take an activity for young children to enjoy if the restaurant does not provide anything. I suggest a colouring book, a toy car or an action figure. I always take my iPod and headphones as a backup plan. Make sure you take toys that are quiet, because other diners will not want to listen to a loud battery-operated toy while they eat.



Limited options

Too many choices can often lead to young children getting upset. It is best to limit your child's options for food and drink. The restaurant might offer fizzy drinks, milk, fruit juices and water, but that might be too many drinks for your child to pick from. I suggest offering children only milk or water. I also advise that you limit the choices of food. There are often many choices on a menu; select the two healthiest options and allow children to pick one of them.

Choose the right restaurant

You could find out which restaurants are child-friendly before choosing one. You can ask friends for advice or search for information on the internet. It will be miserable for you, and for everyone else, if you try to take a young child to a formal restaurant only to find yourself trying to comfort a screaming child. It could also turn out to be an expensive waste of money if you don't even finish the meal because you have to leave quickly. Save the expensive restaurants for adult-only occasions, and choose a less formal place with a relaxed atmosphere for the children.

Childproof the table

There are all kinds of items on a restaurant table that are not suitable for young children. As soon as you get to your table, make sure you childproof it – or at least the area of the table within your child's reach. When I say childproof the table, I mean move the knives, salt pot and breakable objects out of reach.

Before you go

It is a good idea to talk with your child about how to behave at a restaurant before you go there. You could have a special meal at home; you'll be able to enjoy it while helping your children learn what is expected of them at a restaurant.

It is important that children learn how to behave when they are in different situations. Eating out in restaurants is one of life's pleasures, and children should be taught how to enjoy the experience.

- (a) What is the most important thing about any toy that you take to a restaurant?
[1]
- (b) How might young children feel if there are too many options?
[1]
- (c) Which food choices should parents make for their children?
[1]
- (d) How can you find out whether a restaurant is suitable for children? Give **two** details.

[1]
- (e) Give **two** reasons why parents should avoid taking a young child to a stylish restaurant.

[2]
- (f) What is the first thing that parents are advised to do when they sit down at a table in a restaurant?
[1]
- (g) How can you prepare your children for a trip to a restaurant? Give **two** details.

[2]

[Total: 9]

Exercise 2

Read the following article about choosing which country hosts the Olympic Games, and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

Hosting the Olympic Games



On 2 October 2009, the citizens of Rio de Janeiro celebrated winning their bid to host the Summer Olympic Games in 2016. It was the first city in South America ever chosen to host the Olympics.

The process of deciding where each Olympic Games takes place is the responsibility of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Nine years before each Games, the IOC invites Olympic committees from any country which would like to host the Games to submit an application. The IOC then evaluates these applications and the big choice is made seven years before the Games are due to take place. The lucky winner then has time to build facilities, prepare the opening ceremony and deal with all the other tasks that need to be completed in order to create a successful Olympic Games.

Voting for Host City for Summer 2016	1 st round (number of votes)	2 nd round (number of votes)	3 rd round (number of votes)
Chicago	18	-	-
Tokyo	22	20	-
Rio de Janeiro	26	46	66
Madrid	28	29	32

Competition to become the city to host the Olympics is fierce because there is a general belief that the city and the country will benefit economically from the event. Interestingly, there is very little definite evidence that this is always the case. Economists say that some cities never get back the money that they spent on preparing for the Games. Additionally, some cities fall into serious debt. Cities must explain how they will be able to fund the Games. If a country does not have a stable economy, it may find it difficult to prove its ability to hold the Games. The IOC itself has nothing to do with paying for the Games. That responsibility falls on the city's Organising Committee of the Olympic Games, the host city itself and private financial supporters.

Possible host cities have to measure up against a long list of criteria. Basically, the public authorities of a city that wants to host the Games must be able to assure the IOC that they have the very best places in which to hold the Games. This includes showing suitable existing venues and presenting design proposals for new ones. Potential host cities must also present a range of other plans. If even one of these plans is not up to standard, then the city will not be considered. Then the IOC conducts an opinion poll, to try to get an understanding of how excited the population is about possibly hosting the Games. This is important as an unsupportive population could cause problems at the Games.

Cities are invited to help their chances by promising to increase the participation in, and practice of, sports in general. For instance, when the Olympic committee for Doha, the capital of Qatar, put in a bid for the 2020 Olympic Games, they said that they would build a centre to help increase women's participation in sports across the Middle East.

There is a problem if a city is in an area which has extreme weather. Temperatures in Doha rise above 38 degrees Celsius in summer. Clearly, this could affect the performance of the athletes. To avoid this potential problem, Doha's Olympic committee suggested that the 2020 Summer Games could be held in October, when temperatures in the area are lower.

When the IOC has carefully evaluated everything, the committee chooses one fortunate city to host the upcoming Olympic Games. Those not chosen, however, are not completely out of luck. They can work further on their plans in order to bid again. It often takes several applications before a city's plan meets all of the IOC's expectations and gets voted as the winner.

Rio de Janeiro will be showing the world what it can do; certainly Tokyo will be watching as it prepares itself for the 2020 Olympic Games.

- (a) Why were the people of Rio de Janeiro happy on 2 October 2009? Give **two** details.

.....
[2]

- (b) According to the table, which cities gained more votes in round 2 than in round 1 **and** what was the lowest score given in any round?

Cities:
 Score:[1]

- (c) When do individual committees submit their applications for the Games?

.....[1]

- (d) What evidence is there that not all cities benefit financially from hosting the Games? Give **two** details.

.....
[2]

- (e) Who is responsible for funding the Games? Give **two** details.

.....
[1]

- (f) How does a city prove it has the right locations for the Games? Give **two** details.

.....
[1]

- (g) What example is given of how an Olympics application might help to promote sport?

.....[1]

- (h) What would have been unusual if Doha had won the bid for the Olympic Games?

.....[1]

- (i) What can a city do if it has been unsuccessful?

.....[1]

- (j) What problems could prevent a city from being chosen? Give **four** details.

.....

[4]

[Total: 15]