

TASK 1.

You will hear some information about Roget's Thesaurus. For questions 1-10 complete the sentences. Use one word or two words in each gap. You will hear the recording twice. Remember to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Facts about the Thesaurus

Number of editions 1) _____

Copies sold 2) _____ million

The word 'Thesaurus' means 3) _____

Facts about Roget

Full name 4) _____ Roget

Nationality 5) _____

University degree subject 6) _____

Wrote about feeling and perception in 7) _____

Invented the travelling 8) _____

Established a 9) _____ for poor people

The invention of the 10) _____ led to an increase in sales of the Thesaurus

TASK 2.

Listen to an interview. For questions 11-14 choose A, B or C. You will hear the recording twice. Remember to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

11) Most greenhouse gas emissions come from ...

A) heating and air conditioning

B) lighting and electrical appliances

C) heating and lighting

12) Blue gas can be deposited in glass banks.

A) transparent

B) brown

C) green

13)can be deposited in paper banks.

A) Envelopes

B) Books

C) Junk mail

14) *Take Back* schemes are operated in

A) most department stores

B) some electrical shops

C) all charity shops

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 1.

Read the article and answer questions 1-14. Remember to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Chocolate - Food of the Gods

The cacao plant is believed to have evolved at least 4,000 years ago. It is a small evergreen tree, 15-25 feet high, which grows in the tropical forest understory, where it is protected by the shade of larger trees. The scientific name for the cacao plant is *Theobroma*, which means "food of the gods." Native to the Amazon and Orinoco River basins, it requires a humid climate and regular rainfall. Small pink flowers grow directly on the trunk and older branches. The fruit, a cacao pod, is melon shaped and weighs roughly 1 pound when fully ripened. A mature tree may have as many as 6,000 flowers but will only produce about twenty pods. Each pod contains between twenty and sixty seeds, called beans. The beans have a 40-50 percent fat content, referred to as *cocoa butter*. (*Cacao* is the plant; *cocoa* is the edible derivative and the primary ingredient in chocolate.)

Chemical analysis of pottery vessels unearthed in Puerto Escondido, Honduras, and dating from around 3,100 years ago show traces of a compound that is found exclusively in the cacao plant. At that time, the plant was already being used as a beverage ingredient. However, it was not the cacao beans that were first used. Instead, the first cacao-based drink was probably produced by fermenting the pulp in the cacao pods to yield a beerlike beverage. Researchers speculate that the chocolate drink made from the cacao beans and known later throughout Mesoamerica may have arisen as an accidental by-product of the brewing process. In all, ten small, beautifully crafted drinking vessels were found at the Puerto Escondido site, suggesting that even then the cacao brew was not consumed on a frequent basis but was reserved for important feasts or ceremonial events.

The villagers of Puerto Escondido had likely been influenced by the great Olmec civilisation, which flourished for about 800 years beginning 3,200-2,400 years ago in the southern Gulf of Mexico region. Although centred in the modern Mexican states of Tabasco

and Veracruz, Olmec influence reached as far south as El Salvador and Honduras. A majority of scholars concur that the Olmec people created the first civilization in the western hemisphere. They built large cities with significant architecture and established commerce extending over hundreds of miles. Relatively little is known about Olmec society because very little archaeological evidence has survived the damp climate of the Gulf of Mexico. What is known, however, is that the later Mayan peoples, who did leave behind a great deal of cultural evidence, based much of their high culture on earlier Olmec traditions.

Mayan civilization flourished in southern Mexico and Central America from around 500 B.C.E. to around 1500, and the word *cacao* comes from the Mayan word *Ka'kau'*. However, this is not a native Mayan word but is derived from the Olmec language. To the Mayans, the cacao pod symbolized life and fertility. Many of the bas-reliefs carved on their palaces and temples show cacao pods. It is believed that the Mayans took the cacao tree from its native rain forest and began to cultivate it in plantations. After harvesting the seed pods, they scooped out the contents-the cacao beans embedded in a sticky, white flesh-and allowed it all to ferment until the seeds turned dark brown. The seeds were then roasted and ground into a thick chocolate paste.

From the paste, the Mayans made a hot chocolate drink. However, it was very different from contemporary hot chocolate. The basic drink was made by mixing the paste with water, chili powder, cornmeal, and other ingredients and heating it. Then the liquid was poured back and forth from one vessel held at arm's height to another resting on the ground. This created a chocolate drink with a thick head of dark foam-considered the best part of the drink. Among the Mayans, as the chocolate drink grew more popular and the ingredients more readily available, people from all levels of society enjoyed it at least on occasion.

The Maya preserved their knowledge of cacao use through stone carvings, some in jade and obsidian, pottery decorations, and written documents that detailed the use of cacao, described in Mayan as “food of the gods.” Cacao was used in ceremonies, medical treatments, and daily life centuries before the discovery of the New World by Europeans. Certain recipes for cacao drinks included vanilla, nuts, honey from native bees, and various flowers.

Ek Chuab (meaning “black star” in Yucatec Maya) was the patron god of merchants and commerce. Because cacao seeds were light in weight, easily transported, and of great value, they were used as currency throughout Mesoamerica. Thus *Ek Chuah* also became the patron god of cacao. Each April, the Maya held a festival to honor this deity. The celebration included offerings of cacao, feathers, and incense, the sacrifice of a dog with cacao-colored markings, other animal sacrifices, and an exchange of gifts. Given that the chocolate drink could be made only through the direct destruction of currency, one can understand why it was called the “food of gods.” The immortals could easily afford it, while for humans it was a precious commodity indeed.

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information in the passage? Choose True, False, or Not Given.

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information

- 1 The mature cacao plant produces about 6,000 pods.
- 2 The cacao plant prefers the wet weather.
- 3 Each flower on the cacao plant produces twenty pods.
- 4 Cacao drinks were originally made using the pulp from the pod.
- 5 In ancient Puerto Escondido, cacao drinks were served hot.

Questions 6-12

According to the information in Reading passage 2, which ancient civilization do the following phrases describe? Choose A, B, or C.

- A** if the phrase describes the ancient Olmec civilization only
- B** if the phrase describes the ancient Mayan civilization only
- C** if the phrase describes both the Olmec and the Mayan civilizations

6 collapsed around 2,400 years ago

7 was located in Mexico

8 grew cacao on large farms

- 9 left behind little concrete evidence of their culture
- 10 influenced the ancient inhabitants of Puerto Escondido
- 11 carved images of cacao pods
- 12 made a drink by mixing cacao with chili powder and cornmeal

Questions 13 and 14

Write the correct letter, A, B, or C, on lines 26 and 27 on your answer sheet.

13 The ancient Maya used cacao seeds as

A decorations.

B a dye.

C money.

14 In April, the ancient Maya celebrated

A dogs.

B a god.

C stars.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

TASK 1.

For questions 1-6, choose the odd one.

Which of the following ...

1. *is not a feeling?*

anxiety / survival / enthusiasm / curiosity / nostalgia

2. *does not describe a place?*

dreary / remote / disorientated / picturesque / cosmopolitan

3. *does not work for a living?*

civil servant / probation officer / estate agent / teammate / family practitioner

4. *are not people?*

colleagues / yuppies / tenants / dwellings / mates

5. *is not associated with money?*

wage / budget / county / price / rent rise

6. *does not relate to water?*

lagoon / high tide / reservoir / annual rainfall / terrain

TASK 2.

For questions 7 – 18 write T (True) or F (False) next to the following sentences.

7. If you are sitting on a **nest egg**, you have savings in the bank.

8. If your friend has a lot of **shortcomings**, her visits don't last long.

9. If you **shoot baskets**, you are playing basketball.

10. If you are in need of **moral support**, you should contact a building contractor.

11. If the teacher **keeps you on your toes**, you've had dancing lessons for years.

12. If you win a **lucrative contract**, you have made a good business deal.

13. If you are an **outdoors type**, you enjoy being in the open air.

14. If you **met the deadline**, your article wasn't printed in the paper.

15. If the building is the architect's **crowning glory**, it's his best piece of work

16. If something **never occurred to you**, you had a lucky escape from danger.

17. If John's invitation gave you **food for thought**, you had a delicious meal together.

18. If you are on a **winning streak**, you've been very successful so far.

TASK 3.

For questions 19 -20 complete the following article by writing each missing word in the correct space. Use only ONE word for each space.

VOLCANOES: DANGERS AND BENEFITS

There are fifteen capital cities in the world in a position to be wiped out (19)seriously damaged by volcanic eruptions. So why then (20) people continue to live in (21) dangerous areas? Many of these people are poor and have (22) choice, while others disregard the risk, (23)..... is, after all, rather (24) than the risks involved in smoking or driving a car. What attracts people to volcanic areas (25) fertile land. The soils from volcanic ashes are light, easily worked, drain well and are full (26) plant nutrients. A light fall of ash, (27) it may destroy one year's crop, often pays the farmer (28)in future years (29) the fertility it adds to the soil. Coffee in Colombia, vines in Italy and rice in Japan are (30) a few of the crops that flourish on volcanic soils. In Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and Iceland the subterranean heat from volcanoes (31) used in geothermal power stations to generate electricity. In many places, the way in which the flows of lava concentrate minerals (32) them attractive to mining companies.

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You see the following notice in the English –language magazine.

Be a Celebrity for One Day!!!

**If you could change places for one day with a famous celebrity,
who would it be and why?**

The best article will be published in our magazine next month.

Write your article in 180-200 words in an appropriate style.

