

**1.** For questions 1-13, read the text below and fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Is chocolate good for sport?

(0) Have you ever met (*to meet*) anyone who doesn't like chocolate?

Chocolate (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to make*) from the seeds of the tropical cacao tree. It's sweet, tasty and generally delicious — the average Briton (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to eat*) almost 10 kg of the stuff every year. The first British chocolate factory (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to set up*) in London in 1657. The English firm Cadbury (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to make*) chocolate since 1831.

Facts say that we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to enjoy*) it for centuries, and serious studies (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to do*) to find the reasons of our chocolate passion.

Chocolate can (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to have*) a place in a balanced diet, but it doesn't contain many of the nutrients needed for a healthy lifestyle.

So what is it that makes us (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to love*) sweets and chocolate and how much should we eat?

Chocolate (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to contain*) fat, so it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*not to recommend*). It has the carbohydrates that you need to replace lost energy, but rather than (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to eat*) sweets and chocolate, you should (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to eat*) bread and cereals.

Chocolate (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to recommend*) as a treat — perhaps once or twice a week. It's high in fat and sugar, so you shouldn't (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to have*) it every day.