

A Brief History of Chocolate

When most of us hear the word chocolate, we (39) _____ a bar, a box of bonbons, or a bunny. The verb that comes to (40) _____ is probably “eat”, not “drink”, and the most suited adjective would seem to be “sweet”. But for about 90 percent of chocolate’s long history, it was (41) _____ a beverage, and sugar didn’t have anything to do with it.

Etymologists (42) _____ the origin of the word “chocolate” to the Aztec word “xocoatl”, which referred to a bitter drink brewed from cacao beans.

Many modern historians have (43) _____ that chocolate has been around for about 2000 years, but recent research (44) _____ that it may be even older. The earliest evidence of chocolate consumption stretches back three or even four millennia, to pre-Columbian cultures of Mesoamerica such as the Olmec. Last November, anthropologists from the University of Pennsylvania announced the (45) _____ of cacao remains on pottery excavated in Honduras that could date back as far as 1400 B.C.

It’s hard to pin down (46) _____ when chocolate was born, but it’s clear that it was cherished from the start. For several centuries in pre-modern Latin America, cacao beans were considered (47) _____ enough to use as currency. Both the Mayans and Aztecs believed the cacao bean had magical, or even divine, properties, (48) _____ for use in the most sacred rituals of birth, marriage and death.

39	A	show	B	illustrate	C	design	D	picture
40	A	brain	B	head	C	mind	D	memory
41	A	strictly	B	accurately	C	sharply	D	correctly
42	A	find	B	trace	C	detect	D	reveal
43	A	measured	B	estimated	C	valued	D	examined
44	A	suggests	B	offers	C	provides	D	advises
45	A	opening	B	invention	C	discovery	D	research
46	A	absolutely	B	exactly	C	simply	D	obviously
47	A	valuable	B	profitable	C	wealthy	D	fruitful
48	A	capable	B	matching	C	suitable	D	fitting

Unique Albert Einstein Memorial

This interesting memorial showing Albert Einstein (49) _____ on a (50) _____ bench of Mount Airy (North Carolina) is present at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington DC. The bronze statue is shown (51) _____ a paper with mathematical calculations.

Plus, there is a star map at the (52) _____ base decorated with several metal studs representing the sun, moon, stars, planets, and other astronomical objects. It is (53) _____ that the astronomers from the U.S. Naval Observatory helped position all these objects accurately.

49	A	seats	B	has seated	C	seated	D	seat
50	A	three-steps	B	three-step	C	three-steps'	D	three-step's
51	A	holds	B	holding	C	has held	D	held
52	A	statue's	B	statue	C	statues	D	statues'
53	A	interesting	B	interested	C	interestingly	D	interest

The orphaned apes’ babies in Indonesia will learn how to make nests, search for food and climb trees in the hope they can (54) _____ to the wild. The apes spend all day at the special ‘school’ area of forest (55) _____ by *International Animal Rescue* and even get to spend the night! They (56) _____ to experience the same things wild orangutans would do if they (57) _____ up in the forest.

Wild animals are not (58) _____ to be kept as pets, no matter how cute they may seem. As well as the illegal pet trade, orangutans are under threat from loss of habitat and illegal poaching.

54	A	returning	B	returned	C	be returned	D	be returning
55	A	creates	B	creating	C	having created	D	created
56	A	are encouraged	B	encourage	C	are encouraging	D	encouraged
57	A	would grow	B	were growing	C	grow	D	are growing
58	A	suitably	B	suit	C	suitable	D	suiting