

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (17-21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

17

### Be healthy! Be Wealthy!

Our new program is specially designed for you! Train three times a week! Professional coaches and a spacious gym!

Attend a **free demo lesson** only this Friday!

18

### Shopping BOOM!

Dresses! Skirts! Trousers! Shorts and Tracksuits! Shoes and accessories! World brands!

At great prices!  
New and preowned items!  
**NO REFUND. NO EXCHANGE.**

*Visit us at 34, Button Str. Daily from 10 am to 8 pm*

19

### **Let's colour the world!**

Do you enjoy painting and drawing? Is an album or a sketchbook the best present for you? Join our classes and become a professional painter, designer or a future Dali!

**Schedule: Mon:** 5pm – 7 pm

**Friday:** 6pm – 8 pm

20

Fresh, juicy, **home-grown** with no pesticides!

Only the **best quality** vegetables and fruit for your healthy life!

Gathered from local farmers and delivered to our store!

### NEW SERVICE!

**Door-to-door** delivery for our regular customers!

21

### This Sunday!

Don't know how to put words in lines? How to express your emotions through letters, song, poems and essays?

A **free workshop** from a talented author **Bill Crew!**

**Where:** Green Park (*near the fountain*)

**Time:** 12 pm – 4 pm

### Which of the advertisements deals with:

?

- A** a writing class
- B** a vocal course
- C** an art course
- D** grocery shop
- E** a stock shop
- F** a fitness course
- G** a supermarket
- H** an acting class

Read the text below. For tasks 1–6 choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Circle out letters A, B, C or D. For each correct answer you get 1 point.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

We tend to think of chocolate as a sweet created during modern times. But chocolate actually dates back to the ancient peoples of Mesoamerica who enjoyed it as a bitter drink.

The tasty secret of the cacao tree, which chocolate is made from, was discovered 2,000 years ago in the tropical rainforests of the Americas.

The first people who made chocolate were the ancient cultures of Mexico and Central America. These people, including the Maya and Aztec, mixed ground cacao seeds with various spices to make a hot, bitter drink.

The drink was considered so precious that it was initially intended only for the most important people in society: rulers, priests, decorated soldiers and honoured merchants. Chocolate also played a special role in both Maya and Aztec royal and religious events: priests presented cacao seeds as offerings to the gods and served chocolate drinks during sacred ceremonies.

Europe's first contact with chocolate came during the conquest of Mexico in 1521. The Spanish recognised the value attached to cacao and followed the Aztec custom of drinking chocolate. Soon afterwards, the Spanish began to transport cacao seeds back home. Slowly they started adding cinnamon and other spices to it and began sweetening it with sugar. They managed to keep their delicious drink a Spanish secret for almost 100 years before the rest of Europe discovered what they were missing. Sweetened chocolate soon became extremely popular.

Because cacao and sugar were expensive imports, only those with money could afford to drink chocolate. In fact, in France, chocolate

was a state monopoly that could be consumed only by the aristocracy. Like the Maya and the Aztecs, Europeans developed their own special protocol for the drinking of chocolate. They even designed special porcelain and silver serving sets for chocolate that acted as symbols of wealth and power.

For centuries, chocolate remained a handmade luxury, drunk only by society's upper classes. But by the 1800s, mass production had made it affordable to a much broader public: the steam engine made it possible to grind cacao and to produce large amounts of chocolate cheaply and quickly. Later inventions like the cocoa press made it possible to create smooth, creamy, solid chocolate for eating—not just liquid chocolate for drinking.

New processes and machinery have improved the quality of chocolate and the speed at which it can be produced. However, cacao farming itself remains basically unchanged. People grow cacao in equatorial climates all around the world today using traditional techniques first developed in Mesoamerica: cacao is still harvested, fermented, dried, cleaned, and roasted mostly by hand. Today, additional steps in the processing of cacao have helped to create a variety of new flavours and forms. One thing has not changed, though: chocolate still remains people's favourite sweet. As someone nicely put it: 'I could give up chocolate but I'm not a quitter'.

*Adapted from [www.fieldmuseum.org](http://www.fieldmuseum.org)*

1. **Chocolate was discovered**
  - A. during modern times.
  - B. almost a thousand years ago.
  - C. outside Mesoamerica.
  - D. by peoples living in rainforests.
2. **During the Maya and Aztec civilisations, chocolate was**
  - A. not given to everyone.
  - B. more important than religious events.
  - C. served with cinnamon.
  - D. served both as a sweet and a bitter drink.
3. **In the hundred years after chocolate was taken to Spain**
  - A. no changes were made to the customs.
  - B. it started to be eaten as well as drunk.
  - C. the Spanish exported it to Mexico.
  - D. they experimented with its flavour.
4. **In Europe chocolate was at first only consumed by certain people because**
  - A. it was expensive.
  - B. the flavour was unpopular.
  - C. all the aristocracy were in France.
  - D. it was difficult to transport.
5. **New technologies have led to**
  - A. a revolution in the way cacao is farmed.
  - B. chocolate becoming more easily available.
  - C. chocolate becoming more expensive.
  - D. chocolate no longer being available as a drink.
6. **One thing about chocolate that hasn't changed until today is that**
  - A. there are as many flavours and forms as before.
  - B. more people give up on it more often.
  - C. it is loved by many.
  - D. it follows the same production process.

Read information about popular British comedy series. For each task (1–8) choose the corresponding variant (A–E). Write down the letter into the table. Each letter can be used more than once. For each correct answer you get 1 point.

## Best British Sitcoms

In a 2004 BBC2 poll, the British public voted for their favourite British sitcom. Here is the final Top Five.

A

### Only Fools And Horses

No. 1

The show tells the story of the ups and downs of an ambitious market trader Derek "Del Boy" Trotter, his brother Rodney and their grandfather, later replaced by Uncle Albert. Del and Rodney are continually trying to get rich through doing all sorts of strange business but most of their attempts fail. Much of the show's humour comes from Del's lack of good manners and Rodney's stupidity. And of course from Uncle Albert, whose war anecdotes have become part of the history of English TV comedy.

B

### Blackadder

No. 2

*Blackadder* is set in more than one historical era and follows the misfortunes of Edmund Blackadder (played by Rowan Atkinson), who in each series is a member of a British family present at many important events in British history (from the Middle Ages to World War I). Apart from Atkinson, the show also stars Hugh Laurie, who later became hugely popular worldwide thanks to his role of Doctor House.

C

### The Vicar of Dibley

No. 3

The show follows the adventures of Geraldine Grainger, a cheerful and practical vicar of a small country village called Dibley. The villagers are initially shocked to find out that their vicar is going to be a woman (the Church of England made a historic decision in 1992 and allowed women to become vicars). However, they soon come to like Geraldine, who helps to improve the village. The jokes in *The Vicar of Dibley* are softer and gentler than in other sitcoms.

D

### Dad's Army

No. 4

Set during World War II, *Dad's Army* focuses on the adventures of a group of British soldiers who are totally unprepared for a real war. There is Private Frazer, a Scotsman who is always complaining about everything; Lance Corporal Jones, who is far too old for the army; and Private Pike, a mummy's boy who, in contrast, is not old enough to be a soldier. The show is famous for the brilliant acting and the memorable catch-phrases.

E

### Fawlty Towers

No. 5

The show presents the hilarious adventures of Basil, an exceptionally rude hotel owner, his domineering wife Sybil, Polly the waitress (who usually ends up running the hotel herself!) and the Spanish waiter Manuel (who is doing his best to master the English language). It achieved remarkable global success mainly thanks to the fantastic script-writing of John Cleese, an ex-member of the world-famous comedy series *Monty Python's Flying Circus* and his then wife Connie Booth, as well as brilliant acting from the cast.

#### Which sitcom...

1.	...was written by a married couple?	
2.	...considerably differs from the other sitcoms in terms of humour?	
3.	...stars an actor who was already known worldwide from another television show?	
4.	...is set in several different periods?	
5.	...features a character who was not at first liked by others?	
6.	...stars an actor who had to wait some time for his global success?	
7.	...introduces famous sayings and is set during a war?	
8.	...presents the financial misfortunes of the characters?	

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (17–22).  
There are two choices you do not need to use.

### Expressing Yourself Through Fashion

Fashion is more than just clothing; it's a way to express who you are without speaking. What you wear reveals your mood, and individuality, (17) \_\_\_\_\_.

Embracing your personal style means celebrating what makes you unique. It's about choosing clothes that (18) \_\_\_\_\_. Discover which styles, colors, and shapes make you feel confident and comfortable. Whether you prefer classic or bold looks, (19) \_\_\_\_\_ a style that feels authentic to you. This helps you stand out and be memorable.

Incorporating trends can refresh your look, but it's important to choose trends that fit your personal style and complement your wardrobe. Don't feel pressured (20) \_\_\_\_\_; select those that resonate with you.

Dressing appropriately for various occasions is also important. Balance your personal style with the event's dress code. Attention to details, such as choosing the right accessories and ensuring a polished appearance, can elevate your look.

Fashion is about creativity and self-expression. (21) \_\_\_\_\_ and adapt trends to suit your personal taste. Confidence is the key to making any outfit shine. Expressing yourself through fashion is a fun way to show (22) \_\_\_\_\_ and make a lasting impression.

- A** to follow every trend
- B** who you are
- C** reflect your personality and values
- D** while adding your unique flair to
- E** experiment with new styles
- F** balance with the dress code
- G** mix and match pieces to create
- H** whether you're at work, the gym, or out with friends

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
17	<input type="checkbox"/>							
18	<input type="checkbox"/>							
19	<input type="checkbox"/>							
20	<input type="checkbox"/>							
21	<input type="checkbox"/>							
22	<input type="checkbox"/>							

### Why do leaves fall off the trees?

As the days grow 1 \_\_\_\_\_ and cooler air temperatures roll in, the colour of Indiana's trees 2 \_\_\_\_\_ from summer green to the brilliant autumn shades of orange, yellow, red, and brown. It's autumn. Soon, the leaves will fall to the ground ... or will they?

The simple answer is this: Leaves 3 \_\_\_\_\_ trees so that the trees can survive the winter.

But the word "fall" is a bit 4 \_\_\_\_\_. It implies that the trees are passive this time of year, when, in fact, they are actively "pushing" the leaves off their branches.

The changes in weather and daylight trigger a hormone that 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a chemical message to each leaf that it is time to 6 \_\_\_\_\_ for winter. Over the next few weeks, special cells form a bumpy line at the place where the leaf stem meets the branch. And slowly, but surely, the leaf is "pushed" from the tree branch.

This winterization process is a must for trees' 7 \_\_\_\_\_. In spring and summer, leaves 8 \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight into energy in a process we all know as photosynthesis. During that process, the trees lose a lot of water – so much water that when winter arrives, the trees are no longer able to get enough water to 9 \_\_\_\_\_ it.

And so now we know. Leaves fall or are pushed off trees so that the tree can survive the winter and 10 \_\_\_\_\_ new leaves in the spring.

1	A	smaller	B	tinier	C	shorter	D	less
2	A	changes	B	becomes	C	gets	D	mobiles
3	A	fall off	B	get off	C	go off	D	run off
4	A	mistaking	B	false	C	misleading	D	specious
5	A	delivers	B	releases	C	issues	D	commutes
6	A	ready	B	develop	C	appoint	D	prepare
7	A	stamina	B	duration	C	survival	D	wildlife
8	A	convert	B	adapt	C	translate	D	mutate
9	A	return	B	switch	C	remove	D	replace
10	A	make	B	raise	C	amplify	D	grow

## Telephone and mobile phones

"Mr Watson, come here, I want you." 1 \_\_\_\_ 10 March 1876, these were the first words 2 \_\_\_\_ by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, to his assistant Thomas Watson, using his new device. It is conceivable that the history of the telephone 3 \_\_\_\_ as a result of our desire to communicate far and wide. This incredible invention and the creation of the cellular network supported the revolution 4 \_\_\_\_ the telephone industry. From bulky mobile phones to ultrathin handsets, mobile phones 5 \_\_\_\_ a long way so far. Even now, scientists continue to create new ideas that will further enhance users' experience.

1	A	At	B	On	C	In	D	Since
2	A	have been spoken	B	spoken	C	spoke	D	speak
3	A	will start	B	been started	C	started	D	was starting
4	A	of	B	by	C	from	D	off
5	A	have come	B	had come	C	came	D	will have come