

1. NIVELL INTERMEDI 2. ÚS DE LA LLENGUA (USE OF ENGLISH)

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE LEXICAL CLOZE. Read the following text and then decide which of the words (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. The activity begins with an example (0). WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET IN THE TASK BOOKLET.

St. Patrick's Day

St. Patrick's Day is the (0) *national* holiday of the Irish people. It celebrates Saint Patrick, one of the patron saints of Ireland. It is an official holiday in the Republic of Ireland, and is (1) ... celebrated in many other English-speaking countries.

This day is all about (2) ... fun. Many St. Patrick's Day parties are (3) ... around everything green and/or Irish. Many cities around the world have St. Patrick's Day parades. The (4) ... ones are in New York, Savannah (Georgia), and Dublin.

Part of the tradition is that one has to wear at least one green item of (5) One very recognizable (6) ... of St. Patrick's is the "shamrock", a three-leaf clover. (7) ... lots of alcohol has, in many places, become synonymous with St. Patrick's Day.

In Chicago, the river is actually (8) ... green every year for St. Patrick's Day. (9), Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated as a religious holiday up until about 100 years ago, when it became a public holiday.

You don't have to be Irish to celebrate this holiday. In fact, it is (10) ... for non-Irish people to think of themselves as "Irish for a day" on St. Patrick's Day.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 0. | A nation | B <i>national</i> | C local | D summer |
| 1. | A great | B ample | C widely | D easily |
| 2. | A enjoy | B making | C having | D taking |
| 3. | A go | B centred | C focus | D deal |
| 4. | A more biggest | B more big | C biggest | D most big |
| 5. | A raincoat | B clothing | C suit | D jacket |
| 6. | A symbol | B sign | C scene | D signal |
| 7. | A Drinking | B Have | C Avoiding | D Drink |
| 8. | A coloured | B paint | C dried | D colour |
| 9. | A Historically | B Historical | C Presently | D Nowadays |
| 10. | A use | B usual | C unusual | D usually |

PART 2. OPEN CLOZE. Read the text and fill in the blanks with ONE word. The activity begins with an example (0). WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET IN THE TASK BOOKLET.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, lies (0) **on** the east coast of Scotland. With a population (1) ... more than half a million people, it is the second most visited tourist attraction in Great Britain. It's famous (2) ... the arts, especially in the summer when it hosts the renowned three-week Edinburgh International Festival. There are performances all (3) ... the town, not only in its theatres, (4) ... also on its streets. The Fringe festival started in 1947 (5) ... eight theatrical groups broke into the Edinburgh International Festival. What they wanted was to express their belief in freedom of expression in innovative performances. Today there are more (6) ... 40 Fringes in the world.

Princes Street, the main road and a very nice shopping street, clearly divides the city (7) ... the Old and the New Town. The Old Town is absolutely amazing. The city's medieval history can be seen on the Royal Mile, a mile-long street (8) ... links the Castle with Holyrood house, the Queen's official residence in Scotland.

Edinburgh Castle, which stands (9) ... a volcanic rock, dominates the city's skyline. The original fortress was built in the sixth century (10) ... King Edwin.

PART 3. MIXED WORDS. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with the right word from the box below. The words are in the wrong order. There are TWO words that you do not need. The activity begins with an example. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET IN THE TASK BOOKLET.

The Mystery of Stonehenge

I am going to visit one of the most famous prehistoric temples in Europe, Stonehenge. Ted, **(0) whose** father is an archaeologist, has invited me. Dr Millers, Ted's father, wants extra help with the work that is going to be (1) ... in the summer.

Stonehenge, which means 'hanging stones', is said to be an (2) ... temple where the primitive people of the area worshipped the Sun God. It faces the rising sun on a (3) ... day.

The temple is made of huge stones (4) ... in a circle. There are two circles; the outer circle is made of sandstone and the inner circle is made of bluestone. On top of each pillar there is a horizontal (5) ... of stone. In the middle of this circle there was a place for the worshipping to take place.

I have often (6) ... how those giant stones were transported to that site as (7) ... of them are from there. They have come from an area many miles (8)... . Many theories have been put forward explaining how the temple came to be there. One theory is that creatures from outer (9) ... visited the area and built the temple. They say that because the stones are so big they could not have been (10) ... to the site of the temple in the ordinary way. Who knows?

whose	wondered	none
done	block	space
away	brought	midsummer's
all	trunk	open-air
laid out		

PART 4. VERB FORMS. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with the right tense and form of the verbs in brackets. The activity begins with an example (0). WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET IN THE TASK BOOKLET.

At the Dentist's

I was on time for my dentist's appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I **(0) ...sat...** (SIT) in the waiting room and started to read some of the old magazines lying there. While I (1) ... (WONDER) whether to leave and come back another day, I (2) ... (NOTICE) a magazine article about teeth. It (3) ... (BEGIN): 'How long is it since you last (4) ... (GO) to the dentist?. (5) ... (YOU GO) regularly every six months?'. Next to the article was a cartoon of a man in a dentist's chair. The dentist was holding a dental drill ready for use. The dentist said: 'I'm afraid this (6) ... (HURT).' I suddenly realised that my tooth had stopped aching. But just as I (7) ... (OPEN) the door to leave, the dentist's door opened. 'Next please,' he called. "Actually I am not here to see you, I (8) ... (WAIT) for my friend," I (9) ... (SHOUT), leaving as rapidly as I could.

Once outside the dentist I felt a terrible pain in my jaw. If I didn't want to live with this pain, I (10) ... (HAVE) to make another appointment.

2. NIVELL INTERMEDI 2. COMPREENSIÓ LECTORA (READING COMPREHENSION)

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE. You are going to read a text about reality TV programmes. Choose the best option (a, b, c or d) to answer the questions. The activity starts with an example (0). WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET IN THE TASKS BOOKLET.

Reality TV

There's a new kind of programme on television, and it's hardly like television at all! It's called reality TV and, as the name suggests, it is supposed to show us something very real. The participants aren't actors at all, but ordinary people in their daily lives. We, the viewers, might see them eating, sleeping, arguing or having a good time. We can hear all their conversations and watch their every move. Reality shows, therefore, are not regular television programmes at all. Instead they give us a close-up look into other people's lives.

Why have reality shows become so popular? What makes us want to watch reality shows on TV? To begin with, we feel that we get to know the participants. We know their names from the beginning and gradually we learn more about them. We might even come to like some of them. Others, we might not like at all! Reality shows take us inside the lives of other people. Mostly, people wonder what it's like to be someone else. Experiencing other people's lives can be a great escape from our own.

Some people say this has a very healthy effect on society and it's a harmless and entertaining way of passing the time. Other people, however, are not in favour of reality TV. Critics say that it is not really entertainment at all. What could be entertaining about two people doing their laundry or preparing the evening meal? Who wants to watch that? Who wants to hear all of their secrets and gossip? Some social scientists even say that reality TV could have damaging effects on society.

What kinds of people take part in reality programmes? Well, since the participants may win a prize, they might be doing it for the money. There could be other reasons as well. For example, the participants on these shows become well known to the viewers. They may even become famous and find more work in TV after the reality show ends. Not only that, but some people may really like the attention of millions of eyes on them every day and night. Clearly, reality TV is not for shy people!

New reality shows appear all the time. They can take place on a farm, in an apartment or even on an island. Each time a new show begins, it seems to be even more daring than the previous one. What do you think the future holds for reality TV? Could the next show take place in your city, neighbourhood or school? Eventually, the day may come when we can all be part of reality TV!

Source: Adapted from article: "Reality Shows" by Chris Dufford.

PART 2. MULTIPLE MATCHING. You have some texts to read which are about people explaining how they feel about their jobs. Match questions 1-8, which you will find in your TASKS BOOKLET, with paragraphs A-E. Some of the questions match TWO paragraphs. The activity begins with an example (0). WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET OF THE TASKS BOOKLET.

Jobs

A. "Being a veterinary nurse can be very difficult at times. Not all of our patients are very happy to see us! But it is very rewarding when we see animals which are very sick and are able to soon have them feeling much better," says Colleen Jackson. "I have been a veterinary nurse for seven years now. I started training as a veterinary surgeon when I first left school, but I realised that I didn't have the money or the patience to spend six years at university so I gave up my university studies in my second year and did a vocational training course as a veterinary nurse. I am now working in a practice that sees a lot of horses so I'm able to assist in the really big operations, too. I feel it's a privilege to work with the vets who are really dedicated to their work. I can't imagine ever doing another job".

B. Sam Jones has been manager of a travel agency for 15 years. She started working as a Saturday girl in the shop when she was still at school and when she completed a diploma in Leisure and Hospitality, she started full-time and hasn't felt the slightest temptation to change her job since then. "Nowadays it's very difficult to run a successful travel agency," explains Sam. "Now that most people buy their tickets and holidays on the Internet, we have had to adapt to the times or sink. We have specialised in made-to-measure holidays at a very reasonable price, and we do all the work so that our clients can go off on their trip without having to do a lot of searching on the Internet."

C. People often think that being a chef is a very difficult profession with very anti-social hours but Joe Sinclair says that he loves his job and wouldn't dream of doing anything else. "Even when I had my first job as a *sous* chef and I had to do all the really difficult jobs like cleaning and filleting the fish, I loved every minute of it. I've always been lucky enough to work in really good restaurants, and although the head chefs were often really hard on me, I'm really glad now that they were so demanding, as I now have very high expectations of my own staff". Joe now works as head chef in the 2 Michelin star restaurant "The Golden Fleece" in the Lincolnshire village of Stratton.

D. Sally Hansen is a riding instructor for disabled children. She began her work with these children when she was a university student in a voluntary capacity. After being a special needs teacher for several years in the city of Birmingham, she gave up her job to start a family and she and her husband moved to the island of Anglesey, where a friend had a riding school. Sally explains: "I kept in touch with my old school in Birmingham and they suggested that we try to set up country riding holidays for the kids. I wasn't totally convinced that it was going to work at first, everything seemed too complicated. But, I let them talk me round and we started in 2004 and the whole thing really took off. It's amazing to see how the kids respond to the horses and how relaxed and happy they are. For me it's been a wonderful way to keep in touch with my career and make such a wonderful contribution to these kids' lives."

E. When interviewed for "Young coppers on the street", police officer Gary Barlow wasn't showing a lot of promise. "He's too young and over sensitive," said Gary's boss when filming began. Gary obviously wasn't fulfilling his boss's expectations and this made him very unhappy. In the two years since the programme was screened, Gary has undergone quite a big transformation. "To be honest, I joined the police because I couldn't get another job and it seemed a way of getting some security, but it was all a bit of a shock at first. Policemen see some of the worse things that can happen and to be honest, it changed the way I looked at the world. At the end of my probationary period, I was truly thinking of giving up, but then my daughter Lily was born and I realised that the world was really quite a beautiful place and I came to see that the majority of people are really quite decent. My job is not just about dealing with criminals but also about helping ordinary people. I am now a Schools Liaison Officer and I love what I'm doing, I think I can really make a difference when school kids get into trouble."

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE. You are going to read a text about reality TV programmes. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) to answer the questions. The activity starts with an example (0).

Reality TV

0. What does the writer say about reality TV?

- a. It is like ordinary television.
 - b. ***It is certainly not like TV.***
 - c. It shouldn't be shown on TV.
1. Reality TV programmes ...
- a. show common people.
 - b. show actors in their daily lives.
 - c. are not shown regularly.
2. What does "close-up" mean in this context?
- a. A zoom-in of the camera.
 - b. An intimate view.
 - c. A photo of the face.
3. The writer thinks reality shows have become popular because ...
- a. we learn the names of the participants.
 - b. viewers are curious about other people's lives.
 - c. we like to watch famous people.
4. In the second paragraph, in the sentence: "Others, we might not like at all", what does "Others" refer to?
- a. People on reality shows.
 - b. Reality shows.
 - c. Different kinds of TV programmes.
5. Some people are against reality TV because they say ...
- a. people might learn dangerous secrets.
 - b. it wastes people's minds.
 - c. it is uninteresting.
6. Which of these reasons for going on a reality show does the writer NOT mention?
- a. Making money.
 - b. Working in the media.
 - c. Developing your personality.
7. What does the writer predict about the future of reality TV?
- a. They will make programmes on a farm.
 - b. Reality TV will become less popular.
 - c. Everybody may get the chance to take part.

PART 2. MULTIPLE MATCHING. You have some texts to read which are about people explaining how they feel about their jobs. Match questions 1-8 with paragraphs A-E. Some of the questions match TWO paragraphs. The activity begins with an example (0).

Jobs

Which of the people in the text ...

- 0. ...felt he / she didn't fulfil the necessary requirements to complete his/her degree course.** **A**
1. ...has high hopes for the people working for him/her?
2. ...found it difficult at first to adapt to his/her working environment?
3. ...has combined a business with a previous career?
4. ...had a hard time because their bosses required intensive effort from them to do their jobs at a high standard? /
5. ...interrupted his/her initial training to do something different?
6. ...has had to make significant changes to the way she/he works due to market demands?
7. ...had initial doubts, but then realised that he / she was doing an important job? /
8. ...began working in their preferred jobs while they were still studying? /

3. NIVELL INTERMEDI. COMPREENSIÓ AUDITIVA (LISTENING COMPREHENSION)

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE. You are going to hear an interview with a man who is talking about all the places he has lived in. Choose the option (A, B or C) which best answers each question. You will have TWO minutes to read the questions carefully. You will hear the recording TWICE. The activity starts with the example (0).

LISTEN: 

Travelling the World

0. Jonathan says he is homeless; he means that ...

- a. *he hasn't got a permanent home.*
- b. he lives on the streets.
- c. he cannot afford a house.

1. Which of these is true?

- a. He travels with one suitcase.
- b. He grew up in Toronto.
- c. He feels at home in Toronto.

2. Where does Jonathan spend most of his time?

- a. In Japan.
- b. In Canada.
- c. He cannot say for sure.

3. Jonathan travels to Mexico ...

- a. to visit his family.
- b. to stay away from the Canadian winter.
- c. to spend some time in a little town there.

4. Which of these is true?

- a. He leads a glamorous life.
- b. He travels with the jet set.
- c. His salary allows him to travel around.

5. According to the text, Jonathan

- a. prefers luxury accommodation.
- b. doesn't like simple accommodation.
- c. takes the accommodation he can afford.

6. According to the text, which of these is NOT TRUE?

- a. Everybody thinks that his life is fantastic.
- b. Jonathan thinks this kind of life is not for everyone.
- c. Sometimes Jonathan would like to have more work.

7. Where is he going to be in a few days?

- a. Working in Japan.
- b. Back in Toronto.
- c. He doesn't know.

Source: <http://www.ello.org/english/0851/T894-JN-Globe.htm>

PART 2. SENTENCE SELECTION. You are going to listen to a recording about Japan. Decide which sentences are true (✓) and which are false (X) according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice. You have TWO minutes to read the text. The activity begins with an example (0).

Japan		True ✓	False X
0.	Steve lived in Japan for 7 years many years ago.	✓	
1.	Steve thinks that Japan has basically stayed the same since he last lived there.		
2.	Steve says that the changes in the buildings in Tokyo are noticeable.		
3.	According to Steve, the architecture in Tokyo is striking.		
4.	Very few women wear kimonos in Tokio.		
5.	In Tokyo you can find a lot of parks and green areas.		
6.	Eating in Tokyo is cheaper than eating in London.		

Source: adapted from www.bbc.co.uk

PART 3. SENTENCE COMPLETION. You are going to listen to a monologue about the history of chocolate. Fill in the gaps with one or two words you will hear in the recording. You will hear the recording TWICE. You have TWO minutes to read the questions. The activity begins with an example (0).

LISTEN: 

The History of Chocolate

*It is believed that the Maya people learned to (0) **farm** cacao plants about two thousand years ago.*

The Maya people (1) _____ the cacao trees in their gardens.

The Mayans made a paste with chocolate and added flavourful (2) _____.

It is usual to see images of cacao plants on Maya buildings and (3) _____ / _____.

Cacao was probably used at Maya weddings as a (4) _____ of the union between a husband and a wife.

The Aztecs used cacao seeds to pay taxes or give as holy **(5)** _____ to the gods.

Because cacao was so **(6)** _____ only wealthy people could drink chocolate.

Montezuma was an Aztec **(7)** _____ who was believed to drink **(8)** _____ cups of chocolate every day.

The word "chocolate" in the Aztec language probably means **(9)** _____ water.

Spanish explorers believed that chocolate would become **(10)** _____.

Spain planted cacao in its **(11)** _____ in order to supply the large demand for chocolate.

After the cacao seeds were brought to Spain, the popularity of the drink spread throughout **(12)** _____.

During the Industrial revolution new **(13)** _____ made chocolate less costly.

Source: adapted from Voice of America.

4. NIVELL INTERMEDI. EXPRESSIÓ ESCRITA (WRITTEN COMPOSITION)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: You must write TWO composition exercises. The task in PART 1 is compulsory. In PART 2, choose either task A or B, and clearly indicate which task you have chosen. Please follow all task instructions carefully. If you do not, your final mark may be negatively affected. When writing a LETTER, do not include any postal addresses.

PART 1

Write about the following topic (100 - 125 words)

You want to study English in London. Read the school advertisement and write **an email** to Mr. Dyce at the Watford Language School asking for details.

LANGUAGE COURSES IN LONDON

AT THE WATFORD SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

- Our well-equipped school offers English language courses in the heart of London.
- The school has a friendly atmosphere and organises a full range of sporting and social activities as well as excursions out of London.
- The school is conveniently located near the museums and the river.
- Accommodation can be arranged with carefully selected British families.
- Contact Alex Dyce by email (ad@watfordschool.org.uk) for further details.

When you write to the school make sure you find out:

1. the number of students in each class.
2. what resources the school has.
3. what is included in the price.
4. what services there are in the area.

PART 2

Write **175-200 words** on **ONE** of the following tasks:

A. Write a **short story** for a school magazine beginning with the words: "*I had never felt so nervous in my life...!*"

B. A local newspaper would like to receive articles from students to see how they have reacted to the decision made by their university to get rid of examinations. All degrees will now be based on continuous assessment and project work. How do you feel about this? We want to hear from you. Is it a good or a bad idea?

Write your **article**.

5. NIVELL INTERMEDI. EXPRESSIÓ ORAL (SPEAKING TEST)

Total score: 25
The oral test includes 10 different topics.
An example follows.

Pass mark: 60%

TOPIC 1: HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

Preparation time: 7 minutes



1. Conversation Talk about the following questions with your partner. The pictures are here to help you. You should speak for approximately 3 minutes.

1. What is for you the most enjoyable type of holiday? (camping, trekking, touring and sightseeing, sports activities, etc.)
2. What type of accommodation do you prefer?
3. Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group?
4. What is the best means of transport to get around a city?

2. Partner A Below there are some issues related to the topic. You must talk about at least two of them for approximately 2 minutes. You may be asked further questions about the topic when you have finished.

- Where did you last go on holiday?
- What kind of accommodation did you choose? Why?
- Have you ever got lost while on a trip?
- Are you planning to go anywhere for your next holiday? Explain.



1. Conversation Talk about the following questions with your partner. The pictures are here to help you. You should speak for approximately 3 minutes.

1. What is for you the most enjoyable type of holiday? (camping, trekking, touring and sightseeing, sports activities, etc.)
2. What type of accommodation do you prefer?
3. Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group?
4. What is the best means of transport to get around a city?

2. Partner B Below there are some issues related to the topic. You must talk about at least two of them for approximately 2 minutes. You may be asked further questions about the topic when you have finished.

- What is your dream holiday like?
- Have you ever been alone to a foreign country?
- What countries would you not like to visit? Why?
- Have you ever eaten something unusual while on a trip?

SOLUCIONS A LES MOSTRES DE PROVES DE NIVELL (KEYS)

NIVELL INTERMEDI

1. USE OF ENGLISH

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE

St. Patrick's Day

0	A	B	C	D
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D

PART 2. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Edinburgh

0	<i>on</i>	3	around/ over	6	than	9	upon/on
1	of	4	but	7	into/ between	10	by
2	for	5	when	8	which/that		

PART 3. MIXED WORDS

The Mystery of Stonehenge

0	whose	3	midsummer's	6	wondered	9	space
1	done	4	laid out	7	none	10	brought
2	open-air	5	block	8	away		

PART 4. VERB FORMS

At the Dentist's

0	sat	4	went	8	am waiting
1	was wondering	5	Do you go	9	shouted
2	noticed	6	is going to hurt	10	would have to make
3	began	7	opened/was opening/had opened		

2. READING COMPREHENSION

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

Reality TV

0	B	3	B	6	C
1	A	4	A	7	C
2	B	5	C		

PART 2. MULTIPLE MATCHING

Jobs

0	A	--	3	D	--	6	B	--
1	C	--	4	C	E	7	D	E
2	E	--	5	A	--	8	B	D

3. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Travelling the World

0	A	2	C	4	C	6	D
1	B	3	A	5	C	7	C

PART 2. SENTENCE SELECTION

Japan

0	✓	1	✓	2	X	3	✓
4	X	5	X	6	✓		

PART 3. SENTENCE COMPLETION

The History of Chocolate

0	FARM	7	RULER
1	GREW	8	50
2	SPICES	9	BITTER
3	ART OBJECTS	10	POPULAR
4	SIGN	11	COLONIES
5	OFFERS	12	EUROPE
6	VALUABLE	13	TECHNOLOGIES

3. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE. You are going to hear an interview with a man who is talking about all the places he has lived in. You will have **TWO** minutes to read the questions carefully. Choose the option (a, b or c) which best answers each question. You will hear the recording **TWICE**. The activity starts with the example (0).

Travelling the World

0. Jonathan says he is homeless; he means that ...

- a. he hasn't got a permanent home.**
- b. he lives on the streets.
- c. he cannot afford a house.

1. Which of these is true?

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- b. He grew up in Toronto.**
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- b. In Canada.
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3. Jonathan travels to Mexico ...

- a. to visit his family.**
- b. to stay away from the Canadian winter.
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4. Which of these is true?

- a. He leads a glamorous life.
- b. He travels with the jet set.
- c. His salary allows him to travel around.**

5. According to the text, Jonathan

- a. prefers luxury accommodation.
- b. doesn't like simple accommodation.
- c. takes the accommodation he can afford.**

6. According to the text, which of these is NOT TRUE?

- a. Everybody thinks that his life is fantastic.**
- b. Jonathan thinks this kind of life is not for everyone.
- c. Sometimes Jonathan would like to have more work.

7. Where is he going to be in a few days?

- a. Working in Japan.
- b. Back in Toronto.
- c. He doesn't know.**

PART 2. SENTENCE SELECTION. You are going to listen to a recording about Japan. Decide which sentences are true (✓) and which are false (X) according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice. You have **TWO** minutes to read the text. The activity begins with an example (0).

Japan		True ✓	False X
0.	<i>Steve lived in Japan for 7 years many years ago.</i>	✓	
1.	Steve thinks that Japan has basically stayed the same since he last lived there.	✓	
2.	Steve says that the changes in the buildings in Tokyo are noticeable.		X
3.	According to Steve, the architecture in Tokyo is striking.	✓	
4.	Very few women wear kimonos in Tokio.		X
5.	In Tokyo you can find a lot of parks and green areas.		X
6.	Eating in Tokyo is cheaper than eating in London.	✓	

Source: adapted from www.bbc.co.uk

PART 3. SENTENCE COMPLETION. You are going to listen to a monologue about the history of chocolate. Fill in the gaps with one or two words you will hear in the recording. You will hear the recording **TWICE**. You have **TWO** minutes to read the questions. The activity begins with an example (0).

The History of Chocolate

*It is believed that the Maya people learned to (0) **farm** cacao plants about two thousand years ago.*

The Maya people (1) **grew** the cacao trees in their gardens.

The Mayans made a paste with chocolate and added flavourful (2) **spices**.

It is usual to see images of cacao plants on Maya buildings and (3) **art objects**.

Cacao was probably used at Maya weddings as a (4) **sign** of the union between a husband and a wife.

The Aztecs used cacao seeds to pay taxes or give as holy (5) **offerings** to the gods.

Because cacao was so (6) **valuable**, only wealthy people could drink chocolate.

Montezuma was an Aztec (7) **ruler** who was believed to drink (8) **50** cups of chocolate every day.

The word "chocolate" in the Aztec language probably means (9) **bitter** water.

Spanish explorers believed that chocolate would become (10) **popular**.

Spain planted cacao in its (11) **colonies** in order to supply the large demand for chocolate

After the cacao seeds were brought to Spain, the popularity of the drink spread throughout (12) **Europe**.

During the Industrial revolution new (13) **technologies** made chocolate less costly.

Source: adapted from Voice of America.