

Name	
Vorname	
Bisherige Schule	
Klasse	

	Maximum	Erreichte Punktzahl
Part A (Listening)	<b>20 Pts.</b>	
Part B (Grammar and Vocabulary)	<b>40 Pts.</b>	
Part C (Reading)	<b>20 Pts.</b>	
Part D (Writing)	<b>20 Pts.</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 Pts.</b>	
<b>Note</b>		

**BBZ Herisau und KST Trogen**

**Englischprüfung 2017**  
**BM (BBZ & WMS) FMS**

**Prüfungszeit: 90 Minuten**



## Part A: Listening (20 points)

/20

- => Read the tasks and statements of part A. You have three minutes for that.  
=> Then you will hear the report for the first time.  
=> Then you will have five minutes for your answers.  
=> Then you will hear the report for the second time.  
=> Then you will have time for your answers and you can go on with the exam as you like.

Task: Complete the following sentences with **one word** for each gap OR put a cross (X) in the right place.

### Example:

Which gas in the atmosphere mainly causes global warming? carbon dioxide

1. A wilderness is an area with no people, no \_\_\_\_\_ because of difficult  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 Pts.)
2. How many tourists are expected to visit this place this season? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 Pt.)
3. Is the region around the Arctic (North Pole) ever mentioned in the programme? (1 Pt.)  
☐ Yes. ☐ No.
4. They talk about three minerals in the region around the South Pole. What are they? (3 Pts.)  
\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who is Juliet? She is a \_\_\_\_\_ (1 Pt.)
6. Which animals are mentioned in the programme? \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ (2 Pts.)
7. The BBC reporter's tour guide thinks that... (only ONE answer is correct!) (1 Pt.)  
☐ ... tourism in that region is totally wrong.  
☐ ... tourism is absolutely no problem.  
☐ ... tourism has a positive and a negative side.
8. What are the names of the two men discussing in the programme?  
\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ (2 Pts.)
9. People who defend a cause or an idea are called \_\_\_\_\_ (1 Pt.)
10. Before going on land tourists must... (3 Pts.)  
☐ Yes. ☐ No. ... take their shoes off  
☐ Yes. ☐ No. ... vacuum their clothes  
☐ Yes. ☐ No. ... disinfect their clothes
11. When on land, tourists are allowed to... (2 Pts.)  
☐ Yes. ☐ No. ... go on the toilet  
☐ Yes. ☐ No. ... take pictures
12. How do the two men feel about going to Antarctica? (only ONE answer is correct!) (1 Pt.)  
☐ The two men would both like to go to this region.  
☐ One of the two would like to go, the other one is against it.  
☐ Both are sceptical of going there.

/20

## Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (40 points)

/40

B1: Connect the first part of the sentence to the second and write down the correct letter. Choose the most logical solution. All letters must be used. The first one has been done for you. (5x1=5)

**Example:**

0) B

**0) Travelling in the Eurotunnel is quicker**

A) the trip seems very short.

1) It's a tunnel for passenger trains

**B) because you don't have to wait for the ferry.**

2) Some people are afraid in the tunnel

C) however, you get a funny feeling in your ears.

3) Going through the tunnel is comfortable

D) people don't get seasick.

4) Despite the length of the tunnel

E) because of the dark.

5) Unlike on the ferry

F) as well as freight trains.

1) \_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_

/5

B2: Read this text carefully. Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ✓. Some have one word which should not be there. Then you write that word on the line. (10x½=5)

**Examples:**

*The next time a friend or colleague tells you about their fantastic weekend, wait a one moment before you start feeling some jealous.*

✓ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
one  
some

A survey of 5,000 adults in the UK has shown that one person in the four invents details about their weekend because they want so to impress their friends. When asked "How was your weekend?" they don't say they just watched TV, because it sounds boring. In the fact, 30% of people who answered the survey said that they were spent their weekend sleeping or resting. Some of people don't want to tell the truth as it seems everyone else is having more fun. Social media makes people create an illusion of that who they want to be and how exciting their life is.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

/5

B3: Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. You must use all the words and you cannot add new words. (5x1=5)

**Example:**

*kind what of coffee drink you like to do ?*

*What kind of coffee do you like to drink?*

1. wake helps cup to coffee of a up .  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. drink cups a coffee that experts you three of can say day .  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. cup your you time last drink did coffee of what ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. take sugar many spoonfuls do of you how ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. milk have people rather some cream than would .  
\_\_\_\_\_

/5

B4: Put regular and irregular verbs into correct forms of the present, present perfect, past, and future. One sentence is in the passive. (10x½=5)

**Examples**

*Last year, a tornado tore (tear) the shingles off our house.*

*Water usually boils (boil) at 100° Celsius.*

1. Harry \_\_\_\_\_ (take) Sally to a very romantic French restaurant last weekend.
2. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (just/steal) one of Adele's five Grammys.
3. Last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) home, when suddenly a cat crossed the street.
4. Hopefully, the Swiss singer \_\_\_\_\_ (make) it to the finals of the Eurovision Contest next year.
5. Don't disturb the chickens! They \_\_\_\_\_ (lay) their eggs right now.
6. Hurricane Katrina \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) away many buildings in 2005.
7. In the Midwest of the USA tornados \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) great damage every year.
8. Last year, the Oscar for best actor \_\_\_\_\_ (give) to Leonardo DiCaprio.
9. How many apples \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ eat) so far today?
10. In 2018, a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the football World Cup in Russia.

/5

B5: Ask questions for what is underlined. Watch out for the correct tense! (5x1=5)

**Example**

Charlie Parker made many great recordings.

What did Charlie Parker make?

1. Harry puts only little sugar in his coffee.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The air above the great plains heats up on hot days.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. John invited friends and family to his birthday party.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. George has moved to another town, because he found a new job.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Fred usually has four meals a day.

\_\_\_\_\_

/5

B6: Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word!  
The meaning of the sentence must be the same. (5x1=5)

**Example**

*This is not my mobile phone! => (BELONG)*

*This mobile phone does not belong to me.*

1. I always ate porridge for breakfast when I was a child. => (USED)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Tower Bridge is much shorter than the Golden Gate Bridge. => (LONG)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Perhaps there is not enough water in the dry regions. => (MIGHT)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Only three women are participating in the expedition. => (TAKING)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Desert rhinos are most often alone. => (OWN)

\_\_\_\_\_

/5

B7: Translate into English. (5x1=5)

**Example**

Jeden Samstag geht mein Vater einkaufen.

Every Saturday, my father goes shopping.

1. Ben ist besonders gut im Rennen.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Es gibt viele Brücken in Schottland.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Was für ein köstliches Mittagessen!

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Soll ich Ihre schwere Tasche tragen?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Magst du Lachs auch so sehr wie ich?

\_\_\_\_\_

/5

B8: For each gap, form a word from the word given at the end of the line.  
One word for each gap! (10x½=5)

**Examples**

This weather isn't normal – it's unnatural.

(NATURE)

The player with the most cards is the winner.

(WIN)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of bridges can cause many problems.

(CONSTRUCT)

2. My sister likes her eggs \_\_\_\_\_, but I prefer them boiled.

(FRY)

3. She is sure that she is going to \_\_\_\_\_ in life.

(SUCCESS)

4. An artist needs to have a good \_\_\_\_\_.

(IMAGINE)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of London Bridge is 269 metres.

(LONG)

6. John Logie Baird was the \_\_\_\_\_ of television.

(INVENT)

7. Many people find black pudding \_\_\_\_\_, but I like it!

(DISGUST)

8. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ of mobile phones in the class.

(APPROVE)

9. There is a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of sweets in the Mensa!

(CHOOSE)

10. Emma has a \_\_\_\_\_ for classical music.

(PREFER)

/5

## Part C: Reading (20 points)

/20

### CHOCOLATE

#### A - Introduction

Chocolate is a food made from the seeds of a cacao tree. It is used in many desserts like pudding, cakes, candy, and ice cream. It can be a solid form like a candy bar or it can be in a liquid form like hot chocolate. The taste of chocolate is often described as sweet because chocolate makers usually add a lot of sugar and milk for taste. This means that chocolate can be bad for your teeth and health.

#### B - The cacao plant

Cacao and cocoa are products of the cacao tree. The cacao tree is a small tree and only grows to 4 to 8 meters in height. A tree begins to bear fruit when it is 4 or 5 years old. In one year, when mature, it may have 6,000 flowers, but only about 20 fruit. The tree's fruit has big seeds and an edible outer lining. If the outer lining is taken away and the cacao seeds are chopped up and processed with high heat, cocoa butter is produced. If the seeds are cut into very small pieces and are processed without much heat cacao powder can be gained. Both cacao and cocoa are bitter without added sugar.

#### C - The different types of chocolate

There are three main types of chocolate: dark chocolate, milk chocolate, and white chocolate. Dark or bittersweet chocolate is made from sugar, cocoa butter, and cocoa liquor. Milk chocolate uses all of those ingredients plus milk and vanilla. White chocolate does not contain chocolate liquor, but only cocoa butter, along with sugar, milk and vanilla.

White chocolate tastes much sweeter than the other two types, because it has more of the sweeter ingredients in it. White chocolate does not have any cocoa liquor in it. Milk chocolate is sweet, but not as sweet as white chocolate. Milk chocolate has some cocoa. Dark chocolate is the least sweet and has the strongest chocolate flavour. Dark chocolate has up to 60-85 percent cocoa.

#### D - Making chocolate

Making chocolate is a process that has many steps. First, the cacao beans are collected and put in piles or containers to make them ferment. Fermentation makes the sugar in the beans turn into alcohol. Then the beans are dried and cleaned. Chocolate makers must cook the beans, and then crush them to make the cocoa butter and the chocolate liquor come out of them. Then the chocolate maker mixes different ingredients together to make the different kinds of chocolate.

One of the last things to be done is something called conching. Before chocolate is conched, it feels very rough in the mouth, instead of smooth. Conching means crushing the chocolate very finely and keeping it warm so that it is liquid. Conching for several hours makes good chocolate. The last step in making chocolate is called tempering. The chocolate is heated, and then shaken, and then cooled a few times.

#### E - Safety

Chocolate is safe to eat unless it is eaten in large amounts. Some animals, like dogs, become sick if they eat chocolate. People with diabetes can also get sick from eating chocolate. Dark chocolate contains ingredients that lower blood pressure and fight disease. Small amounts of dark chocolate have been found to lower the risk of heart disease because of polyphenol in chocolate. It is necessary to eat moderate amounts of chocolate. Chocolate is high calories, and eating too many calories leads to weight gain. Being overweight can result in a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes and high blood pressure.

#### F - History of chocolate

The cacao tree was first found to be useful for its seeds about two thousand years ago. Early Central Americans and Mexicans used the seeds from the cacao tree to make a drink that tasted bitter, not sweet. Only the important people could drink it. The people in central America once valued the seeds so much that they were used instead of money. The word for "chocolate" in almost every language comes from its name in the Nahuatl language of Mexico, Xocoatl.

Later on, this drink was made sweeter and made into the treat that is known today as hot chocolate. It was made popular by Spanish explorers who brought it from North America to Spain. When chocolate was sweetened and made into candy, it became a very popular treat for many Europeans. At first, only the rich could afford chocolate. Now, many people enjoy it. Most cocoa today is made in Africa.

C1: The following statements about the text are either 'true' or 'false' or 'can't know' (this means that the text you are reading does not give you this information). Your answer must be based on the text. Put a cross ☐ in the right place: (7x1=7)

### Example

*Chocolate can be used to make candy bars.*

☒ true    ☐ false    ☐ can't know

## Statements

- |  |                               |                                |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The only difference between cacao and cocoa is how small it is cut. | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 2. Cacao and cocoa are not naturally sweet                             | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 3. It is dangerous for cats to eat chocolate.                          | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 4. Eating a little bit of chocolate is healthy.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 5. It was once possible to pay with cocoa.                             | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 6. Spain was the first European country to produce chocolate bars.     | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 7. Most cocoa comes from Mexico.                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know |

17

C2: Find words in the text which mean the same as the following. You must give **only one word** each. The letter in brackets (A) tells you in which paragraph you can find the word. (6x1 =6)

**Example:**

done most of the time (A)

usually

1. cut into small pieces (B)
2. the central parts of a fruit (B)
3. parts of something that you can eat (C)
4. to find things and bring them to a certain place (D)
5. someone who looks for new places (F)
6. to be able to pay for something (F)

/6



C3: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

**Example**

*How tall is a mature cacao tree?*

*It is between four and 8 meters tall.*

1. Why does conching make good chocolate? (1pt.)

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2. What is the main difference between a Mexican and a European hot chocolate? (2pts.)

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3. According to the text, why is it bad to eat a lot of chocolate? (2pts.)

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4. Which type of chocolate is the sweetest and why? (2pts.)

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/7

## /20

**Part A: Listening (20 points)****Transcript of the listening at the end****/20**

- => Read the tasks and statements of part A. You have three minutes for that.  
=> Then you will hear the report for the first time.  
=> Then you will have five minutes for your answers.  
=> Then you will hear the report for the second time.  
=> Then you will have time for your answers and you can go on with the exam as you like.

Task: Complete the following sentences with **one word** for each gap OR put a cross (☒) in the right place.

**Example:**

Which gas in the atmosphere mainly causes global warming? carbon dioxide

1. A wilderness is an area with no people, no **AGRICULTURE** because of difficult **(LIVING) CONDITIONS** (2 Pts.)
2. How many tourists are expected to visit this place this season? **37'000** (1 Pt.)
3. Is the region around the Arctic (North Pole) ever mentioned in the programme? (1 Pt.)  
☐ Yes. ☒ **No.**
4. They talk about three minerals in the region around the South Pole. What are they? (3 Pts.)  
**COAL / GOLD / DIAMONDS**
5. Who is Juliet? She is a **(BBC) REPORTER** (1 Pt.)
6. Which animals are mentioned in the programme? **PENGUINS / SEALS** (2 Pts.)
7. The BBC reporter's tour guide thinks that... (only ONE answer is correct!) (1 Pt.)  
☐ ... tourism in that region is totally wrong.  
☐ ... tourism is absolutely no problem.  
☒ **... tourism has a positive and a negative side.**
8. What are the names of the two men discussing in the programme?  
**ROB / NEIL** (2 Pts.)
9. People who defend a cause or an idea are called **ADVOCATES** (1 Pt.)
10. Before going on land tourists must... (3 Pts.)  
☐ Yes. ☒ **No.** ... take their shoes off  
☒ **Yes.** ☐ No. ... vacuum their clothes  
☐ Yes. ☒ **No.** ... disinfect their clothes
11. When on land, tourists are allowed to... (2 Pts.)  
☐ Yes. ☒ **No.** ... go on the toilet  
☒ **Yes.** ☐ No. ... take pictures
12. How do the two men feel about going to Antarctica? (only ONE answer is correct!) (1 Pt.)  
☒ **The two men would both like to go to this region.**  
☐ One of the two would like to go, the other one is against it.  
☐ Both are sceptical of going there.

**/20**

## Part B: Grammar and Vocabulary (40 points)

/40

B1: Connect the first part of the sentence to the second and write down the correct letter. Choose the most logical solution. All letters must be used. The first one has been done for you. (5x1=5)

**Example:**

0) B

0) Travelling in the Eurotunnel is quicker

A) the trip seems very short.

1) It's a tunnel for passenger trains

**B) because you don't have to wait for the ferry.**

2) Some people are afraid in the tunnel

C) however, you get a funny feeling in your ears.

3) Going through the tunnel is comfortable

D) people don't get seasick.

4) Despite the length of the tunnel

E) because of the dark.

5) Unlike on the ferry

F) as well as freight trains.

1) F

2) E

3) C

4) A

5) D

/5

B2: Read this text carefully. Some of the lines are correct. Then you tick them like this: ✓. Some have one word which should not be there. Then you write that word on the line. (10x½=5)

**Examples:**

*The next time a friend or colleague tells you about their fantastic weekend, wait a one moment before you start feeling some jealous.*

✓  
one  
some

A survey of 5,000 adults in the UK has shown that one person in the four invents details about their weekend because they want so to impress their friends. When asked "How was your weekend?" they don't say they just watched TV, because it sounds boring. In the fact, 30% of people who answered the survey said that they were spent their weekend sleeping or resting. Some of people don't want to tell the truth as it seems everyone else is having more fun. Social media makes people create an illusion of that who they want to be and how exciting their life is.

✓  
the  
so  
✓  
the  
were  
of  
✓  
that  
✓

/5

B3: Make sentences from these words. You cannot change the words. You must use all the words and you cannot add new words. (5x1=5)

**Example:**

*kind what of coffee drink you like to do ?*

What kind of coffee do you like to drink?

1. wake helps cup to coffee of a up .

A cup of coffee helps to wake you up

2. drink cups a coffee experts you three of can say day .

Experts say that you can drink three cups of coffee a day.

3. cup your you time last drink did coffee of what ?

What time did you drink your last cup of coffee?

4. take sugar many spoonfuls do of you how ?

How many spoonfuls of sugar do you take?

5. milk have people rather some cream than would .

Some people would rather have cream than milk (milk than cream).

/5

B4: Put regular and irregular verbs into correct forms of the present, present perfect, past, and future. One sentence is in the passive. (10x½=5)

**Examples**

*Last year, a tornado tore (tear) the shingles off our house.*

*Water usually boils (boil) at 100° Celsius.*

1. Harry took (take) Sally to a very romantic French restaurant last weekend.

2. Somebody has just stolen (just/steal) one of Adele's five Grammys.

3. Last night, I was driving (drive) home, when suddenly a cat crossed the street.

4. Hopefully, the Swiss singer will make / is going to make (make) it to the finals of the Eurovision Contest next year.

5. Don't disturb the chickens! They are laying (lay) their eggs right now.

6. Hurricane Katrina blew (blow) away many buildings in 2005.

7. In the Midwest of the USA tornados (can) cause (cause) great damage every year.

8. Last year, the Oscar for best actor was given (give) to Leonardo DiCaprio.

9. How many apples have you eaten (you/ eat) so far today?

10. In 2018, a lot of people will watch / are going to watch (watch) the football World Cup in Russia.

/5

B5: Ask questions for what is underlined. Watch out for the correct tense! (5x1=5)

**Example**

Charlie Parker made many great recordings.  
What did Charlie Parker make?

1. Harry puts only little sugar in his coffee.

How much sugar does Harry put in his coffee?

2. The air above the great plains heats up on hot days.

When / On what days / On which days / does the air above the great plains heat up?

3. John invited friends and family to his birthday party.

Who did John invite to his birthday party?

4. George has moved to another town, because he found a new job.

Why has George moved to another town?

5. Fred usually has four meals a day.

How many meals does Fred usually have a day?

How many meals a day does Fred usually have?

/5

B6: Transform the following sentences and use the given word. Do not change this word!  
The meaning of the sentence must be the same. (5x1=5)

**Example**

*This is not my mobile phone! => (BELONG)*  
*This mobile phone does not belong to me.*

1. I always ate porridge for breakfast when I was a child. => (USED)

I (always) used to eat porridge for breakfast when I was a child. / When I was....

2. Tower Bridge is much shorter than the Golden Gate Bridge. => (LONG)

Tower Bridge is not as long as the Golden Gate Bridge.

3. Perhaps there is not enough water in the dry regions. => (MIGHT)

There might not be enough water in the dry regions.

4. Only three women are participating in the expedition. => (TAKING)

Only three women are taking part in the expedition.

5. Desert rhinos are most often alone. => (OWN)

Desert rhinos / are most often / like to be / on their own.

/5

B7: Translate into English. (5x1=5)

**Example**

Jeden Samstag geht mein Vater einkaufen.  
Every Saturday, my father goes shopping.

1. Ben ist besonders gut im Rennen.

Ben is especially good at running.

2. Es gibt viele Brücken in Schottland.

There are / a lot of / many / bridges in Scotland.

3. Was für ein köstliches Mittagessen!

What a delicious lunch / dinner!

4. Soll ich Ihre schwere Tasche tragen?

Shall I carry your heavy bag?

5. Magst du Lachs auch so sehr wie ich?

Do you like salmon as much as / me / I do?

/5

B8: For each gap, form a word from the word given at the end of the line.  
One word for each gap! (10x½=5)

**Examples**

This weather isn't normal – it's unnatural.

(NATURE)

The player with the most cards is the winner.

(WIN)

1. The construction of bridges can cause many problems.

(CONSTRUCT)

2. My sister likes her eggs fried, but I prefer them boiled.

(FRY)

3. She is sure that she is going to succeed in life.

(SUCCESS)

4. An artist needs to have a good imagination.

(IMAGINE)

5. The length of London Bridge is 269 metres.

(LONG)

6. John Logie Baird was the inventor of television.

(INVENT)

7. Many people find black pudding disgusting, but I like it!

(DISGUST)

8. The teacher (dis)approves/ed of mobile phones in the class.

(APPROVE)

9. There is a wide choice of sweets in the Mensa!

(CHOOSE)

10. Emma has a preference for classical music.

(PREFER)

/5



## Part C: Reading (20 points)

/20

### CHOCOLATE

#### A - Introduction

Chocolate is a food made from the seeds of a cacao tree. It is used in many desserts like pudding, cakes, candy, and ice cream. It can be a solid form like a candy bar or it can be in a liquid form like hot chocolate. The taste of chocolate is often described as sweet because chocolate makers usually add a lot of sugar and milk for taste. This means that chocolate can be bad for your teeth and health.

#### B - The cacao plant

Cacao and cocoa are products of the cacao tree. The cacao tree is a small tree and only grows to 4 to 8 meters in height. A tree begins to bear fruit when it is 4 or 5 years old. In one year, when mature, it may have 6,000 flowers, but only about 20 fruit. The tree's fruit has big seeds and an edible outer lining. If the outer lining is taken away and the cacao seeds are chopped up and processed with high heat, cocoa butter is produced. If the seeds are cut into very small pieces and are processed without much heat cacao powder can be gained. Both cacao and cocoa are bitter without added sugar.

#### C - The different types of chocolate

There are three main types of chocolate: dark chocolate, milk chocolate, and white chocolate. Dark or bittersweet chocolate is made from sugar, cocoa butter, and cocoa liquor. Milk chocolate uses all of those ingredients plus milk and vanilla. White chocolate does not contain chocolate liquor, but only cocoa butter, along with sugar, milk and vanilla.

White chocolate tastes much sweeter than the other two types, because it has more of the sweeter ingredients in it. White chocolate does not have any cocoa liquor in it. Milk chocolate is sweet, but not as sweet as white chocolate. Milk chocolate has some cocoa. Dark chocolate is the least sweet and has the strongest chocolate flavour. Dark chocolate has up to 60-85 percent cocoa.

#### D - Making chocolate

Making chocolate is a process that has many steps. First, the cacao beans are collected and put in piles or containers to make them ferment. Fermentation makes the sugar in the beans turn into alcohol. Then the beans are dried and cleaned. Chocolate makers must cook the beans, and then crush them to make the cocoa butter and the chocolate liquor come out of them. Then the chocolate maker mixes different ingredients together to make the different kinds of chocolate.

One of the last things to be done is something called conching. Before chocolate is conched, it feels very rough in the mouth, instead of smooth. Conching means crushing the chocolate very finely and keeping it warm so that it is liquid. Conching for several hours makes good chocolate. The last step in making chocolate is called tempering. The chocolate is heated, and then shaken, and then cooled a few times.

#### E - Safety

Chocolate is safe to eat unless it is eaten in large amounts. Some animals, like dogs, become sick if they eat chocolate. People with diabetes can also get sick from eating chocolate. Dark chocolate contains ingredients that lower blood pressure and fight disease. Small amounts of dark chocolate have been found to lower the risk of heart disease because of polyphenol in chocolate. It is necessary to eat moderate amounts of chocolate. Chocolate is high calories, and eating too many calories leads to weight gain. Being overweight can result in a number of health problems, including heart disease, diabetes and high blood pressure.

#### F - History of chocolate

The cacao tree was first found to be useful for its seeds about two thousand years ago. Early Central Americans and Mexicans used the seeds from the cacao tree to make a drink that tasted bitter, not sweet. Only the important people could drink it. The people in central America once valued the seeds so much that they were used instead of money. The word for "chocolate" in almost every language comes from its name in the Nahuatl language of Mexico, Xocoatl.

Later on, this drink was made sweeter and made into the treat that is known today as hot chocolate. It was made popular by Spanish explorers who brought it from North America to Spain. When chocolate was sweetened and made into candy, it became a very popular treat for many Europeans. At first, only the rich could afford chocolate. Now, many people enjoy it. Most cocoa today is made in Africa.



C1: The following statements about the text are either 'true' or 'false' or 'can't know' (this means that the text you are reading does not give you this information). Your answer must be based on the text. Put a cross ☒ in the right place: (7x1=7)

**Example**

*Chocolate can be used to make candy bars.*

☒ true   ☐ false   ☐ can't know

**Statements**

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| 1. The only difference between cacao and cocoa is how small it is cut. | <input type="checkbox"/> true            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know            |
| 2. Cacao and cocoa are not naturally sweet                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false            | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know            |
| 3. It is dangerous for cats to eat chocolate.                          | <input type="checkbox"/> true            | <input type="checkbox"/> false            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 4. Eating a little bit of chocolate is healthy.                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false            | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know            |
| 5. It was once possible to pay with cocoa.                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true | <input type="checkbox"/> false            | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know            |
| 6. Spain was the first European country to produce chocolate bars.     | <input type="checkbox"/> true            | <input type="checkbox"/> false            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can't know |
| 7. Most cocoa comes from Mexico.                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> true            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> false | <input type="checkbox"/> can't know            |

/7

C2: Find words in the text which mean the same as the following. You must give **only one word** each. The letter in brackets (A) tells you in which paragraph you can find the word. (6x1 =6)

**Example:**

*done most of the time (A)*

usually

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. cut into small pieces (B)                            | <b>chop(ped)</b>   |
| 2. the central parts of a fruit (B)                     | <b>seeds</b>       |
| 3. parts of something that you can eat (C)              | <b>ingredients</b> |
| 4. to find things and bring them to a certain place (D) | <b>collect(ed)</b> |
| 5. someone who looks for new places (F)                 | <b>explorer</b>    |
| 6. to be able to pay for something (F)                  | <b>afford</b>      |

/6

C3: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

**Example**

*How tall is a mature cacao tree?*

*It is between four and 8 meters tall.*

1. Why does conching make good chocolate? (1pt.)

**It makes the chocolate smooth.**

2. What is the main difference between a Mexican and a European hot chocolate? (2pts.)

**Mexican hot chocolate is usually bitter.**

**European hot chocolate is usually very sweet.**

3. According to the text, why is it bad to eat a lot of chocolate? (2pts.)

**The sugar and milk is not good for your teeth.**

**It leads to weight gain, which can cause diseases.**

4. Which type of chocolate is the sweetest and why? (2pts.)

**(It is) White chocolate, because it has the most sugar.**

/7

## /20

- ▶▶ what your town looks like and why you like living there
- ▶▶ how the town has changed in the last years
- ▶▶ why you will live there in the future or why not.

Text: \_\_\_\_\_

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Vocabulary, Style: \_\_\_\_ /6

## Part A: Listening (20 points)

### Part 1: Listening Comprehension (20 pts)

Transcript:

And in this programme we're talking about tourism, but in a very special place: Antarctica. It is considered the last great wilderness on Earth. Wilderness means an area with no people and no agriculture because of the difficult living conditions.

**Neil** Yes, in Antarctica there are only research stations with scientists and a few tourists.

**Rob** Not so few – about 37,000 tourists are expected there this season. Many don't go ashore but there's no denying that it disturbs the environment.

**Neil** That many?

**Rob** Yes. We're asking if it is fair for tourists to set foot – it means to go to – such a sensitive environment. We'll also use some vocabulary related to Antarctica. By the way, Neil, do you know a lot about the South Pole?

**Neil** I've been reading that the ice caps – these are the thick layers of ice permanently covering a vast area of land in the Arctic and Antarctic – are melting due to global warming...

**Rob** Yes, and global warming is the increase in world temperatures due to the presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

**Neil** This gas and some others have been stopping heat from the Earth escaping into space. You know what, Rob? I would like to visit Antarctica before it melts too much. I want to see the penguins. They are very amusing animals!

**Rob** They are, yes. But penguins aside, what large resource can be found in Antarctica? That's my question for you today. Is Antarctica:

- a) the world's largest coal field
- b) the world's largest gold source
- c) the world's largest diamond source

**Neil** I'm gonna have a guess – because I don't know – that it's coal (a).

**Rob** Coal. Right. Okay. Well, as usual, we'll give you the right answer at the end of the programme. Well, I love travelling but I wonder how that very sensitive environment in Antarctica is going to be preserved. That's why BBC reporter Juliet Rix's visit to Antarctica caught my attention.

**Neil** I bet she is asking the same question as you, Rob.

**Rob** Yes she is. Listen to what she has to say about the need to have some level of tourism in the Antarctic. What word does she use to describe people who defend a cause – in this case – the preservation of the region?

**Juliet Rix** I'm all too aware that this is not my habitat. Like a scuba diver under the sea, I'm an alien visitor in the penguins' world. Which makes me wonder: should I be here at all? Am I just by setting foot on this extraordinary continent polluting the last great wilderness on Earth? All visitors leave a footprint, admits my tour leader. And we all tend to go to the same places, the accessible coastline, which is also where the penguins and seals go to breed. Nonetheless, he argues, carefully controlled tourism is not just okay but useful. Without a native population of its own, Antarctica needs advocates. And tourism creates a global constituency of people ready to support and indeed fund its preservation. Not everyone is convinced that the benefits outweigh the risks, but most are pragmatic.

**Neil** The reporter uses the word advocates – that's what we call people who defend a cause or an idea.

**Rob** Juliet Rix's tour guide told her it's good that some people go to Antarctica and then, when they go back to their countries, they defend conservation and give money to organisations which work for the preservation of the environment.

**Neil** Some people might not agree because if there are some companies making profit, it might be difficult to prevent an increase in tourism to Antarctica. And what control do they have over the tourists?

**Rob** Juliet Rix tells us about the instructions given to her group when they approached Antarctica. She says that tourists must clean their clothes with a vacuum cleaner before they leave the ship to go on land. But why?

**Juliet Rix** We're given a mandatory briefing before gathering for a "vacuum party". We bio-secure ourselves hoovering our clothes and kit and disinfecting our boots to ensure we introduce no alien species to Antarctica. There's no eating or smoking on land, and we're instructed to take nothing away, except photographs, and leave nothing behind. Not even a bit of yellow snow. So, don't drink too much at breakfast.

**Neil** The BBC reporter tells us that the group of tourists has to disinfect their boots. Disinfect means to clean something using chemicals or, in this case, vacuum to kill or remove bacteria. This is to avoid the risk of contaminating the region.

**Rob** And to go to the toilet before leaving the ship. The ice is not your toilet!

**Neil** No, it isn't. The penguins have exclusive rights on that! But what do you think about visiting Antarctica, Rob? Are you keen on paying the penguins a visit?

**Rob** Absolutely, I would love to go there. What about you, Neil?

**Neil** Yeah. I'd like to go because as I said, it's all about the penguins.

**Rob** Well, let's stop dreaming about exotic trips and go back to the question I asked you earlier in the programme: What large resource can be found in Antarctica? Is it the world's largest coal field; the world's largest gold source or the world's largest diamond source?

**Neil** And I said coal.

**Rob** And you are indeed correct. Well done!

<http://linkengpark.com/6-minute-english-tourists-go-antarctica/>