NAME **CLASS**



Reading Exam

ENGLISH FILE

EOI Exam Power Pack (Intermediate cycle)

PART 3

Read the text about the history of chocolate. For gaps 1–15 choose the correct answer a, b, or c. Gap 0 is the example.

GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANSWER	c							
						Т	OTAL	
							!	
GAP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GAP ANSWER	0 c	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7

0 a by8 a invented b in b born c given c at 1 a tell 9 a developed b inform b worked c did c show 2 a believed 10 a off b considered b on c regarded c away 3 a like 11 a modern b as b latest c by c newer 4 a any 12 a clients b lots b customers c some c consumers 5 a attached 13 a with b added b for c joined c on 6 a additions 14 a must b extensions b would c expansions c may 7 a about 15 a becomes b among b has become c in c becoming

EOI Topic: Education, history, and politics See: English File third edition Intermediate Files 7A, 10A

Total 25



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PART 3

Chocolate in History
Traces of chocolate found 0 _ <u>b</u> an ancient Mayan pot 1 that people were drinking it 2,600 years ago. In South America chocolate was consumed in a bitter and spicy drink called 'xocoatl', often flavoured with vanilla or chilli pepper. People 2 that the drink could help fight fatigue. Chocolate was also an important luxury product, and cocoa beans were often used 3 currency.
Christopher Columbus brought 4 cocoa beans to show Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, but it was Hernán Cortés who introduced it to the European public. Chocolate was still served as a drink, but the Europeans 5 sugar and milk, and removed the chilli pepper. These 6 to the taste meant that by the 17th century it was popular 7 European nobility.
At the end of the 18th century, the first form of solid chocolate was 8 in Italy. In 1828, Dutchman Coenraad van Houten also 9 a process of treating chocolate to take 10 the bitter taste. This made it possible to create the 11 chocolate bar.
According to a recent survey, the British are Europe's biggest 12 of chocolate, eating an average of ten kilos per year: nearly five times as much as the Italians. In 2005 they spent £4.3 billion 13 605 thousand tonnes of chocolate, almost a quarter of the continent's supply. Chocolate 14 not be a luxury item anymore, but its production 15 big business.