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**(Listening)**

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**(Reading)**

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**(Use of English)**

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## SECTION 1 -11

## LISTENING

*For Questions 1 –11, decide which answer A, B, C or D fits best.  
You will hear the recording twice.*



- 1** What is the main idea of the talk?
- A** All of the Mother Goose stories were probably written by Charlemagne's mother.  
**B** Though there may have been a real Mother Goose, the Mother Goose stories were not all written by her.  
**C** Two different versions of the Mother Goose stories have been published by different authors.  
**D** Three characters in Mother Goose stories are based on historical figures.
- 2** Why does the teacher say that she is sure the students all think they know about Mother Goose, but she'll find it out.
- A** To show that there is more to the topic than the students might think.  
**B** To indicate that she thinks the students do not know anything about the topic.  
**C** To clarify that they have already discussed this topic before.  
**D** To encourage the students to say what they know about the topic.
- 3** How does the teacher seem to feel about the Mother Goose stories?
- A** The only important stories in children's literature come from Mother Goose.  
**B** It is important to create a complete overview of children's literature.  
**C** The Mother Goose stories are an important part of children's literature.  
**D** The Mother Goose stories are too complex for children to understand.

4 When was the earliest Mother Goose book compiled by Charles Perrault?

- A In 200 A.D.
- B In the early 1500s.
- C In 1697.
- D In 1760.

5 The Mother Goose stories did not include

- A "Sleeping Beauty".
- B Hans Christian Andersen's collection of fairy tales.
- C "Old King Cole".
- D about fifteen Shakespearean songs.

6 / 7 What TWO statements are true about the authorship of the Mother Goose books? (*Choose TWO ANSWERS*)

- A The Mother Goose rhymes probably had different authors.
- B Perrault and Newbery contributed significantly to the writing of Mother Goose stories.
- C Charlemagne's mother wrote most of the Mother Goose rhymes.
- D Different Mother Goose stories were probably written at different times.

8 Who is the real Mother Goose believed to be?

- A Charlemagne's pet.
- B Bertha's goose.
- C The mother of Charlemagne.
- D A goose with multiple owners.

9 / 10 What does the teacher say is known about King Cole? (*Choose TWO ANSWERS*)

- A He was a famous musician.
- B He was a king of Britain.
- C He lived more than 1,800 years ago.
- D He was only a fictional character.

11 What does the teacher say about Jack Horner?

- A He became King of England.
- B He ate 12 pies.
- C He became owner of an estate illegally.
- D He stole some plums.

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Letters</i>											

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

Read the passage *Chocolate*. For Questions 1–13, decide which answer (*A, B, C or D*) fits best. Write the appropriate letters *A-D* in boxes *1-13* on your answer sheet.

### Chocolate

The chocolate of today has undergone numerous changes from its beginnings as an ingredient in a spicy and bitter drink. Numerous cultures have made contributions to create the product that we know today.

➔ Cocoa trees are indigenous to South America's river valleys. By the seventh century, the Mayans had brought the trees north into Mexico, and numerous other cultures, including the Aztecs and the Toltecs, seem to have been involved in the production of cocoa trees. In fact, the words "chocolate" and "cocoa" both came from the Aztec language. When Spanish explorers arrived in Central America in the fifteenth century, they noted that cocoa beans were valued as a currency for trading and were also used to prepare a special drink, *cacahuatl*, which was made from roasted cocoa beans with red pepper, vanilla, and water. The explorers at first were not very impressed with the *cacahuatl* because it was so bitter.

The Spanish explorers eventually developed a drink that was more appealing to their tastes. They created a paste by heating a mixture of ground sugar, cinnamon, cloves, anise, almonds, hazelnuts, vanilla, dried cocoa beans, and orange-flavored water; they then smoothed the paste onto flat plantain leaves and let it harden into slabs. Using pieces of the hardened paste, they prepared a drink, which they called *chocolatl*, by dissolving pieces of the hardened paste into hot water or broth.

□ The explorers returned to Spain with their discovery, and chocolate soon became an exotic treat. From Spain, the use of chocolate spread to England, where a chocolate drink was served in chocolate houses, which were fashionable versions of the coffeehouses that had sprung up in London in the 1600s. By the mid-seventeenth century, chocolate was being dissolved in milk rather than water, the precursor of milk chocolate.

●➔ In the nineteenth century, a number of inventions led to refinements in chocolate. In

1828, Dutch chocolate maker Conrad van Houten invented a press that would squeeze much of the cocoa butter out of cocoa beans. With van Houten's press, it was possible to separate cocoa beans into cocoa powder and cocoa butter, which enabled the production of more refined products. It was possible to create a much smoother and tastier drink by blending cocoa powder without the cocoa butter into hot liquids, and the cocoa butter blended more easily with sugar to create a smoother paste for the production of chocolate candies. Then, in the 1870s, Swiss candy makers improved chocolate production by adding the dried milk recently created by the Nestle Company to chocolate to make solid milk chocolate.

By the end of the nineteenth century, chocolate was quite a popular treat, yet it was rather expensive and was not widely enjoyed because of its prohibitive price. American candy maker Milton Hershey set out to make chocolates more affordable and available. Hershey was operating the successful Lancaster Caramel Company, a company that he had founded in 1886. He was using fresh milk in the production of his caramels, and he soon began experimenting with a combination of fresh milk and chocolate. He created the Hershey Chocolate Company in 1894 to make chocolate coatings for his caramels. He also decided to use mass production techniques to create large quantities of individually wrapped and affordable chocolates for the public. The company began selling the "Hershey Bar" in 1900 for only a nickel apiece, and in that year Hershey also decided to sell his caramel factory to concentrate entirely on chocolates. He began building a new factory in Derry Church, Pennsylvania; the company began operating there in 1905, and by 1906 the community had been renamed Hershey. Hershey's product, a single serving of reasonably priced chocolate, was to become a huge success.

1. It is indicated in **paragraph 2** that cocoa trees are native to

- A. South America
- B. Mexico
- C. Spain
- D. Central America

*Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow (→)*

2. It is mentioned in **paragraph 2** that all of the following were involved in the cultivation of cocoa trees by the seventh century EXCEPT

- A. the Mayans
- B. the Aztecs
- C. the Toltecs
- D. the Spanish

*Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow (→)*

3. It is NOT stated in **paragraph 2** that *cacahuatl* was

- A. used as a currency
- B. a special drink
- C. rather spicy
- D. rather bitter

*Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow (→)*

4. What is NOT listed in **paragraph 3** as an ingredient in the paste developed by the Spanish?

- A. A sweetener
- B. Spices
- C. Nuts
- D. Orange peel

*Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow ( )*

5. It is indicated in **paragraph 3** that *chocolatl*

- A. contained plantain leaves
- B. was a slab of hardened paste
- C. was cut into pieces
- D. was a hot beverage

*Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow ( )*

6. It is stated in **paragraph 4** that

- A. chocolate appeared in England before it appeared in Spain
- B. chocolate candies were quite popular in London in the 1600s
- C. coffeehouses were popular in London before chocolate houses were
- D. by the sixteenth century it was popular to dissolve chocolate in milk

*Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow ( □ )*

7. According to **paragraph 5**, it is NOT true that van Houten's invention was used to

- A. press cocoa beans
- B. mix cocoa butter and cocoa beans
- C. separate cocoa powder from cocoa beans
- D. remove cocoa butter from cocoa beans

*Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow ( ●→ )*

8. Which of the following is true, according to **paragraph 5**?

A. It was easier to blend cocoa powder with sugar than it was to blend cocoa butter with sugar.

B. Better candies could be prepared using cocoa powder rather than cocoa butter.

C. Adding cocoa butter to drinks made the drinks smoother and tastier.

D. Better drinks could be prepared using cocoa powder rather than cocoa butter.

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow ( ●→ )

9. What 1870s innovation by Swiss candy makers is discussed in **paragraph 5**?

A. The creation of solid chocolate

B. The addition of dried milk to chocolate

C. The use of paste in the production of chocolate

D. The addition of whole milk to chocolate

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow ( ●→ )

10. According to **paragraph 6**, what factor limited the widespread enjoyment of chocolate in the period before the end of the nineteenth century?

A. Its bitter taste

B. Its use of dried milk

C. Its high price

D. Its use of cocoa butter

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow(      )

11. According to **paragraph 6**, Hershey's caramel company

A. was not located in Hershey

B. created caramels using dried milk

C. produced caramel-covered chocolates

D. eventually went bankrupt

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow(      )

12. It is NOT mentioned in **paragraph 6** that Hershey wanted to

A. mass-produce chocolate

B. sell chocolate in individual servings

C. create an exclusive brand of chocolate

D. make his chocolate available at a low price

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow(      )

13. Which of the following is true, according to **paragraph 6**?

A. Hershey built his new chocolate factory in Lancaster.

B. The original "Hershey Bar" was first produced in Hershey, Pennsylvania.

C. The name of the town where the new factory was located changed its name.

D. The new factory in Hershey produced caramels as well as chocolates.

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow(      )

<b>Questions</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Letters</b>													

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**



**SECTION 3**

**20**

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Task 1**









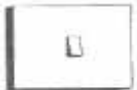
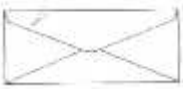
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*For questions 1 – 10, write down the name of the object to complete the gaps.*



Example: **0**

**Barometer**

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**Task 2**

**10**

*For Questions 1 – 10, match the reasons (1-10) with the consequences (A-K). Complete the sentence by choosing an appropriate reason and linking it to the first half-sentence with an appropriate connective.*

Example: **0** I stayed at home because it was raining

- 1** I didn't go to the dance ...
- 2** I had to walk home ...
- 3** The car wouldn't start ...
- 4** I drank four glasses of juice ...
- 5** I lit the fire
- 6** He is very fat.
- 7** I bought some flowers ...
- 8** We couldn't see the path ...
- 9** We couldn't finish it all ...
- 10** We skidded ...

- A** ... because it had run out of petrol.
- B** ... because it was cold.
- C** ... because he eats too much.
- D** ... because it was my friend's birthday.
- E** ... because I wanted to watch a film on TV.
- F** ... because it was so dark.
- G** ... because there was so much to eat.
- H** ... because I missed the bus.
- I** ... because the road was icy.
- J** ... because I was thirsty.

<b>Questions</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Letters</b>										

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

**SECTION 4**

**10**

**SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE**

For Questions **1-10**, match the names of authors (**1-10**) with the titles of literary works that belong to them (**A-K**). There is **one extra title**, which you do not need to use:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1</b> John Ronald Reuel Tolkien                      | <b>A</b> <i>Gulliver's Travels</i>                       |
| <b>2</b> Helen Beatrix Potter                           | <b>B</b> <i>Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban</i> |
| <b>3</b> Astrid Anna Emilia Lindgren                    | <b>C</b> <i>Rapunzel</i>                                 |
| <b>4</b> Jonathan Swift                                 | <b>D</b> <i>Karlsson-on-the-Roof</i>                     |
| <b>5</b> Joanne K. Rowling                              | <b>E</b> <i>The Tale of Peter Rabbit</i>                 |
| <b>6</b> Lewis Carroll                                  | <b>F</b> <i>The Lord of the Rings</i>                    |
| <b>7</b> Jacob Ludwig Karl Grimm and Wilhelm Karl Grimm | <b>G</b> <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i>                 |
| <b>8</b> Charles Dickens                                | <b>H</b> <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>                          |
| <b>9</b> Sir Arthur Conan Doyle                         | <b>I</b> <i>Oliver Twist</i>                             |
| <b>10</b> Daniel Defoe                                  | <b>J</b> <i>The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes</i>        |
|   | <b>K</b> <i>Alice in Wonderland</i>                      |

<i>Questions</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Letters</i>										

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

**SECTION 5**

**12**

**WRITING**

**Participant's ID number**

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**Personal letter**

You have **20 minutes** to do this task.

**You have received a letter from your English pen-friend Jane who writes:**

*Dear N...*  
*I am writing a report on fairy tales. The history of the fairy tale is particularly difficult to trace. Still, the evidence of literary works indicates that fairy tales have existed for thousands of years. Do you know many folkloric characters? What are your favourite fairy tales? Do you know any fairy tales about dwarfs or giants?*  
*Write back soon.*  
*Best wishes,*  
*Jane*

**Write a letter to Jane. Answer her questions. Ask 3 questions about her pet.**

**Write 100-140 words.**

**Remember the rules of letter-writing.**

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**YOU CAN USE THE OPPOSITE SIDE**

## ANSWER SHEET

Participant's ID number

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### SECTION 1

#### LISTENING

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Letters</i>											

### SECTION 2

#### READING

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Letters</i>													

### SECTION 3

#### USE OF ENGLISH

##### Task 1

1	_____
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##### Task 2

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Letters</i>										

### SECTION 4

#### SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Letters</i>										

## ANSWER KEYS

## SECTION 1. LISTENING

11

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Letters</i>	B	A	C	C	B	A/D	A/D	C	B/C	B/C	C

## SECTION 2. READING

13

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Letters</i>	A	D	A	D	D	C	B	D	B	C	A	C	C

## SECTION 3. USE OF ENGLISH

20

## Task 1

10

- 1 Vase \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Thermometer \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Knife \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Chair \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Nail \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Button \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Telescope \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Tea-pot \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Switch \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Envelope \_\_\_\_\_

## Task 2

10

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Letters</i>	E	H	A	J	B	C	D	F	G	I

## SECTION 4. SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE

10

<i>Questions</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Letters</i>	F	E	D	A	B	K	C	I	J	H

**LISTENING****RECORDING SCRIPT**

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	)		

(TEACHER) Good morning, class. Our topic for today is the Mother Goose stories. Now... I'm sure you all think you know about Mother Goose... well, we'll find out today...

No overview of children's literature would be complete without Mother Goose because Mother Goose is such a, such a complex and diverse collection of children's literature. An interesting point about the Mother Goose stories is that their origin is unclear. Most scholars feel, while the name Mother Goose may refer to a person, the person known as Mother Goose in all probability did not write the stories, rhymes, and songs found in the Mother Goose books. Today we'll look at the two earliest publications of Mother Goose books, one of which gives a suggestion as to who the real Mother Goose may have been. Then we'll look at two of the rhymes that suggest multiple authorship.

The earliest Mother Goose book was compiled in 1697 by a Frenchman named Perrault. This book was a collection of well-known children's stories including "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella". These stories were believed to have been told to the French military hero Charlemagne by his mother, who was known as Goose-Footed Bertha; the name Mother Goose is believed to have come from this nickname of Charlemagne's mother. A second book of Mother Goose stories was published in 1760 by John Newbery. This Mother Goose collection included a selection of well-known children's rhymes and also about fifteen Shakespearean songs. Neither Perrault nor Newbery claimed to have written any of the Mother Goose stories, rhymes, or songs. In fact, no one person could have done so. Some of the rhymes, such as "Old King Cole" and "Little Jack Horner", are based on historical figures. It seems quite clear that these two rhymes were written in

different eras – because the real King Cole and the real Jack Horner lived centuries apart. Let's look a little more closely at these two rhymes.

The first of these two rhymes, "Old King Cole", refers to King Cole of Britain. King Cole reigned around 200 A.D. The rhyme tells us he loved music, but very little else is known about him today. The second rhyme is about Jack Horner. Jack Horner was the steward to the Bishop of Glastonbury, England in the early 1500s. He was sent to deliver twelve title deeds hidden in a pie to King Henry VIII. On the way, Jack Horner opened the pie and stole a deed. The plum in the poem refers to the stolen title deed. The Horner family still owns the estate at Mells Park, England, the estate for which the title deed was reportedly stolen.

From the stories of these two rhymes, the conclusion that the Mother Goose stories had multiple authors seems inescapable. Although very little is known about the origin of most of the rhymes and stories, the Mother Goose collections have formed the core of children's literature in the United States and England. Next week we'll discuss Hans Christian Andersen's collection of fairy tales. Before class, please read the selections by Hans Christian Andersen in your anthology of children's literature.

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<b>ID</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	( <b>6</b> )	( <b>12</b> )



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