

PART 1

You are going to read an article about ice-cream. Choose from the list (A-H) the sentence which best summarises each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A The process of making ice-cream is more complicated than the ingredients.
- B We can feel ice crystals on the tongue which are not visible to the human eye.
- C Ice-cream is not as simple a creation as you might think at first.
- D The fashion is now for more natural ingredients.
- E Ice-cream is made to have a long life if properly kept.
- F Chemicals are necessary to make ice-cream tasty.
- G There is no substitute for traditional ice-cream.
- H Air in ice-cream makes it a pleasant experience.

Ice-cream

Find out more about that popular summer treat.

- 0
- 4

Next time you lick a smooth, cool ice-cream on a hot summer's day, stop to think about the minor miracle you're enjoying. There is more to that texture than meets the eye. It's really not surprising it took mankind more than 2,000 years to develop it.

In the freezer, ice-cream has a relatively long shelf life. If you've prepared yours at home with natural ingredients, then you probably won't have to worry about it going off - it's bound to be eaten well before its expiry date. Most ice-cream produced in Britain is a factory creation destined for long-term refrigeration without a trace of real cream or real anything - it's often made from highly processed vegetable fats.

- 1
- 5

Ice-cream ingredients could hardly be simpler: air, water, milk or cream and sugar. But it's the way they come together that makes ice-cream special. The process is seemingly straightforward: mix the ingredients in appropriate proportions, place it in an ice-cream churn then chill. But that's where you are wrong.

Industrialised ice-cream accounts for over 95 per cent of global consumption. However, the days of cheap ingredients and chemicals may be coming to an end. Today the trend is towards increasing sophistication and luxury, using cream rather than vegetable fats and more chocolate and real fruit.

- 2
- 6

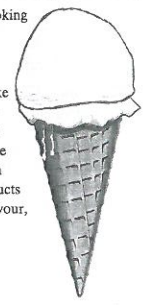
The human tongue is a very sensitive one - crystals any bigger than about a twentieth of a millimetre feel coarse and grainy. So constantly turning the paddles of the ice-cream making machine steadily ensures that the ice crystals in the finished product stay small.

Other manufacturers are looking towards providing the low fat/no-fat alternatives that consumers are demanding.

- 3

The beating action also folds in plenty of air and it is the air in ice-cream that makes it light, fluffy and soft. Some complain that air in ice-cream is just a way for manufacturers to sell you nothing for something. But it serves a very important function: air stops ice-cream from feeling unbearably cold.

But it is proving hard to make a fat substitute that releases flavour in the same way real fat does. Even after extensive research, it seems it will be a long time before these products come anywhere near the flavour, texture and style of good old-fashioned ice-cream.



PART 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 7-13, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

When Michael Henchard, the Mayor and local corn merchant, employed Donald Farfrae as his manager it was because of the younger man's honesty, efficiency and obvious talent. When others began to notice Donald's qualities too, Henchard suffered some loss of popularity and his pride was wounded.

Henchard, however, could not help continuing to admire Donald's talents, and Farfrae was undoubtedly well-liked. Although no longer close, they had a sociable working relationship and their business routine continued smoothly for some time.

Their town, Casterbridge, was not particularly lively, and when a national day of celebration was announced, there was no response until Donald Farfrae approached the Mayor with his request. He was planning some entertainment and wanted to borrow some tenting. After Henchard had agreed, he realised that he, as mayor, should have been the one to take responsibility for the town's festivities. With the council's permission - which was willingly given, as Henchard offered to pay for everything - he started making plans.

He had in mind games of all kinds: pole climbing, high jumping, donkey races, boxing, wrestling and many other physical competitions, with food and animals as prizes. One thing was sure; there would be no charge. Surely people would prefer his entertainments to Farfrae's, who was charging an admission fee.

The morning came. The sky, which had been clear until then, darkened, and there was the threat of rain. Henchard wished he had not been so sure of a fair day, but it was too late to change or postpone. By lunchtime it was raining heavily, and despite a few brave competitors, it soon became obvious that his project was a failure. The donkeys shivered, the tents blew down and the few remaining spectators fled. Towards six, the weather cleared and Henchard bravely ordered things to re-commence. "But where is everybody?" said Henchard. "All the shops are shut. Why don't they come?"

The answer became clear as he walked back to town. Across the middle of the High street, supported by the avenue of trees, Farfrae had constructed a huge tent as a ballroom. The sound of dancers and musicians made it obvious that Farfrae's entertainment had been much more successful than his own. Hiding in the shadows, Henchard heard unfavourable comparisons being made between the two of them, not just on the subject of their amusements, but on their characters, work and tempers. Henchard heard these and his mood darkened. He could no longer bear the shame. Before the night was over Farfrae would have to be dismissed.

- 7 What was the relationship between the two men?
 - A they were both managers
 - B they were old friends
 - C they were employer and employee
 - D they were both merchants
- 8 Why had their relationship changed?
 - A Henchard had stopped admiring Farfrae's talents.
 - B Farfrae was not well liked.
 - C Farfrae was dishonest.
 - D Farfrae became more popular than Henchard.
- 9 What kind of town was Casterbridge?
 - A quiet
 - B lively
 - C wealthy
 - D unfriendly
- 10 Why did Henchard organise a celebration?
 - A Because the council asked him to.
 - B Because, as Mayor, he had to.
 - C Because Farfrae asked him to.
 - D Because Farfrae made him remember his responsibility.
- 11 What was the major difference between the plans for the two celebrations?
 - A the tents
 - B the entrance money
 - C the prizes
 - D the council's agreement
- 12 What was the weather like on the morning of the celebration?
 - A cloudy
 - B raining heavily
 - C clear
 - D fair
- 13 What did Henchard overhear at the dance?
 - A criticism of Farfrae's temper
 - B that Farfrae would be dismissed
 - C criticism of his own character
 - D that his own entertainment had been more successful