

PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about chewing gum. Eight paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs (A-I) the one which fits each gap (14-20). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Chewing Gum Culture

In Britain today, one in four people buy chewing gum regularly, spending some £120 million on the product every year. It's fashionable, appealing to all levels of society - a modern icon, in fact. Yet the origins of chewing gum reach far back into history.

0 [] C

Grecian women especially liked to use mastic gum to clean their teeth and sweeten their breath. On another continent, American colonists found the Indians of New England chewing a similar resin, and took up the habit themselves.

14 []

Yet despite repeated attempts, it has proved impossible to cultivate the sapidilla commercially. The supply of chicle therefore depended on collectors travelling for miles to tap the sapidilla tree.

15 []

Conditions are terrible: highly poisonous snakes and insects lie hidden in the trees and the atmosphere is hot and humid. Carrying only a rope and an axe, the chicleiro must climb high into the tree and make a cut to allow the chicle to drip down into a bag below.

16 []

The natural substance is being used less and less. As the sale of chewing gum rises, manufacturers have turned to synthetic substances so that they are guaranteed a regular supply and reduced costs.

17 []

The goal of the chewing gum industry is to make the flavour last even longer, according to Chris Peville, Wrigley spokesman. "It is the chemical properties of the gum base which hold the flavour." Exactly how this works remains a Wrigley secret, the result of a century of continuous chewing and testing, and the improving of production processes.

18 []

They claim it helps you relax and eases tension. Indeed, soldiers during both world wars were regularly supplied with gum, because it was said to reduce their stress. However, chewing gum's greatest benefit is - so the manufacturers say - that it reduces tooth decay.

19 []

Our saliva, which neutralizes acid and supplies minerals such as calcium and fluoride, is the body's natural defence. Gum manufacturers say that 20 minutes of chewing can increase the quantity of saliva. Sugar-free gum, in particular, may be a useful dental aid.

20 []

In America alone, 137 square kilometres of land is used solely to grow mint for flavouring Wrigley's Spearmint and Doublemint, the most popular gums in the world.

- A The acid which forms when we eat can damage our teeth. This is especially true when the acid is allowed to stay on the teeth for a long time. But there is a solution.
B Today, a few chicle collectors (or chicleiros, as they are known) still remain. But the job is dangerous and poorly paid.
C For centuries, the ancient Greeks chewed a gum-like substance called resin, obtained from the mastic tree found mainly in Greece and Turkey.
D Meanwhile, the world's gum producers are finding clever ways to market their product.
E The chicleiro must then carry the sap on his back to a forest camp where it is boiled until sticky. It is then made into brick-shaped blocks for easier transport. Although the work is unprofitable, chicleiros now fear that their form of income is in danger.
F Research continues on new flavours and textures. Most new flavours are artificial, but some still rely on natural ingredients.
G Modern chewing gum has its origin in the late 1860's with the discovery of chicle, a resin produced by the sapidilla tree of the Central American rainforests. Making gum from chicle resulted in a smoother, more satisfying and more elastic chew. Soon a huge industry grew up, based on this rainforest product.
H According to Wrigley, the world's biggest chewing gum manufacturers, the flavour today is better than ever. Chewing gum keeps its flavour for 20 minutes or more. But even this achievement isn't enough for them.
I Manufacturers still receive complaints from people who find used gum stuck to the bottom of their shoe and claim it is a form of pollution.

PART 4

You are going to read some information about bars and barstaff. For questions 21-35, choose from (A-E). Some of them may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Which bar(s):

- attracts unusual customers? 0 [] A
attracts many foreigners? 21 [] 22 [] 23 []
is for people on the move? 24 []
are for game players? 25 [] 26 []
are for lonely hearts? 27 [] 28 []
has been done up more than once? 29 []

Which barman or barmen:

- hopes to continue his education? 30 []
think they'll stay in their jobs for a long time? 31 [] 32 []
mix special drinks? 33 [] 34 []
emphasises the lack of change in his bar? 35 []

Bars and Barstaff

Pete - The Dog and Duck Pub, London [] A

"The Dog and Duck has been here since 1787, and although I haven't, it sometimes feels like it. Actually, I've been running the pub for nineteen years, and to be perfectly honest, not a lot has changed. We've re-decorated the pub a couple of times, but it always ends up looking the same, probably because our regular customers haven't changed in all that time. This pub attracts some real characters. We've got a "princess" who pops in every day for a port and lemon, and an old general who goes on and on to everybody about the War. The office workers that come in at lunchtime for a pint tend to change, because they change jobs or move away - who knows? They're not what I call regulars anyway. The hours are long, but the enjoyment I get out of working behind the bar can't be equalled. I'll be here until I'm 90!"

Fred - Bloomsbury Hotel, London [] B

"The great thing about working in a hotel bar is that the customers change all the time. I think the longest any guest has stayed here was two weeks. It's only a small bar, but we stock just about everything you can think of. The reason for that is we get tourists from all over the world staying here. The Japanese seem to like trying out whiskeys, but others, especially the Americans, go for all sorts of cocktails. That was a real eye-opener for me. Before I came to work here, I'd never made a cocktail in my life, and then all of a sudden I'd get some New Yorker in here asking for a weird and wonderful combination. It's great fun though, and the people I get to talk to are so interesting. I can't imagine doing a different job."

Mario - Tropical Beach Bar, Italy [] C

"This is the greatest place to work. It's fun, fun, fun! We're open for eighteen hours a day during the summer, when all the tourists are in town. This place is specially for younger people. We play great music,

and have a lively atmosphere. A lot of people have met here, and there's a new romance going on every day. During the day we sell beers and soft drinks, but at night the women really go for the cocktails. I guess they think it's classier than drinking beer. We have no regular customers here. They're all tourists out to have a good time and I think we've created the right kind of atmosphere so they can do just that."

Harry's Bar and Grill, Boston [] D

"We've only been open for four years, but we've become one of the most popular bars in town. Although we never set out to be a singles bar, we seem to have attracted a certain type of person who is out looking for a bit of romance. On the other hand, we've got a group of regulars who come in for a few beers and a game of pool. They've started playing against other bars in the neighbourhood and that's also helped trade. I've made a real effort to create a relaxed atmosphere in the bar and it's worked."

Dave - Brewer's Arms, Waterloo Station [] E

"I think bars in train stations are the most interesting places on earth. I'll never work anywhere else. You see, I'm a people watcher, and there's just a continual stream of them coming and going in here. I think they're mostly travellers, not visitors, waiting for their trains. We get all sorts of nationalities in here. They don't stay long, maybe just for one or two drinks, and they don't talk much. Usually they have a book or newspaper with them. Not that I mind. As I said, I'm a people watcher, not much of a talker. There are a few people who come in fairly often, but they're not what you call regulars. They usually pop in for a go on the video games and then leave. I'm planning to study psychology at university some day. It would certainly help me understand my customers."