

**DRŽAVNO NATJECANJE IZ ENGLESKOG JEZIKA**  
**za 8. razred osnovne škole**  
**školska godina 2011./2012.**

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| <b>SLUŠANJE S RAZUMIJEVANJEM</b><br><b>TRANSCRIPT</b> |
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**Good morning. May I have your attention, please? The listening part of the test will start now.**

[Note for the teacher: DO NOT stop or pause the recording until you hear the sentence: *This is the end of the listening task. Check your answers one more time and copy them onto the Answer Sheet.*]

**Open your tests to page 2. As you can see, the listening task is on this page.**

**You will hear a text about the history of chocolate. You will have time to look through the sentences before you listen. Write your answers on the test first but don't forget to copy your answers onto the answer sheet when you finish. The recording will be played twice, and there will be a short pause between the two listenings. You can write your answers during both the first and the second listening.**

**Now read the statements that follow. Listen to the text very carefully and circle the correct answer.**

**You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences.**

[A pause of 25 seconds]

**You will now hear the speaker.**

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| <b>CHOCOLATE</b> |
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| Chocolate is a very special kind of food. Although certainly not a vital part of the human diet, it is loved for its delicious sweet taste and the way it melts in the mouth. Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cocoa beans, from which chocolate is made, from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes far back. Traces of chocolate found in an ancient Mayan pot show that people were drinking it 2,600 years ago. In South America chocolate was consumed in a bitter and spicy drink often flavoured with vanilla or chilli pepper. People believed that the drink could help them fight fatigue. Chocolate was also an important luxury good and cocoa beans were often used as currency. |
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| The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cocoa drink was a divine gift from heaven. When the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519 he visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He noticed that Montezuma was particularly fond of this chocolate drink, which he mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cocoa home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chilli peppers. However, the natural taste of cocoa was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar and as a sweet drink it became more popular. These improvements to the taste meant that by the 17th century it was popular among European nobility. |
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Later, people started using chocolate in pastries, like pies and cakes. In 1828, a Dutchman, Conrad van Houten invented a method for removing the fat from cocoa beans and making powdered cocoa and cocoa butter. He also developed a process of treating chocolate to take away its bitter taste. This made it possible for an English chocolate maker to create the first modern chocolate bar in 1849.

Some scientists believe that eating chocolate has a mood-enhancing effect because chocolate releases chemicals in the brain that create feelings of happiness. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people's health. No one would pretend that eating large amounts of chocolate is good for you, but there is some evidence to suggest that regularly eating small quantities of dark chocolate might reduce the risk of heart disease.

Chocolate is toxic to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, they should never be fed chocolate.

The most chocoholic countries in the world are in Europe; Switzerland, Austria and Britain top the list with an annual average consumption of around ten kilograms of chocolate per person – nearly five times as much as Italians. The United States, for example, imports most of the chocolate in the world but people there are only moderate chocoholics, consuming around five kilograms per person per year. The world's biggest producers of cocoa today are the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Brazil. Chocolate may not be a luxury item anymore, but its production has become a big business.

**You have 10 seconds to go through your answers.**

[A pause of 10 seconds]

**Now listen again.**

*(students listen to the text again)*

**You have 20 seconds to go through your answers one more time.**

[A pause of 20 seconds]

**This is the end of the listening task. Check your answers one more time and copy them onto the Answer Sheet.**

[You may now stop the CD.]