

4000 Essential English Words 4 Unit 1: The History of Chocolate

1.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

The population growth in the city was incredibly _____. It is quite surprising that people settled there at such a fast _____.

- A) rapid / rate
- B) rate / rapid

2.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

Many _____ laws make it illegal for business to compete in unfair ways. However, the specific laws in different countries _____ greatly.

- A) contemporary / vary
- B) vary / contemporary

3.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

Because it is quite _____ on the island, various kinds of plants grow well there. However, some of these plants are _____ to humans.

- A) humid / toxic
- B) toxic / humid

4.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

The cheese has a smooth _____. However, some people find it hard to eat because of its powerful _____.

- A) texture / aroma
- B) aroma / texture

5.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

A _____ of people suggested that nearby cities could fight the invaders if they cooperated with each other. As a result, everyone _____ their efforts and defeated the invaders.

- A) cluster / combined
- B) combined / cluster

6.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

The artist uses _____ differences of color in her landscapes. This has an overall calming and _____ effect on the viewer.

- A) soothing / subtle
- B) subtle / soothing

7.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

A huge garden was _____ in the middle of the city. However, a species of rare plants gave off an unpleasant _____.

- A) cultivated / odor
- B) odor / cultivated

8.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

During a four or five course meal, one should drink something to clean the _____ between courses. The perfect _____ for this is, of course, water.

- A) beverage / palate
- B) palate / beverage

9.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

I can explain the basic story in a simple, _____ way. A boy is given a _____ message, and he begins an exciting adventure.

- A) condensed / divine
- B) divine / condensed

10.

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

This island of Oahu is not a natural _____ like Maui. However, tourists still have plenty to enjoy on Oahu, from visits to pineapple _____ to traditional celebrations.

- A) plantations / paradise
- B) paradise / plantations



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11. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

A **soothing** cup of tea ____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
- H) twenty workers who grew cotton
- I) is good for a sore throat
- J) the shoulder of Taurus the Bull

12. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

The **odor** of the cheese ____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
- H) twenty workers who grew cotton
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13. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

The pot's **texture** ____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
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14. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

The chemical is **toxic** ____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
- H) twenty workers who grew cotton
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15. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

The **contemporary** fiction class ____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
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16. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

The **rate** at which these flowers grew ____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
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17. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

My mother **cultivates** _____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
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18. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

The **plantation** had _____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
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19. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

The thick and **humid** forest _____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
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20. Match the phrases to make complete sentences.

That **cluster** of stars in the sky makes _____.

- A) was surprisingly fast
- B) includes work from the 21st century
- C) feels so smooth
- D) covered almost a third of the country
- E) was too strong to be enjoyable
- F) several species of flowers as a hobby
- G) to insects and small animals
- H) twenty workers who grew cotton
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21. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

The scientists wanted to find a cure for the sickness, _____.

- a. so economic growth was **rapid**
- b. and Jim thought it was a **divine** message
- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
- e. and she looked at his **palate**
- f. and she smelled the **aroma** of cookies
- g. so they **combined** the chemicals
- h. because it has a **subtle** taste of chocolate
- i. but I wanted my own **beverage**
- j. but the **condensed** version was shorter



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22. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

He offered to share his water, ____.

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- b. and Jim thought it was a **divine** message
- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
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23. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

I prefer mocha to coffee ____.

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24. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

Many new jobs were created, ____.

- a. so economic growth was **rapid**
- b. and Jim thought it was a **divine** message
- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
- e. and she looked at his **palate**
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25. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

The report was ten pages long, ____.

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- b. and Jim thought it was a **divine** message
- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
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26. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

The doctor asked him to open his mouth, ____.

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- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
- e. and she looked at his **palate**
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27. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

She walked in the door, ____.

- a. so economic growth was **rapid**
- b. and Jim thought it was a **divine** message
- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
- e. and she looked at his **palate**
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28. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

Because the island is so warm and beautiful, ____.

- a. so economic growth was **rapid**
- b. and Jim thought it was a **divine** message
- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
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29. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

Because patients' bodies are so different, ____.

- a. so economic growth was **rapid**
- b. and Jim thought it was a **divine** message
- c. people call it a **paradise**
- d. the effects of the medicine will **vary**
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30. Match the clauses to make complete sentences.

It didn't rain all summer, ____.

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31. THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

Many people believe that chocolate originally came from Europe. However, chocolate, called the "food of the gods," was first made in the Americas. The first chocolate was very different from **contemporary** chocolate.

Wild chocolate trees can grow easily in the **humid** Amazon rain forest. **Clusters** of flowers growing on these trees turn to seeds. About 20 to 60 cacao beans can be found in the seeds. Cacao beans are the ingredient needed to create sweet, **soothing**, and delicious chocolate treats.

The Mayan and Aztec cultures both thought that chocolate trees were brought from **paradise** by gods. The Mayans and Aztecs used the beans from this **divine** tree to create a special **beverage** with a very pleasant **odor**. Surprisingly, the Aztecs believed that it would be **toxic** to women and children.

In the 1500s, the Spanish explorer Cortes met the Aztecs. Cortes became quite interested in the **plantations** where the Aztecs **cultivated** chocolate trees. When he returned to Europe, he took cacao beans with him. He introduced the people of Spain to the Aztecs' chocolate beverage.

Over the next 100 years or so, kings, queens, and members of the upper class enjoyed drinking chocolate. They enjoyed it even more once they learned to add sugar to the beverage! Soon, chocolate had spread all across Europe. New machines allowed chocolate makers to perfect their products and produce them at a very **rapid rate**. Preparing the beans in special ways brought out the **aroma** of chocolate. The beans were **combined** with **condensed** milk to give the chocolate a smooth **texture**.

Today, contemporary chocolates with **subtle** flavors fill the shelves of expensive chocolate shops. The different types of chocolate available today **vary** widely. True chocolate lovers can tell which is best, though. They will tell you that the flavor of high quality chocolate stays on the **palate** long after you finish it.

Wild chocolate trees grow well in humid weather.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



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The Mayans and Aztecs said chocolate was a divine plant brought from paradise.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

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The Mayans cultivated chocolate trees on plantations.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



4000 Essential English Words 4 Unit 1: The History of Chocolate

34. THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

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Beans were combined with condensed milk to give chocolate a smooth texture.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

35. THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

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The first chocolate beverages were made in Europe.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE



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The different types of chocolate available today vary widely.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

37. THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

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Which word is NOT used to describe chocolate in the reading?

- A) Aroma
- B) Delicious
- C) Soothing
- D) Sweet



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38. THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

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Which of the following did NOT consume chocolate as a beverage?

- A) Cortes
- B) Europeans in the 1500s
- C) Mayan gods
- D) The Aztecs

39. THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

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Which group of people believed that chocolate was toxic to women and children?

- A) Chocolate makers
- B) Plantation owners
- C) The upper class in Europe
- D) The Aztecs



40. THE HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

Many people believe that chocolate originally came from Europe. However, chocolate, called the “food of the gods,” was first made in the Americas. The first chocolate was very different from **contemporary** chocolate.

Wild chocolate trees can grow easily in the **humid** Amazon rain forest. **Clusters** of flowers growing on these trees turn to seeds. About 20 to 60 cacao beans can be found in the seeds. Cacao beans are the ingredient needed to create sweet, **soothing**, and delicious chocolate treats.

The Mayan and Aztec cultures both thought that chocolate trees were brought from **paradise** by gods. The Mayans and Aztecs used the beans from this **divine** tree to create a special **beverage** with a very pleasant **odor**. Surprisingly, the Aztecs believed that it would be **toxic** to women and children.

In the 1500s, the Spanish explorer Cortes met the Aztecs. Cortes became quite interested in the **plantations** where the Aztecs **cultivated** chocolate trees. When he returned to Europe, he took cacao beans with him. He introduced the people of Spain to the Aztecs’ chocolate beverage.

Over the next 100 years or so, kings, queens, and members of the upper class enjoyed drinking chocolate. They enjoyed it even more once they learned to add sugar to the beverage! Soon, chocolate had spread all across Europe. New machines allowed chocolate makers to perfect their products and produce them at a very **rapid rate**. Preparing the beans in special ways brought out the **aroma** of chocolate. The beans were **combined** with **condensed** milk to give the chocolate a smooth **texture**.

Today, contemporary chocolates with **subtle** flavors fill the shelves of expensive chocolate shops. The different types of chocolate available today **vary** widely. True chocolate lovers can tell which is best, though. They will tell you that the flavor of high quality chocolate stays on the **palate** long after you finish it.

What allowed chocolate to be produced at a rapid rate?

- A) Cortes of Spain
- B) Cacao beans
- C) New machines
- D) Kings and queens



4000 Essential English Words 4 Unit 1: The History of Chocolate

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: A | 21: G |
| 2: A | 22: I |
| 3: A | 23: H |
| 4: A | 24: A |
| 5: A | 25: A |
| 6: B | 26: E |
| 7: A | 27: F |
| 8: B | 28: C |
| 9: A | 29: D |
| 10: B | 30: B |
| 11: I | 31: A |
| 12: E | 32: A |
| 13: C | 33: B |
| 14: G | 34: A |
| 15: B | 35: B |
| 16: A | 36: A |
| 17: F | 37: A |
| 18: H | 38: C |
| 19: D | 39: D |
| 20: A | 40: C |

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