

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Chocolates save us from many things, especially emotional distress. They comfort us in times of trouble, calming down a racing heart by channelling happy calories inside us. We all have faith in chocolates to delight us in an instant!

Recently, chocolate lovers were heartbroken as scientists claimed that they can become extinct by 2050! But hey, we have some happy news for you. Scientists can still help save chocolates from dying out! If you are not aware as to why scientists made the statement about the death of this wonderful thing, let us tell you the facts. Chocolate trees, whose seeds are used to make chocolate, grow in the tropical plant world and require very specific weather conditions to prosper.

Now, fifty percent of the world's cocoa(可可) beans come from two countries in West Africa: Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Scientists believe that both of these countries will experience a 3.8°F temperature increase by 2050 due to global warming, endangering the cacao(可可树) farms in the rainforests. These farms will then have to be shifted to cooler mountainous areas, which are the natural habitat of wildlife. This will lead to some tough decisions: whether to grow chocolate or save wildlife.

Unfortunately, the crisis of global warming has already had a serious negative impact on cacao farms' yields, leading to the prices of chocolates skyrocketing.

Scientists, however, are trying to find a long-term and eco-friendly solution to this problem! They are trying to modify the species with a gene-editing technology, which will transform the seedlings into a species that survives even in a drier and warmer climate.

According to a report by The Business Insider, in the University of California's new bio-sciences building, tiny green cacao seedlings are lined up in refrigerated greenhouses for a new experiment by using a technology called CRISPR. By manipulating the DNA of plants, this technology is already being used across the world to make plants tougher and cheaper. Similarly, in this unconventional experiment, scientists will make tiny, precise changes to the DNA of the seedlings to make the cocoa crops survive in warmer and drier climates.

51. What do people believe chocolates can do?

- A) Cheer them up instantly.
- B) Create happy calories.
- C) Conceal emotional distress.
- D) Relieve them of heart trouble.

52. What was scientists' recent assertion about chocolates?
- A) They could become a rare treat in the near future.
 - B) They could calm people down a bit in times of crisis.
 - C) They could prevent people from getting heartbroken.
 - D) They could become unavailable in less than 30 years.
53. What would happen if the cacao farms were shifted to cooler mountainous areas?
- A) The natural habitat of wildlife there would be ruined.
 - B) The cacao farmers would have a tough time to adapt.
 - C) The rainforests would be shrinking dramatically.
 - D) The quality of cocoa beans would suffer greatly.
54. What do we learn about the cacao farms in the crisis of global warming?
- A) They try to seek help from gene-editing scientists.
 - B) They decide to move to cooler mountainous areas.
 - C) They have suffered a lot due to a decrease in produce.
 - D) They have benefited by raising prices of cocoa beans.
55. What are scientists trying to do in the University of California's new bio-sciences building?
- A) Build rows of refrigerated greenhouses for research on cacao seedlings.
 - B) Gene-edit cacao seedlings for them to withstand a drier, warmer climate.
 - C) Produce chocolates with the latest gene-editing technology.
 - D) Transplant the genes of tougher plants to cacao seedlings.