

**INGLÉS
NIVEL B1**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE
TEXTOS ESCRITOS
Y
MEDIACION**

**CONVOCATORIA
SEPTIEMBRE 2020**

(CORRECTOR)

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ESCRITOS
NIVEL B1 SEPTIEMBRE 2020
- CORRECTOR -

TEXT 1: TRAVELLING WEST

WRITE THE 6 TRUE STATEMENTS HERE							SCORE: ___ / 6
0	1	4	5	7	10	12	
✓							

TEXT 2: FAKING VIDEOS IS EASY – AND DANGEROUS

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: ___ / 10
A	B	D	D	A	C	B	D	A	B	C	
✓											

TEXT 3: SOCCER SPEAKS MANY LANGUAGES

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: ___ / 10
A	A	B	C	A	A	B	B	C	C	B	
✓											

MEDIACION ESCRITA SEPTIEMBRE

RESPUESTA MODELO (INGLÉS)

Dear friends,

This poster is about healthy eating habits for children. Here are some tips: children must turn off the TV and their mobile phones when they eat. Parents decide the food children eat, and children decide how much they eat. Children must eat fruits or vegetables in every meal. Children must have breakfast every day. Children should have two snacks a day, and fruit, yogurts or cereal bars are good choices. Children should drink water when they are thirsty. Parents shouldn't use food as punishment, or children will hate food. If parents offer children many different foods, they will enjoy eating.

I hope this helps. Bye!

107 words

TASK 1 ▷ Read TEXT 1 “Travelling West”. Decide which **SIX** of the statements below are **TRUE**, according to the text. Write your answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

6 points

0. (EXAMPLE) In general, the first journeys in the United States were slow and difficult. ✓

1. Families travelled to the West of the US in search for a new life.
2. The main difficulty for families travelling to the West was the size of their wagons.
3. Before starting the journey, the families loaded all their possessions into their wagons.
4. Families travelling to the West formed wagon trains because it was safer.
5. Before the journey, families got together in order to study some existing routes.
6. Before the journey, families spent time together in order to get to know each other well.
7. The families made the trip easier by sharing tools and food with each other.
8. Storms and bad weather made relations among the families get worse.
9. The wagon train stopped for as long as necessary when a baby was born.
10. The weather was never a problem to continue the journey.
11. When they finally got to the West, most families started a new life on their own.
12. Once they were in the West, these same communities expanded into towns or even cities.

WRITE THE SIX TRUE STATEMENTS HERE							SCORE: ___ / 6
0	1	4	5	7	10	12	
✓							

TEXT 1: TRAVELLING WEST

Long ago, when people settled¹ the United States, most lived in the East, and **0.** it was hard to travel west. There were no planes, trains, or automobiles. People traveled by wagon or boat, and it took ages to reach a destination. Although it was difficult, in the 1840s, many people traveled far across the United States from the East to the West. They were pioneers. **1.** They settled in the western part of the country after a challenging journey to a new life.

Getting to the West was very difficult because there were no roads and there were many obstacles to travel. People traveled in groups, and each family bought a covered wagon, which is a big wooden wagon with a kind of tent on it. It was small, about the size of an automobile, but it was home for the whole family while they traveled to their new home. Each family packed the tools and supplies they needed to build a new life in the West. They had to fit all they took in their wagon, so they brought only the items that were essential. **4.** It was dangerous to try to travel west without protection, so families travelled together, combining their wagons into what was called a wagon train. It was a group of wagons all going the same way. To prepare, **5.** they met with other families to plan their trip, choosing a route based on the travels of others. When the families started the trip, they did not know each other, they only had in common that they were leaving the East to start a new life in the West. They met when the trip began, and they spent more than a year together, so they got to know each other well. **7.** Sometimes they borrowed tools from each other, and sometimes they shared food. When the wagons encountered a problem, such as a storm that caused wagons to stick in muddy holes, they solved it together.

It took more than a year to reach the West, and many things happened along the route. The families sometimes had babies along the way, which delayed the progress as the wagon train would stop for a few days to help the mother with the baby. **10.** Then they kept going, persisting whatever the weather, because they knew they had a long way to travel and could not delay long.

When the wagon train got to the West, the families settled there, building homes, starting farms. They created communities, and instead of being partners in a trip they were collaborators in a community. **12.** Those communities grew into towns, and then some expanded into cities, from a wagon train to a metropolis.

1. settle: when people settle in a place, they start living there permanently.

Source: Adapted from "Traveling West" by Barbara Radner. Copyright © 2005 by Barbara Radner.

TASK 2 ▷ Read TEXT 2, “Faking Videos is Easy – and Dangerous”. For items 1-10, choose the best option (A, B, C or D). Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

10 points

EXAMPLE:

0.	A. has become ✓	B. becomes	C. became	D. will become
----	-----------------	------------	-----------	----------------

1.	A. to	B. for	C. so	D. as
2.	A. that	B. who	C. when	D. which
3.	A. because	B. if	C. when	D. so that
4.	A. be done	B. do	C. be	D. being done
5.	A. does happen	B. happened	C. happens	D. happen
6.	A. should	B. may	C. must	D. have to
7.	A. enough	B. until	C. hardly	D. even
8.	A. about	B. of	C. at	D. by
9.	A. began	B. will begin	C. begin	D. are beginning
10.	A. other	B. the other	C. another	D. others

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SCORE: ___ / 10
A	B	D	D	A	C	B	D	A	B	C	
✓											

TEXT 2: FAKING VIDEOS IS EASY – AND DANGEROUS

It **0A. has become** very easy for people to use computer programs to make fake videos that seem real. Many people are very worried about how these tools can be misused¹.

In the last few years, computer experts have developed methods **1B. for** creating fake videos that seem incredibly realistic. Most of the computer tools used to create these fakes involve Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Artificial Intelligence is sometimes called “machine learning” or “deep learning”. That’s because AI computer programs sort² huge amounts of information, **2D. which** allows them to find patterns humans haven’t noticed. The programs can then use those patterns in many surprising ways.

In recent years, computer scientists have come up with several different ways of creating false videos of people using AI. These videos are usually called “deepfakes”. Some deepfakes work by putting the face of one person onto a different person in a video. Others work by taking an existing video of a person and changing it **3D. so that** the person says or does something they didn’t say or do.

Though some videos are clearly not quite right when you look closely, others are nearly impossible to spot as fakes. At first, creating deepfakes was complicated. It required special knowledge, hundreds of pictures of the person who was being faked, and lots of time. Now it’s much simpler. There are websites and apps that allow almost anyone to create deepfakes.

In China, an app recently came out which allowed users to put their faces into famous movie scenes. The process takes about eight seconds, requires one picture, and can **4A. be done** on a mobile phone.

One group of computer scientists created a program that allows them to edit the words coming out of someone’s mouth in a video just like you might edit a document on the computer.

Deepfakes raise serious worries. It’s one thing to swap the faces of famous actors. But what **5C. happens** if someone puts out a fake video of a politician, for example, making it look like they break the law?

There’s also the problem of the time it takes to figure out that something is fake. Even if a video is proven to be fake, it could be too late. Millions of people **6B. may** have already seen it and believed it.

These concerns aren’t just make-believe³. In May, a video that was changed to make Nancy Pelosi appear drunk was spread widely across the Internet. Ms. Pelosi is the Democratic leader of the US House of Representatives. That video wasn’t **7D. even** a deepfake.

Some people worry **8A. about** the opposite problem. What happens if a video is actually real, but people don’t trust it because they’re told it’s a deepfake?

Many people believe that, sooner or later, deepfakes **9B. will begin** to appear during elections. Some fear such videos might become part of the 2020 US election for president.

Many deepfakes are so good that only **10C. another** AI system can tell that they’re fake. Experts are working hard to create new AI tools that can detect faked videos, but it will be hard to stay ahead of the deepfakes.

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1. **misused**: if you **misuse** something, you use it in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose.
 2. **sort**: if you **sort** things, you separate them into different classes, groups or places.
 3. **make-believe**: if something is **make-believe**, it imitates or copies something real, but it is not what it appears to be.

Source: <https://newsforkids.net>

TASK 3 ▶ Read TEXT 3 “*Soccer speaks many languages*”. For items 1-10, choose the BEST option (A, B or C). Write your answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

10 points

<p>0. (EXAMPLE) In the Mkugwa refugee camp, families... A. were separated into different sections according to their ethnicities. ✓ B. lived together, because being Tutsis or Hutus was not a problem. C. of mixed ethnicity were kept in a different section.</p>	A	✓
<p>1. Playing football at the refugee camp... A. allowed children to make new friends from other ethnicities. ✓ B. helped create a bond between Tutsis and Hutus families. C. meant that Tutsis and Hutus children had to play in different teams.</p>	A	
<p>2. At the age of four, Innocent... A. escaped civil war in Tanzania and arrived at Mkugwa refugee camp. B. left his home with his family and arrived at the refugee camp on foot. ✓ C. left his home because his country was at war with Burundi.</p>	B	
<p>3. At the refugee camp, Innocent and his family... A. shared a two-room house with another family. B. lived in one tent house available at the camp. C. lived in a house made of very basic materials. ✓</p>	C	
<p>4. In the refugee camp, Innocent’s family... A. survived thanks to the generosity of other nations. ✓ B. survived thanks to the salaries they earned with different jobs. C. often had to queue to buy all their food and clothes.</p>	A	
<p>5. Which of the following statements best describes Innocent’s life at the camp? A. Despite all, Innocent’s parents kept themselves busy in the camp. ✓ B. Despite all, there was no real sense of community in the camp. C. Innocent did not really enjoy school in the camp.</p>	A	
<p>6. What was their main problem when they first arrived in the United States? A. To find an apartment. B. The English language. ✓ C. To find a school for Innocent.</p>	B	
<p>7. When they were in the United States, Innocent’s family.... A. rented an apartment in Kentucky and another one in Iowa. B. got help from some members of a religious community. ✓ C. spoke in French with the people they met.</p>	B	
<p>8. When Innocent started school in Iowa, ... A. he could not make friends because he did not speak English. B. he learnt how to play a new sport called ‘soccer’. C. football helped him make friends and learn English. ✓</p>	C	
<p>9. Now in America, Innocent... A. is both working and studying. B. is an engineer at a construction company. C. is doing very well at university and continues to play soccer. ✓</p>	C	
<p>10. What’s the central idea of Innocent’s story? A. Playing sports help people develop necessary life skills. B. Sports can bring people together, despite all of their differences. ✓ C. Remaining physically active helps you stay healthy.</p>	B	

TEXT 3: SOCCER SPEAKS MANY LANGUAGES (KEY)

A SPORT FOR EVERYONE

Innocent Ndayizeye and his friends lived in the Mkugwa refugee camp in Tanzania. The children formed football teams, competitions, and played at every chance.

0. The refugee families in the camp were separated based on ethnicity — the Tutsis in one section, the Hutus in another, and the families with both Tutsis and Hutus in their own section. This was because the Tutsis and Hutus were fighting each other in a civil war. Despite this, all of the children played together.

1. “We didn’t worry if the other kids were Tutsis or Hutus,” recalls Innocent. “We just thought of them as our friends.” Playing football gave all the children a common bond.

LIFE IN A REFUGEE CAMP

When Innocent was four years old, 2. he and his family left their home country of Burundi. The civil war had made it too dangerous to stay there. They walked until they reached the Mkugwa refugee camp. 3. Innocent’s dad built a two-room house for his family out of mud and sticks that they gathered.

Since Innocent’s family had left many of their belongings behind, 4. they needed food and clothing. People from around the world donated these items to the refugee camp. If it weren’t for such help from others, “I would probably not be alive today,” Innocent says.

Innocent’s parents lined up once a month to receive food and clothing for the family. They cooked their food on a wood fire outside of their house. Most of the time, all they had was rice.

5. While living in the camp, Innocent’s dad fixed radios and helped build mud homes for other refugees. Innocent’s mother worked as a nurse, helping to care for the sick. Innocent went to school in the camp. His favorite part was recess¹, when he played football.

MOVING TO AMERICA

After five years of living in the refugee camp, Innocent’s family moved to the United States with the help of a charitable organization. When they reached the United States, Innocent’s family went first to Kentucky and then to Iowa.

6. Everyone in Innocent’s family spoke Kirundi and French, but not English. 7. A church group was helping them, and a few of its members began to teach them English. They also helped Innocent’s family set up an apartment, buy groceries, and enroll the children in school.

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH SOCCER

Innocent was nine when he began school in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He knew none of the other kids, and he didn’t speak the language of his classmates very well. 8. At recess, though, there was something he understood. Kids played his favorite game, but in the United States they called it soccer instead of football. Through soccer, Innocent made friends. They helped him learn English words and American games. Innocent found that people everywhere can be friendly and helpful. It didn’t matter if they spoke a different language or were from a different place.

A BRIGHT FUTURE

Over the years, Innocent’s family has adjusted to life in America. Now an American citizen and a freshman² at Iowa State University, Innocent gets good grades and speaks English fluently. 9. He earned a scholarship, and he is majoring in construction engineering so that he can learn to build houses, as his father did. He plays American football, basketball, and — you guessed it — soccer.

Innocent has played soccer for as long as he can remember, and it has helped him in many ways. 10. The game brought him together with children from different backgrounds while he lived in a refugee camp. It helped him feel at home when he was a new arrival in America. And through the opportunities it has created for him, it is helping him to fulfill his dreams.

1. **recess**: in an American school, **recess** is a period of time between classes when children do not study.

2. **freshman**: in the US, a **freshman** is a first-year student at university.

Source: Adapted from *Highlights for Children, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. All rights reserved.*

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NIVEL B1**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE
TEXTOS ORALES**

**CONVOCATORIA
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(CORRECTOR)

COMPRESIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

NIVEL B1 SEPTIEMBRE 2020

- CORRECTOR -

TASK 1. Jesse Owens

0	1	4	8	9	10	11
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TASK 2. Surprising sugar

0.	<i>natural</i>
1.	<i>bodies</i>
2.	<i>bones</i>
3.	<i>jumping</i>
4.	<i>prevent</i>
5.	<i>energy</i>
6.	<i>climates</i>
7.	<i>work</i>
8.	<i>added</i>
9.	<i>low-fat</i>
10.	<i>benefits</i>

TASK 3. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>

TASK 1. Jesse Owens (CLAVE)

TASK 1 ▷ You will hear a recording about American athlete Jesse Owens. Decide which SIX of the statements below are TRUE, according to the recording. Write your answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

6 points



0. (EXAMPLE) Jesse Owens became famous worldwide in the summer of 1936. ✓

1. In 1936, fifty nations took part in the Berlin Olympic games.
2. All the nations believed that Germany had the best athletes in the world.
3. Earlier on, American boxer Joe Louis had beaten German boxer Max Schmeling.
4. Before 1936, few American black athletes had competed in the Olympic games.
5. Jesse Owens participated in six different Olympic events in Berlin.
6. At first, Owens was nervous about competing in Nazi Germany.
7. There are recordings of the things Hitler said about Owens.
8. There are film recordings from the 1936 Berlin games.
9. Owens ran the fastest and jumped the farthest in the Berlin games.
10. Owens won four gold medals in the Berlin games.
11. Owens helped set three new Olympic records in Berlin.
12. Owens has been the only athlete to win four medals in a single Olympics.

Source: https://www.manythings.org/voa/people/Jesse_Owens.html

0	1	4	8	9	10	11	SCORE: ___ / 6
✓							

TASK 1. Jesse Owens (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

0. In the summer of 1936, people all over the world heard the name of Jesse Owens. That summer, **1. Owens joined the best athletes from fifty nations to compete in the Olympic games.** They met in Berlin, Germany. There was special interest in the Olympic games that year.

Adolf Hitler was the leader of Germany. Hitler and his Nazi party believed that white people -- especially German people -- were the best race of people on Earth.

In the summer of 1936 Hitler wanted to prove his beliefs to the world. He wanted to show that German athletes could win every important competition. After all, only a few weeks before the Olympics, German boxer Max Schmeling had defeated the great American heavyweight Joe Louis, a black man.

Jesse Owens was black, too. **4. Until 1936, very few black athletes had competed in the Olympics for the United States.** Owens was proud to be on the team. He was very sure of his ability.

Owens spent one week competing in four different Olympic track and field events in Berlin. During that time, he did not think much about the color of his skin, or about Adolf Hitler. Owens said later: "I was looking only at the finish line. I thought of all the years of practice and competition, and of all who believed in me."

We do not know what Hitler thought of Jesse Owens. No one recorded what he said about this black man who ran faster and jumped farther than any man of any color at the Olympic games. But **8. we can still see Jesse Owens as Hitler saw him. For at Hitler's request, motion pictures were made of the Berlin Olympic games.**

The films show Jesse Owens as a thin, but powerfully-built young man with smooth brown skin and short hair. **9. When he ran, he seemed to move without effort. When he jumped, as one observer said, he seemed to jump clear out of Germany.**

10. Jesse Owens won the highest award -- the Gold Medal -- in all four of the Olympic competitions he entered. In the one-hundred meter run, he equaled the fastest time ever run in that Olympic event. 11. In the long jump and the two-hundred meter run, he set new Olympic records. And as part of a four-man team, he helped set a new world record for the four-hundred-meter relay race. He was the first American in the history of Olympic track and field events to win four Gold Medals in a single Olympics.

Source: https://www.manythings.org/voa/people/Jesse_Owens.html

TASK 2. Surprising sugar (CLAVE)

You will hear an extract from a video about the properties of sugar. Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word from the recording. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

10 points



0. (EXAMPLE). Fruits tastes sweet because it has _____ sugars in it.	<i>natural</i>	✓
1. Fruits contain lots of the nutrients our _____ need, including vitamins and minerals, water and fibre.	<i>bodies</i>	
2. Vitamin C helps keep our skin, teeth and _____ healthy.	<i>bones</i>	
3. We need our muscles for running, _____, chewing or blinking.	<i>jumping</i>	
4. Fibre helps _____ digestive problems.	<i>prevent</i>	
5. A piece of fruit can fuel your body with goodness and _____.	<i>energy</i>	
6. Sugar canes grow in tropical _____.	<i>climates</i>	
7. Sugar doesn't give us any of the other things we need to _____ properly.	<i>work</i>	
8. Refined sugar is the kind of sugar that is _____ to food.	<i>added</i>	
9. Refined sugar is found in tomato ketchup, breakfast cereal, _____ yogurt and fruit drinks.	<i>low-fat</i>	
10. In natural sugars there are also _____ to our health.	<i>benefits</i>	

SCORE: _____ / 10

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFlmDgYwt3w>

TASK 2. Surprising sugar (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

Sugar in fruit. Fruit tastes sweet because it has **0. natural** sugars in it but we shouldn't be worried about eating fruit because of its sugar. In fact, fruits are some of the very best things we can eat.

Fruit contains lots of the nutrients our bodies need, including vitamins and minerals, water and fiber. Vitamins and minerals are very very important to our **1. bodies** and all of your favorite fruits contain them. Strawberries and black currants are high in vitamin C, which helps keep our skin, teeth and **2. bones** healthy. Bananas are a good source of potassium. Potassium does a very important job helping to keep our nerves and muscles healthy. Can you think of some of the things you need your muscles for? Running, **3. jumping**, chewing, blinking... you need muscles to be able to move your whole body.

Fruit also contains fiber. Fiber is very important and is only found in foods that come from plants. Fiber that is found in fruit can keep your digestive system healthy and helps **4. prevent** digestive problems. 5-to-11-year-olds need about 20 grams of fiber every day. An apple contains around 4 grams of fiber, whereas a bar of chocolate contains almost none: around 0.14 grams. So the next time you want to eat something sweet, why not eat a piece of fruit to fuel your body with goodness and **5. energy**?

Refined sugar is sugar that has been processed to make it fine and white. It is made by taking either sugar cane, which grows in tropical **6. climates** such as the Caribbean and Southeast Asia, or sugar beet, which grows in colder countries such as the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe, and processing these to strip away everything except the pure sugar.

Sugar gives us a very short energy burst but it doesn't give our bodies any of the other things it needs to **7. work** properly. If you eat sugar instead of other foods such as whole grains and fruits and vegetables, then you don't get the nutrients your body needs.

Refined sugar is the kind of sugar that is **8. added** to food. Sugar that has been added to food is the kind of sugar we need to eat only in moderation because it can cause tooth decay as well as other health problems. It's not just sweets that contain refined sugar. Lots of familiar foods that you might not think of as sweet have refined sugar in them too. Some that might surprise you include tomato ketchup, breakfast cereal, **9. low-fat** yogurt and fruit drinks. For example, in one slice of white bread there can be as many as three grams of sugar. Instead, when we want something sweet, it's a good idea to have a piece of fruit because not only do the natural sugars in fruit taste nice, there are **10. benefits** to our health as well.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFImDgYwt3w>

TASK 3. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory (CLAVE)

You will hear an extract from a video called “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory”. For items 1 to 10, choose the best option (A, B or C), according to what is said in the recording. Write your final answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0. You will hear the recording TWICE.

10 points

0. (EXAMPLE) Grandpa George and Grandma Georgina are... A. Mrs. Bucket's parents. ✓ B. Mr. Bucket's parents. C. Charlie's parents.	A	✓
1. Charlie and his whole family live... A. in the outskirts. B. in the city centre. C. in a big house.	A	
2. In the house... A. there was one bed for the whole family. B. the grandparents were always in bed. C. there was one bed for Charlie and his parents.	B	
3. Charlie slept... A. alone. B. on a bed. C. on the floor.	C	
4. The problem at night was that... A. it was very hot in summer. B. it was very cold in winter. C. there were mice everywhere.	B	
5. The Buckets were... A. saving to buy a bigger house. B. too poor to afford a bigger house. C. planning to rent a bigger house.	B	
6. Mr. Bucket had a job where he.... A. was standing all day. B. tested toothpaste. C. was sitting all day.	C	
7. For breakfast, the Buckets had... A. toast and boiled eggs. B. bacon and beans. C. bread and margarine.	C	
8. For supper, the Buckets had... A. cabbage soup. B. boiled potatoes. C. just bread.	A	
9. On Sundays, the Buckets had... A. some hot chocolate. B. an extra serving of food. C. some dessert for dinner.	B	
10. Charlie A. always got extra food from his parents. B. didn't mind having the same food every week. C. looked forward to eating something different.	C	

Source: <https://www.amazon.com/Charlie-and-the-Chocolate-Factory/dp/B00DD4LPGI>

TAREA 3. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory (TRANSCRIPCIÓN)

These two very old people are the father and mother of Mr. Bucket. Their names are Grandpa Joe and Grandma Josephine. **0A. And these two very old people are the father and mother of Mrs. Bucket. Their names are Grandpa George and Grandma Georgina.** Mr. and Mrs. Bucket have a small boy whose name is Charlie Bucket.

1A. The whole of this family — the six grown-ups (count them) and little Charlie Bucket — live together in a small wooden house on the edge of a great town.

The house wasn't nearly large enough for so many people, and life was extremely uncomfortable for them all. There were only two rooms in the place altogether, and there was only one bed. **2B. And the bed was given to the four old grandparents because they were so old and tired. They were so tired, they never got out of it.** Grandpa Joe and Grandma Josephine on this side, Grandpa George and Grandma Georgina on this side. **3C. Mr. and Mrs. Bucket and little Charlie Bucket slept in the other room, upon mattresses on the floor.** **4B. In the summertime, this wasn't too bad, but in the winter, freezing cold draughts blew across the floor all night long, and it was awful.**

5B. There wasn't any question of them being able to buy a better house — or even one more bed to sleep in. They were far too poor for that. Mr. Bucket was the only person in the family with a job. He worked in a toothpaste factory, **6C. where he sat all day long on a bench** and screwed the little caps onto the tops of the tubes of toothpaste after the tubes had been filled. Poor Mr. Bucket was never able to make enough to buy one half of the things that so large a family needed. There wasn't even enough money to buy proper food for them all. **7C. The only meals they could afford were bread and margarine for breakfast,** boiled potatoes and cabbage for lunch, and **8A. cabbage soup for supper.** **9B. Sundays were a bit better. They all looked forward to Sundays because then, although they had exactly the same, everyone was allowed a second helping.** The Buckets went about from morning till night with a horrible empty feeling in their tummies. Charlie felt it worst of all. And although his father and mother often went without their own share of lunch or supper so that they could give it to him, it still wasn't nearly enough for a growing boy. **10C He desperately wanted something more filling and satisfying than cabbage and cabbage soup.**

The one thing he longed for more than anything else was ... CHOCOLATE.

Source: <https://www.amazon.com/Charlie-and-the-Chocolate-Factory/dp/B00DD4LPGI>