

A short history of coffee

Exercise 1 Comprehension

Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What do we know about the boy, Kaldi?
 - a He ate some of the red fruit which he found.
 - b He was taking care of some goats in the hills of Yemen.
 - c He boiled the fruits and drank the liquid.
- 2 Which of the following are not main coffee-growing areas?
 - a Indonesia
 - b North America
 - c Africa
- 3 Where does the tree grow best?
 - a In hot, dry countries
 - b In places with a hot summer and cold winter
 - c In warm countries which don't have a cold winter
- 4 When does the tree get its first flowers?
 - a After five years
 - b After twenty-five years
 - c After forty years
- 5 Why was instant coffee produced?
 - a It tastes better than normal coffee.
 - b It has a longer life.
 - c People wanted to find a new way of drinking it.

Exercise 2 Short answers

Write a short answer to each question.

- 1 Why was Kaldi surprised that night?

- 2 Are we sure this is how coffee was first discovered?

- 3 When did coffee first appear in Europe?

- 4 Which sentence shows that coffee was popular in Europe?

- 5 How tall does the plant grow in the wild?

ANSWER KEY (A Short History of Coffee)

Exercise 1 Comprehension

- 1 b
- 2 b
- 3 c
- 4 a
- 5 b

Exercise 2 Short answers

- 1 *The goats didn't sleep at all.*
- 2 *No: 'if we believe the story'*
- 3 *at the end of the sixteenth century*
- 4 *famous people of the day used to spend much of their time at coffee houses*
- 5 *from two to ten metres or taller*

A short history of chilies

Exercise 1 Multiple-Choice Questions

Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 Who were the first people to eat chilies?
 - a people in Mexico
 - b people in Spain
 - c people in Portugal
- 2 Which of the following is **TRUE**?
 - a People are trying to discover what gives chilies their hot taste.
 - b Nobody knows what gives chilies their hot taste.
 - c People now know what makes chilies taste hot.
- 3 Which of the following do **NOT** eat chilies?
 - a people
 - b animals
 - c birds
- 4 By eating the chili fruits, birds...
 - a are helping to keep the chillie plant alive.
 - b might drop from the sky and die.
 - c are in danger of killing the chilli plants.
- 5 Why are chilies useful for farmers?
 - a Small animals eat the chilies and leave the farmer's plants alone.
 - b The fact that birds drop chili seeds all over the country
 - c They are helping farmers to protect their plants.

Exercise 2 Short answers

Write a short answers to each question.

- 1 How long have people been eating chilies?

- 2 When did chilies arrive in other parts of the world?

- 3 When people eat chilies, what feeling do they get?

- 4 Why don't animals eat chilies?

- 5 Which part of the chilies do birds drop far away?

ANSWER KEY (*A Short History of Chilies*)

Exercise 1 Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1 a
- 2 c
- 3 b
- 4 a
- 5 c

Exercise 2 Short answers

- 1 *nine thousand years*
- 2 *around five hundred years ago*
- 3 *hot and burning*
- 4 *They don't like the hot and burning feeling.*
- 5 *the seeds*

What's on the menu?

Exercise 1 Comprehension

Choose the correct answer to each question.

- 1 Which one is famous for its beer?
a Germany
b England
c Spain
- 2 Which country is the writer's favorite food from?
a Italy
b Spain
c England
- 3 Which one is famous for its fruit?
a Germany
b Spain
c Italy
- 4 Where did spaghetti first come from?
a Italy
b England
c China
- 5 What is Switzerland famous for?
a Cheese and hot chocolate
b Wine
c Snails and frogs' legs

Exercise 2 Short answers

Write a short answer to each question.

- 1 What do frogs' legs taste like?

- 2 Who first brought spaghetti to Italy?

- 3 How long have they been eating spaghetti in Italy?

- 4 Which drink is popular in England?

- 5 What is Spain famous for?

ANSWER KEY (What's on the Menu?)

Exercise 1 Comprehension

- 1 a
- 2 a
- 3 b
- 4 c
- 5 a

Exercise 2 Short answers

- 1 *chicken*
- 2 *Marco Polo*
- 3 *more than seven hundred years*
- 4 *hot tea*
- 5 *juicy oranges*

Healthy eating: kimchi

Exercise 1 Comprehension

Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 Which of these can you usually **NOT** find in *kimchi*?
 - a fish sauce
 - b fruit
 - c vegetables
- 2 Why did people start to cover the vegetables in salt?
 - a To stop them from going bad
 - b Because the ground was hard
 - c Because salt is healthy
- 3 What was kimchi made of in the fourteenth century?
 - a Cabbage and chillies
 - b Vegetables and things like onions
 - c Vegetables and chillies
- 4 Why is *kimchi* becoming so popular?
 - a There's nothing to show this.
 - b Doctors are sure it keeps you healthy.
 - c It tastes very good.
- 5 Which of these sentences is **TRUE**?
 - a *Kimchi* is eaten in Korea only.
 - b People in many countries have been eating *kimchi* since the seventh century.
 - c *Kimchi* is becoming popular in many countries outside of Korea.

Exercise 2 Short answers

Write a short answer to each question.

- 1 Why was it difficult to grow vegetables in winter?

- 2 When did people start covering vegetables with salt?

- 3 When did people start to add other things to the vegetables?

- 4 When did people add chillies?

- 5 When did cabbage become the main part of *kimchi*?

ANSWER KEY (Healthy Eating: Kimchi)**Exercise 1 Comprehension**

- 1 b
- 2 a
- 3 b
- 4 c
- 5 c

Exercise 2 Short answer

- 1 *The ground was so hard.*
- 2 *in the 7th century, almost 1400 years ago*
- 3 *in the twelfth century*
- 4 *only in the eighteenth century*
- 5 *less than two hundred years ago*

Seaweed farming

Exercise 1 Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Where will the seaweed be grown?
 - a In America
 - b In India
 - c We don't know.
- 2 Which of the following is **TRUE**?
 - a Seaweed has been farmed in India for a long time.
 - b Seaweed has been used in cooking in India for a long time.
 - c Natural seaweed has been grown in India for a short time.
- 3 What is the problem with people collecting natural seaweed from the beaches?
 - a There will soon be no people left to collect the seaweed.
 - b There will be no more beaches left for people to collect seaweed.
 - c There will be no more seaweed left for people to collect.
- 4 Why will seaweed farms be good for the local people?
 - a A lot more people will come to live in the area.
 - b The local people will be able to buy the seaweed.
 - c The local people will have more money and jobs.
- 5 How long does it take for the seaweed to grow?
 - a 45 days
 - b 100 days
 - c more than 100 days

Exercise 2 Short answers

Write a short answer to each question.

- 1 Who has decided to grow seaweed in India?

- 2 How long is the piece of coast which they have chosen for the seaweed farms?

- 3 Why do the people in India collect natural seaweed?

- 4 How many farms will they make?

- 5 Who will take care of the farms?

Exercise 3 Vocabulary

<i>production</i>	<i>natural</i>	<i>collect</i>	<i>local</i>	<i>disappear</i>
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- 1 In most countries it's better to eat the _____ fruits grown there. They're fresh and not so expensive.
- 2 Sarina has bright red hair but that's her _____ colour.
- 3 Many companies in Europe build factories in Asia for the _____ of things such as cars and clothes.
- 4 In some countries tigers are endangered and could soon _____ if people continue to hunt them.
- 5 During the school holidays I like to _____ all the fruit which has fallen from the trees.

ANSWER KEY (Seaweed Farming)**Exercise 1 Comprehension**

- 1 b
- 2 b
- 3 c
- 4 c
- 5 a

Exercise 2 Short answers

- 1 *One of America's largest producers of food and drinks*
- 2 *ten kilometers*
- 3 *for use in cooking*
- 4 *one hundred*
- 5 *One family will take care of each farm.*

Exercise 3 Vocabulary

- 1 In most countries it's better to eat the **local** fruits grown there. They're fresh and not so expensive.
- 2 Sarina has bright red hair but that's her **natural** colour.
- 3 Many companies in Europe build factories in Asia for the **production** of things such as cars and clothes.
- 4 In some countries tigers are endangered and could soon **disappear** if people continue to hunt them.
- 5 During the school holidays I like to **collect** all the fruit which has fallen from the trees.