

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Questions 31–33

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Monosodium Glutamate (MSG)

- 31** The speaker says the main topic of the lecture is
- A** the history of monosodium glutamate.
 - B** the way monosodium glutamate works.
 - C** where monosodium glutamate is used.
- 32** In 1908, scientists in Japan
- A** made monosodium glutamate.
 - B** began using kombu.
 - C** identified glutamate.
- 33** What change occurred in the manufacture of glutamate in 1956?
- A** It began to be manufactured on a large scale.
 - B** The Japanese began extracting it from natural sources.
 - C** It became much more expensive to produce.

Test 4

Questions 34–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Monosodium Glutamate (MSG)

- MSG contains
 - glutamate (78.2%)
 - sodium (12.2%)
 - **34** (9.6%)
- Glutamate is found in foods that contain protein such as **35** and **36**
- MSG is used in foods in many different parts of the world.
- In 1908 Kikunae Ikeda discovered a **37**
- Our ability to detect glutamate makes sense because it is so **38** naturally.
- John Prescott suggests that:
 - sweetness tells us that a food contains carbohydrates.
 - **39** tells us that a food contains toxins.
 - sourness tells us that a food is spoiled.
 - saltiness tells us that a food contains **40**