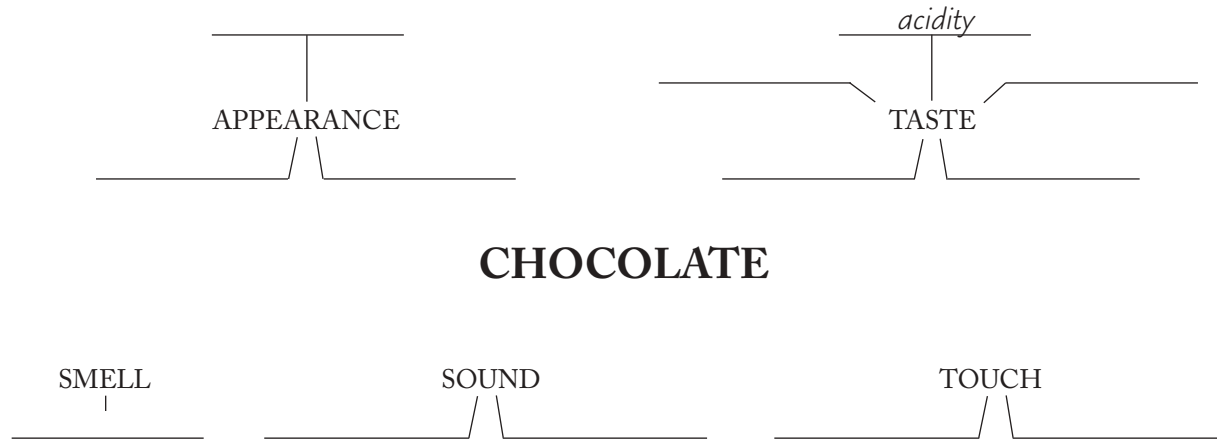


# Chocolate

Vocabulary

**A** Find these words in the reading. How do we use our senses to assess chocolate? Complete the diagram with words from the box.

acidity	melt	smooth	sourness
bitterness	saltiness	smooth	sweet
crisp	shiny	snap	sweetness
mahogany			



Inferencing

**B** Check (✓) the characteristics of high-quality dark chocolate.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. melts instantly    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. causes migraines      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. has added fat                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. causes tooth decay    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. is very sweet                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. is expensive          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. contains a variety of flavors | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. contains cacao butter |

Details

**C** Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	Milk chocolate is more popular than dark chocolate.			✓
2.	Vegetable fat is sometimes added to chocolate.			
3.	Chocolate contains large quantities of tyramine.			
4.	Good quality chocolate has more sugar than poor quality chocolate.			
5.	Chocolate is a popular romantic gift.			
6.	It is best to eat chocolate at room temperature.			

CHALLENGE

**D** Correct the false statements in Exercise C.

## What our taste buds say about us

Reference words

**A** Find these words in the reading. What do they refer to?

1. *it* (par. 1, line 3)                hamburger
2. *it* (par. 1, line 6)      \_\_\_\_\_
3. *we* (par. 2, line 6)      \_\_\_\_\_
4. *they* (par. 2, line 10)    \_\_\_\_\_
5. *they* (par. 3, line 8)    \_\_\_\_\_
6. *it* (par. 4, line 3)      \_\_\_\_\_
7. *Their* (par. 4, line 8)    \_\_\_\_\_
8. *She* (par. 5, line 3)     \_\_\_\_\_

Main ideas

**B** Check (✓) the main idea of each paragraph.

1. Paragraph 1
  - a. The brain does not respond well to unfamiliar tastes.
  - b. Children prefer hamburgers to home-cooked meals.
2. Paragraph 2
  - a. People and rats are afraid to try new foods.
  - b. People are born with a sweet tooth.
3. Paragraph 3
  - a. If you blow air down people's noses, they can't smell chemical substances.
  - b. Physical, psychological, and cultural differences affect our responses to smells.
4. Paragraph 4
  - a. If people eat certain foods regularly, they have more knowledge about them.
  - b. The Japanese are able to tell the difference between many varieties of rice.
5. Paragraph 5
  - a. Vacuum-packed and frozen foods limit western society's tastes.
  - b. Faurion's findings are important to the food industry.

Prefixes and roots

**C** Find the words in *italics* in the text. Circle the meaning of the underlined part of each word. Use a dictionary if needed.

- |                                  |   |                                |            |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1. <i>unfamiliar</i> (par. 1)    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. not | 4. <i>physical</i> (par. 3)    | a. emotion |
|                                  | b. extra                                |                                | b. body    |
| 2. <i>neophobic</i> (par. 2)     | a. new                                  | 5. <i>gastronomes</i> (par. 4) | a. head    |
|                                  | b. strange                              |                                | b. stomach |
| 3. <i>psychological</i> (par. 2) | a. mind                                 | 6. <i>technicians</i> (par. 5) | a. skill   |
|                                  | b. body                                 |                                | b. study   |

## It tastes just like chicken

Scanning

**A** Circle the foods that are mentioned in the text.

- ① apple                      5. pig
- 2. bear                        6. rat
- 3. horse                      7. sheep
- 4. oyster                     8. shrimp

Context clues

**B** Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>host</i> (par. 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① someone who serves food at home</li> <li>b. someone who serves food in a restaurant</li> </ul> | <p>4. <i>consistency</i> (par. 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. texture or feeling</li> <li>b. cost or expense</li> </ul> |
| <p>2. <i>cast-iron</i> (par. 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. heavy and dark</li> <li>b. very strong</li> </ul>  | <p>5. <i>rude</i> (par. 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. not polite</li> <li>b. not common</li> </ul>                     |
| <p>3. <i>culinary</i> (par. 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. related to food</li> <li>b. related to art</li> </ul>                                     | <p>6. <i>flattered</i> (par. 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. surprised</li> <li>b. pleased</li> </ul>                    |

Inferences and restatements

**C** Check (✓) the correct column.

		Inference	Restatement	Not in the text
1.	Eating with your host is a way to communicate.		✓	
2.	Lobster is eaten with butter.			
3.	People from Saudi Arabia wouldn't like to eat American steaks.			
4.	Apple pie is not a common dish in France.			
5.	Some unfamiliar foods taste similar to chicken.			
6.	You should tell your host about foods you don't eat.			

CHALLENGE

**D** According to the article, what three things should you do when trying new food?

1. *Slice it very thin.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_