

FOOD AROUND THE WORLD

For 99% of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then about 10,000 years ago, or 1% of human history, people learned to farm the land and control their environment.

A:

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of the country we live in. for example, in the south of China they eat rice, but in the north of china they eat noodles. In Scandinavia, they eat a lot of herrings, and the Portuguese love sardines. But in central Europe, away from the sea, people don't eat so much fish, they eat more meat and sausages. In Germany and Poland there are hundreds of different kinds of sausages.

B:

In North America, Australia, and Europe there are two or more courses to every meal and people eat with knives and forks. In China there is only one course, all the food is on the table, and they eat with chopsticks.

In parts of India and the Middle East people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

C:

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other. We can eat what we like, at any time of the year. Our bananas come from the Caribbean or Africa; our rice comes from India or the USA, our strawberries come from Chile or Spain. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.

I. Comprehension .(7pts)

A. Read the text and write the correct question heading for each paragraph. 3pts

1. Where does our food come from?
2. What do we eat?
3. How do we eat?

B. Answer the questions. 4pts.

1. Do they eat much rice in south of China?

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2. Why do the Scandinavians and the Portuguese eat a lot of fish?

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3. How do people eat in the Middle East?

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4. Why can we eat strawberries at any time of the year?

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II. Language (8pts).

A. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the adjectives

2pts.

- 1- A: Life in the country is (slow) city life.
B: Yes, the city is much (fast)
- 2- A: New York is (safe) London.
B: No, it isn't. New York is much (dangerous)

B. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of HAVE GOT.

2pts.

- 1- I have a lot of homework tonight.

- 2- I don't have much money.

- 3- Our school doesn't have any computers.

- 4- Does your sister have a boyfriend?

C. Complete with the correct form of the superlative.

2pts.

- 1- Claridge is hotel in England. (expensive)
2- Castle Combe is village in England. (pretty)
3- Hassan Elfad is comedian in Morocco. (popular)
4- This is item in this shop. It costs only 2£. (cheap)

D. Underline the correct answers.

1pt.

- 1- A: Would you like/ do you like a cigarette? 3- A: would you like / do you like a drink?
B: No, thanks. I don't smoke. B: Yes, please. Some Coke please.
- 2- A: Would you like / do you like your teacher? 4- A: can I help?
B: Yes, she's very nice. B: Yes, I'd like / I like a book of stamps, please.

E. Complete the questions using much or many.

1pt.

- 1- How people are there in the room? 3- How apples do you eat a day?
2- How money do you have in your pocket? 4- How milk is there in the fridge?

III. Writing.

(5pts)

Write a paragraph describing the most unforgettable meal you've ever had. (6_8 lines)

Hints:

- ✦ What was the occasion?
- ✦ Who were you with?
- ✦ Was it a good meal?
- ✦ What did you like the most about the meal?