

## 1. Drag and drop

box carton bottle jar packet can tin tube

# Space food

Eating in space is much more difficult than it is on Earth because food does not stay in one place. Astronauts can only have 1.7 kilograms of food per person per day, so the size and weight of the container is important. You won't find a <sup>1</sup> jar of jam or a glass <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of water on the International Space Station because glass is too heavy. You won't see a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of apples either, because fresh fruit doesn't last very long.

In the past, all of the food in space had the same texture as toothpaste, and astronauts had a <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of food at each meal. Now things have changed and most of the containers are made of plastic. However, some food is the same as it is at home, and perhaps once a week, it is possible to have a <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of tuna or a <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of ham for lunch.

Drinking is also more difficult in space. Most drinks come in plastic cups, and astronauts have to add cold or hot water to the cup. You won't find a <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of lemonade or a <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of juice anywhere in space.

## 2. Choose the correct option

- 1 Most people in China drink / *is drunk* tea.
- 2 The chef *didn't cook* / *weren't cooked* the potatoes enough.
- 3 The pizzas *delivered* / *were delivered* to our house.
- 4 We *ate* / *were eaten* sushi for lunch yesterday.
- 5 Cans *don't make* / *aren't made* of plastic.
- 6 Hamburgers *didn't invent* / *weren't invented* in the USA.
- 7 You *don't use* / *aren't used* pasta to make paella.
- 8 Coffee *produces* / *is produced* in Brazil.

## 3. Make sentences using the Passive Voice and the Present or Past Simple Tenses

- 1 eggs / pack / in boxes of six or twelve  
Eggs are packed in boxes of six or twelve.
- 2 rice / not grow / in cold places  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 this bread / bake / yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 meals / not eat / in front of the TV when I was young  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 milk / not sell / in cartons in the past  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 toast / make / with bread  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 those apple trees / plant / last year  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 olives / not usually serve / for dessert  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Pizza: the world's favourite dish

Millions of pizzas <sup>1</sup> are eaten (eat) every day, but have you ever wondered where the pizza came from? In the 16th century, a kind of flat bread called 'pizza' <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) on the streets of Naples. The bread was very plain and it <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) by many people, only the poor. Ingredients <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not add) to this pizza until the middle of the 19th century, when the pizza became more popular. A few years later, one of the city's pizza makers tried out a new idea on the king's wife, Margherita of Savoy. He made a pizza with mozzarella cheese, tomatoes and herbs on top, and the queen loved it! The man's name was Raffaele Esposito and his experiment became known as the Pizza Margherita. Today, this pizza is typical in Naples, but only if it <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) by hand. There are a lot of rules telling chefs how to make traditional pizzas and machines <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not use). Pizza makers have to use a special oven, too.

Pizzas <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to other countries at the end of the 19th century by Italian immigrants looking for work. Some immigrants made pizzas at home to sell on the streets, while others opened pizzerias. Today, the pizza <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not only serve) to customers in restaurants; people can call a restaurant to order a pizza to eat at home.