

How safe is our food?

Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the reading mainly about?

- a. avoiding foodborne bacteria by eating at home, not in restaurants
- b. poor sanitary conditions in restaurants and farms around the world
- c. dangerous foodborne bacteria, their sources, detection, and control
- d. the importance of advanced technology in the fight against foodborne bacteria

2. What is Joseph Levitt's opinion about the government's attitude before the Rudolph case?

- a. It already took foodborne illness very seriously.
- b. It was concerned about the number of stomachaches in California.
- c. It didn't see foodborne illness as a serious public health problem.
- d. It focused too much on disease outbreaks in fast-food restaurants.

3. Why is even a single disease-causing bacterium dangerous?

- a. It can mix with other bacteria
- b. It can become billions in a day.
- c. Just one can kill a six-year-old child.
- d. It can move more rapidly alone.

4. What is PulseNet used for?

- a. to match types of bacteria using DNA
- b. to identify restaurants with poor sanitary conditions
- c. to connect patients with foodborne illness to doctors
- d. to catalog sanitary food production methods

5. According to the article, why are people eating more imported food?

- a. We want to have certain foods year-round.
- b. Imported foods are usually cheaper.
- c. Imported foods are usually safer.
- d. Consumers do not realize their food is imported.

6. What does Carmela Velazquez mean when she says, "The farmers we've trained will become models for all our growers"? (Paraphrase)

- a. The farmers will go on TV to talk about what they learned from her.
- b. More farmers will adopt the habits that were taught to the other farmers.
- c. Both farmers and growers will now work together to assure food safety.
- d. Farmers need to listen to the growers to learn and decide what works for them.

7. In line 152, these pioneers refers to

- a. international food producers who can still turn a profit
- b. people who improve sanitary conditions in Costa Rica and Sweden
- c. scientists who create new bacteria-resistant foods
- d. journalists who write stories about outbreaks of foodborne illness

Check True or False for the following statements.

8. Griffin's job is to look for trends in food-related illness through analysis of outbreaks.

TRUE

FALSE

9. In the United State, 86 million people suffer from foodborne diseases.

TRUE

FALSE

10. In Costa Rica, produce is packed carefully in sanitary conditions; frequent hand washing is compulsory, and toilets are provided for workers in the fields.

TRUE

FALSE