

Name: _____

Quiz

Point: _____

Reading Explorer 2

Unit 1A:

Read the passage and choose the correct answer for each question.

Sweets from around the World

Since the beginning of time, people have enjoyed foods that taste sweet. Originally, desserts were made from local, naturally sweet foods like fruit, nuts, and honey. However, during the Middle Ages, sugar from sugarcane plants began to be traded around the world. This provided a new ingredient for making sweets. At that time, sugar was something only the rich could afford to buy. But by the 19th century, sugar-filled desserts were being mass produced in factories and sold to common, everyday people.

Today, you can find aisles of sweet treats in almost any grocery store. There is no end to the cookies, cakes, chocolates, candy, ice cream, puddings, and pies that you can buy. But around the world, you can still find desserts that are unique—desserts that represent certain cultures or places. For example, churros from Latin America are fried dough sprinkled with cinnamon sugar. Fried plantains (a kind of banana) are a sweet treat in certain parts of Africa. Pastries made with honey and pistachio nuts can be found in the Middle East. And bean curd cookies are sold in Asia. These desserts are made from local ingredients, and local people have been eating them for generations.

How people eat dessert is different from place to place. Some people see dessert as an occasional treat—something they do not eat very often, maybe only as part of a celebration. Others have dessert on a daily basis, and perhaps even more than one dessert a day. Some people call a piece of fruit dessert. Others may eat leftover cake or cookies for breakfast. Although the way people eat dessert and the ingredients of the dessert may differ from place to place, one thing is certain. People will never stop enjoying a bit of something sweet.

Questions:

1. What is the purpose of the passage?
 - A. to tell a story
 - B. to give information
 - C. to compare cultures
 - D. to explain a process
2. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
 - A. how to make sugar
 - B. the history of desserts
 - C. the first kinds of desserts
 - D. when factories began making desserts
3. In the second paragraph, what does the word *unique* mean?
 - A. special, not like any other
 - B. traded around the world
 - C. small in size
 - D. very sweet
4. In the fifth sentence of the final paragraph, what does the word *Others* refer to?
 - A. fruit
 - B. people
 - C. cookies
 - D. ingredients
5. What does the passage say is true about most people?
 - A. They eat the same amount of desserts.
 - B. They eat the same kinds of desserts.
 - C. They only eat local desserts.
 - D. They like desserts.
6. What kind of food do people usually enjoy that tastes sweet?
 - A. Fruit
 - B. Cookies
 - C. Vegetables
 - D. Meat

7. When did sugar from sugarcane start being traded around the world?

- A. In ancient times
- B. During the Middle Ages
- C. In the 19th century
- D. In modern times

8. Where can you find unique desserts that represent different cultures?

- A. Only in grocery stores
- B. Only in bakeries
- C. Around the world
- D. Only in certain countries

9. How do some people view dessert?

- A. As an everyday treat
- B. As a special occasion treat
- C. As a breakfast food
- D. Both B and C

10. What is the main message of the passage?

- A. Desserts are becoming healthier over time.
- B. Desserts are an important part of cultural identity.
- C. Desserts are only for special occasions.
- D. Desserts have always been popular throughout history.

Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Thanks!